AN EPITOME OF THERAPEUTICS

WYETH



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AN

EPITOME

OF

THERAPEUTICS

WITH

SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE LABORATORY PRODUCTS OF
JOHN WYETH & BROTHER
INCORPORATED

PHILADELPHIA
JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, INC.
1906

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PREFACE.

THE busy practitioner must need possess a great power of recollection to meet, in the perplexities and anxieties of study and diagnosis, that other most important exaction—*i. e.*, the selection of the most suitable remedy or remedies adapted to the case in hand; therefore, convenient resource and suggestion are here offered. The general therapeutic intention of the many physicians who have originated the formulæ on the ensuing pages will, of course, be obvious to the observant practitioner, though a suggestion as to the dose most efficient in certain indications and phases of disease may prove acceptable. We have therefore sought to make the approximation of dose as nearly a safe guide to judgment as is possible, although much of this discretion will devolve upon the attending physician at the bedside of the patient. It is our hope, however, that in compiling this schedule of doses, with the comprehensive catalogue of remedies here presented, we may have rendered a signal and valued service to the medical profession at large.

We have published from time to time many reprints from prominent journals, having reference to the therapy of some preparations, and which would no doubt prove of considerable interest; but, owing to lack of space, these articles have been omitted from this work, although, when requested, we will always be glad to send copies of such papers to physicians for perusal.

In closing this brief reference to the "Epitome," we presume to reiterate our claim for the high standard and character of our preparations, and we confidently solicit a continuance of that favor and preference which the medical profession has so long accorded the products of our laboratories.

ELIXIRS.

Elixir ACETANILID COMP.

Each fluidounce contains

Acetanilid	*10 grains*
Salol	*4 grains*
Phenacetine	*8 grains*
Caffeine Citrate	*4 grains*
Acid Tartaric	*2 grains*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*12 grains*

This formula combines the nerve-sedative and analgesic properties of Acetanilid, Salol and Phenacetine; the diuretic and stimulating properties of the Caffeine render the combination valuable in neuralgic and other forms of headache. As an adjunct in the treatment of various infectious and contagious fevers its value is established: it soothes the irritated nerves, lessens the fever and allays pain.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls at intervals of two to four hours.

Elixir ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE

Each fluidrachm contains

Aloin	*1 grain*
Extract Belladonna Leaves	*1-8 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

This combination, which has proven so very popular in pill form, has been prepared in the form of an Elixir, made palatable with saccharine, to meet the requirements of one of the largest hospitals for the insane in America, where it is used very successfully in treating such patients who need a mild laxative or cathartic and will not take a pill. As there are many delicately constituted people, as well as children, who have the same aversion to medicine in pill form, we were induced to present this Elixir to the physician for use in such cases, and are pleased to note it has been favorably accepted.

Dose.—For adults, one to two fluidrachms upon retiring.

Elixir ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Aloin	*1-8 grain*
Extract Belladonna Leaves	*5-8 minim*
Strychnine	*1-80 grain*
Podophyllin	*1-8 grain*

While this preparation possesses all the desirable therapeutic properties of the Elixir Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine described above, it contains, in addition, the decided hepatic-stimulating property of the Podophyllin, which enhances its value as a laxative and cathartic.

Dose.—For adults, one to two fluidrachms.

Elixir AMMONIUM VALERIANATE.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Ammonium Valerianate.

This preparation, combining in a form agreeable and convenient the stimulant and antispasmodic properties of both Valerian and Ammonium, has proven a valuable agent in cases of nervous derangement, neuralgia, hysteria, nervous headache, and in all those complicated disorders consequent upon nervous debility and depression.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, to be repeated every two or three hours, or more frequently if not relieved.

Elixir ANTI-ASTHMATIC (Hare).

Each fluidrachm contains

Sodium Iodide	*2 grains*
Sodium Bromide	*2 grains*
Fluid Extract Euphorbia	*3 minims*
Glonoin (Nitroglycerine)	*1-200 grain*
Tincture Lobelia (Herb)	*2 minims*

This Elixir, emanating from such high authority, merits the great popularity which it has attained. It has been found so beneficial in the treatment of asthma and kindred affections that it has become a standard prescription for all physicians who have realized its pronounced efficiency.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours, as advised by the attending physician.

Elixir ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

(SEE ELIXIR PEPSIN AND THYMOL, COMP.)

Elixir BEEF, MILK AND GLUTEN (Peptonized).

The albuminous principles of the Beef, Milk and Wheat have been separated from the less nutritious and less digestible parts—the fibrin, casein and starch, respectively, and have been carefully treated with pepsin, converting them into a thoroughly predigested condition ready for immediate assimilation.

The rationale of the chemistry of this Elixir will strongly appeal to the practitioner desiring a thoroughly predigested, highly nutritious food and tonic to prescribe in cases of enfeebled digestion, wasting diseases, or to assist in the building up and strengthening of a patient after a long and continuous illness. The tax upon the digestive organs to assimilate this food is almost infinitesimal, since the perfectly predigested condition in which the three ingredients are presented leaves practically nothing to be done, thereby the nutritive, tonic and stimulating effect being almost immediate.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two tablespoonfuls four or five times a day. It may be further increased or given more frequently upon the advice of the attending physician.

Elixir BEEF, MILK AND GLUTEN (Peptonized).

IN COMBINATION WITH CREASOTE AND GUAIACOL.

Each fluidounce contains

Beechwood Creasote	*4 minims*
Guaiacol	*2 minims*

The albuminous principles of the Beef, Milk and Wheat have been separated from the less nutritious and less digestible parts—the fibrin, casein and starch, respectively, and have been carefully treated with pepsin, converting them into a thoroughly predigested condition ready for immediate assimilation.

Creasote and Guaiacol have been associated with the above Elixir, presenting antiseptic and antitubercular properties, which are often desirable to obtain in conjunction with the nourishing, toning and stimulating effect of the preparation. The combination is readily accepted and assimilated without any degree of nausea or eructations.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two tablespoonfuls four or five times a day. It may be further increased or given more frequently upon the advice of the attending physician.

Elixir BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

This agreeable Elixir is indicated in the many painful affections of the stomach and bowels, being efficient in smaller doses than the insoluble salts.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful.

Elixir BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

This combines the bland effects of a soluble salt of Bismuth with the nerve-tonic results of Strychnine upon the stomach and bowels, relieving pain and overcoming the depression that often follows spasmodic affections of these organs.

Dose.—For adults, one fluidrachm.

Elixir BLACK HAW COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Black Haw	*60 grains*
White Alkaloid of Hydrastine, equivalent to Hydrastis,	*60 grains*
Jamaica Dogwood	*30 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

The attention of the medical profession is called to this preparation on account of the unquestioned value as a uterine tonic and antispasmodic. It is specially indicated in dysmenorrhœa, uterine colic, threatened abortion, leucorrhœa dependent on a relaxed and debilitated condition of the uterus and, in fact, all uterine troubles requiring tonic and antispasmodic treatment.

Dose.—For adults, one-half to two teaspoonfuls in an equal quantity or more of water.

Elixir BROMIDE COMP.

(SEE ELIXIR CHLORAL COMP.)

Elixir BUCHU, JUNIPER, UVA URSI and POTASSIUM ACETATE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Buchu	*10 grains*
Juniper Berries	*5 grains*
Uva Ursi	*5 grains*
Potassium Acetate	*3 grains*

This combination represents, medicinally, the stimulating, diuretic and diaphoretic value of Buchu, Juniper Berries and Uva Ursi, blended with the calmative and deobstruent effect of the alkaline salt.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day, before meals.

Elixir BUCKTHORN BARK.

Each fluidrachm represents 30 grains of Buckthorn Bark.

This Elixir will be found to be an agreeable and pleasant remedy for cases of habitual constipation, also in giving tone to the stomach and bowels.

Dose.—For adults, one to three fluidrachms.

Elixir CALCIUM BROMIDE COMP.

Each fluidounce contains 72 grains of the combined salts: Calcium Bromide, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide, Iron Chloride, Magnesium Sulphate, held in a solution of one fluidounce of the combined Fluid Extracts of Queen's Root, Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Bitter Sweet, Burdock Root, Dandelion Root and Yellow Parilla.

This preparation possesses decided alterative and stimulating properties and exerts its influence upon practically every tissue in the human economy. It causes a beneficial change in the altered nutrition of a diseased tissue or organ, promoting rapid resolution to the normal condition. It stimulates the lymphatic and glandular systems, increasing their absorptive powers to a decided degree, and produces a mild sedative action on the nerve centres, but is not a cardiac depressant. The Elixir is indicated in all forms of strumous diathesis and syphilis, particularly scrofulous glandular enlargements and indurations, also in the several varieties of eruptive, dry and scaly cutaneous affections. Its stimulating action on the mucous surfaces indicates its employment in the various acute and chronic inflammations of the respiratory tract, affording relief in bronchitis, naso-pharyngeal diseases and pathological processes in the lung, especially of a tuberculous origin. In neuralgia, acute or chronic rheumatism, necrotic processes of the osseous system, as well as all conditions requiring an alterative and stimulant, this preparation will prove a valuable remedy.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Elixir CALISAYA (Cinchona).

Each fluidrachm contains the equivalent in the alkaloids of Quinine and Cinchonine of 5 grains of Calisaya Bark.

The grateful and invigorating influence of this preparation is peculiarly adapted to persons enfeebled by sickness or debility. The bitterness of the Peruvian Bark being blended with aromatics renders it a pleasant cordial, acceptable to the stomach and invigorating to the system.

Dose.—For adults, from one dessertspoonful to one tablespoonful. For children, one teaspoonful.

Elixir CALISAYA BARK AND BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains the active virtues of

Peruvian Bark	*5 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*

This Elixir combines the tonic properties of Peruvian Bark with the soothing effects of Bismuth. It is valuable in cases of enfeebled digestion.

Dose.—For adults, one to two fluidrachms.

Elixir CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Citrate	*2 grains*
Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*

A valuable chalybeate tonic, useful in cases of females suffering from chlorosis and other anæmic conditions of the system.

Dose.—For adults, one or two fluidrachms.

Elixir CALISAYA BARK, IRON AND BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains

Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*

In this Elixir the antiperiodic and tonic effect of the Peruvian Bark and the chalybeate tonic action of the Iron are both greatly increased in value by the addition of a soluble salt of Bismuth, and it is useful in the treatment of cases of debility dependent upon enfeebled digestion or associated with gastritis.

Dose.—One teaspoonful to one dessertspoonful three times a day.

Elixir CALISAYA BARK, IRON, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

Each dessertspoonful contains

Calisaya Bark	*10 grains*
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

It is frequently desirable to increase the therapeutic effect of Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth by the addition of a prompt nerve tonic; hence this combination has been offered and has proved very valuable.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful. For children, graduate according to age.

Elixir CALISAYA BARK, IRON, PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Pepsin, Saccharated	*5 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

A valuable combination in cases of enfeebled digestion arising from irritable stomach, gastralgia, etc. It combines the tonic properties of bark and Iron with the soothing influences of Bismuth and aids the assimilative function with Pepsin, with the addition of the nerve-tonic effects of Strychnine.

Dose.—One fluidrachm.

Elixir CALISAYA BARK, IRON AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*
Iron	*2 grains*
Strychnine	*1-50 grain*

The addition of Strychnine enhances the tonic power of this preparation, and it will be found a valuable adjunct to the other constituents when a powerful nerve tonic is desired.

Dose.—One teaspoonful.

Elixir CALISAYA AND TINCT. IRON CHLORIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Tincture Iron Chloride (official)	*5 minims*
Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*

The therapeutic value of this Elixir as a general tonic and antiperiodic is greatly appreciated on account of the desirable combination of Iron and Cinchona Bark in an agreeable and active form. The combined salts of the Cinchona Bark are used, assuring its thorough action as an antiperiodic. The taste of the Tincture of Iron Chloride being very styptic, a small quantity of acidulated Citrate of Potassium is added, rendering it agreeable, obviating its action upon the teeth and lessening liability to induce diarrhœa.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful three times a day. For children, give one-half to one teaspoonful.

Elixir CASCARA SAGRADA, AROMATIC.

Each fluidrachm contains

Cascara Bark	*15 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

The deserved popularity of this drug, together with the various methods adopted to render it palatable and less nauseous and bitter without injuring the therapeutical value, has induced us to offer to the profession our "Aromatic Elixir," which embraces all the essential principles in an unchanged condition. Our direct source of supply is the California districts, where the bark is carefully gathered and thoroughly cured before shipping, and after arriving at our laboratories it is kept three years under proper storage conditions, insuring a better effect than is possible with

much of the bark which is sold for manufacturing purposes; hence we can unhesitatingly claim that we are offering the various preparations of this bark—viz., our Fluid Extract and Elixir—as possessing in the highest degree the full remedial attributes, which may be classified therapeutically as combining those of a cathartic and laxative with that of a valuable stomachic bitter. It is useful in cases of habitual constipation, relieving hemorrhoidal and other affections of the pelvic organs. It also improves the appetite, imparts tone to the digestive organs, and, by increasing the secretions of the gastro-intestinal canal, forms a very valuable laxative, which effect seems to popularize the use of this drug.

Dose.—One dessertspoonful three times a day, before meals.

Elixir CATNEP AND FENNEL.

This Elixir is free from Bromides, Chloral, Opium, Paregoric or other Narcotics

This Elixir is offered as a palatable compound of the time-honored and reliable carminatives, Catnep and Fennel, prepared from the freshly-gathered herbs, and owing also to its absolute simplicity and uniformity. Being *entirely free from narcotics, anodynes and bromides*, the Elixir may be administered freely with safety, and no anxiety aroused with regard to any dangerous, disagreeable or injurious effects; physicians and mothers will therefore recognize and appreciate it as an ideal preparation.

With infants and young children, in cases of flatulency, colic or hysteria, the effect following the use of the Elixir is most pronounced, affording speedy relief, soothing and calming the nerves, inducing a quiet sleep, from which the child awakens refreshed and bright, which is quite in contrast to the awakening from a sleep induced by paregoric or other opiates, which leave the child dull, listless and fretful, with the added disadvantage of lessening the desire for food, often inducing nausea. The readiness with which the Elixir may be administered, or the simple process of preparation for extreme cases of colic, commends it to the practitioner, and more especially to the mother and nurse, as a remedy which should always be on hand. This Elixir may be used just as it is, and in violent attacks of colic or during continued fretfulness while teething, may be diluted with hot water which will assist the rapidity of its action. It is, in fact, during the teething stage, a panacea for indigestion, acid or deranged stomach.

The use of this Elixir will neither lead to a desire nor the necessity for its continued administration, a necessity quickly induced by preparations containing anodynes and opiates.

Many infants and children who are brought up on artificial foods retain such with difficulty, causing nausea and vomiting immediately after feeding or eating, and the Elixir in such cases has been found to be most effective; and by giving small doses before or after feeding, the nauseating effect of the food is entirely destroyed.

Primarily, the Elixir was devised for infants and children, but will afford speedy relief to adults, particularly the aged and infirm, suffering from indigestion, acid stomach and flatulent dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an infant, one to four weeks old, suffering from flatulent colic, five to eight drops in a teaspoonful of warm water, every fifteen to twenty minutes until quieted or relieved by eructation, dose to be increased by one or two drops for each week exceeding four weeks in age. For acid stomach, nausea or simply as a corrective, the dose is the same, given at intervals of one-half to one hour. For an adult, one dessertspoonful, repeated within half an hour if necessary, and may be increased to a tablespoonful in cases of acute colic.

Elixir CATHARTIC COMP., IMPROVED

Each tablespoonful contains

Tinnevelly Senna	*60 grains*
Podophyllin	*1-16 grain*
Butternut	*15 grains*
Rochelle Salts	*10 grains*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*5 grains*
Aromatics	*15 grains*
Tamarinds	*40 grains*

Physicians will find this cathartic to supply a want long felt by them. It is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and is less apt to create irritation and congestion than any of the usual cathartics administered. The mild but certain action of this cathartic makes it especially valuable as a remedy for habitual constipation, as it will be found to act promptly, with a tendency to lessen the disposition to costiveness, instead of increasing it, as is so often the case with drastic purgatives.

Dose.—As a cathartic, adults should take a tablespoonful at night on going to bed, or before breakfast in the morning, unless directed otherwise by the physician. For constipation, where a gentle but regular action is desired, it will be well to take, at first, one or two teaspoonfuls, as it is impossible to lay down any fixed rules for persons suffering from habitual costiveness. Children, from four to twelve years of age, should take one to two teaspoonfuls, when an efficient cathartic is desired.

The above directions, naturally, will often be modified by the attending physician, as he alone can judge intelligently of the susceptibilities of the patient.

Elixir CELERY AND BLACK HAW COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents

Celery Seeds	*5 grains*
Kola Nuts	*5 grains*
Coca Leaves	*5 grains*
Black Haw	*5 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

The physician will find in this preparation a very valuable and practical combination. It can be used with much success in the treatment of impotency, spermatorrhœa, loss of nerve power, neuralgia, inebriety, hysteria and in general debilitated condition of the system.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Elixir CHLORAL COMP.

SEDATIVE—ANODYNE

Each fluidrachm contains

Chloral Hydrate	*15 grains*
Potassium Bromide	*15 grains*
Extract Henbane	*1-8 grain*
Extract Indian Hemp, Foreign	*1-8 grain*

This Elixir is similar in constituents and therapeutic effect to our Elixir Chloral and Potassium Comp., but, on account of the increased strength, is much more active and produces more prompt responses. We reiterate the notes on Elixir Chloral and Potassium Comp.

This Elixir will at once commend itself to physicians for administration in all cases of sleeplessness, nervous irritability, neuralgic headache, convulsions, mania, etc., and will prove an invaluable adjunct in the treatment of fevers, relieving the restlessness and delirium in such cases without in any way interfering with the natural secretions.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, to be repeated at the direction of the physician.

Elixir CHLORAL AND POTASSIUM COMP.

Each fluidounce contains

Chloral Hydrate	*1 drachm*
Potassium Bromide	*2 scruples*
Extract Indian Hemp, Foreign	*1 grain*
Extract Henbane	*1 grain*

This Elixir will at once commend itself to physicians for administration in all cases of sleeplessness, nervous irritability, neuralgic headache, convulsions, mania, etc., and will prove an invaluable adjunct in the treatment of fevers, relieving the restlessness and delirium in such cases without in any way interfering with the natural secretions.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, to be repeated at the direction of the physician.

Elixir CINCHONA FERRATED (Red Bark).

(IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK)

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Red Peruvian Bark	*5 grains*

This preparation embodies the cordial, tonic and antiperiodic properties of its constituents, so modified by the combination as to avoid the objectionable effects of their distinct action. Its constant and continued use by our leading practitioners, and its often-attested good results, warrant our decided endorsement of its merits.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day, immediately before or after meals.

Elixir COCA LEAVES.

Each fluidounce contains 80 grains Coca Leaves.

Our Elixir and Fluid Extract of Coca are prepared from the formula of the late Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL, who experimented with it very largely for many years. They used it with great success as a stimulant and tonic, finding it did not induce the after-relaxation, stomach or brain disturbances so often the case with tonic stimulants. We use an alkaline solution in exhausting the drug, with only sufficient alcohol to prevent fermentation.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful, which may be increased to one tablespoonful.

Elixir CORDIAL AROMATIC.

An agreeable and convenient vehicle for administering nauseous drugs. It is a colorless Elixir, and has the delicious taste and odor of ripe oranges. We also prepare the same Elixir colored red.

Elixir CRAMP BARK COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents

Cramp Bark	*12 grains*
Scullcap	*3 grains*
Wild Yam	*6 grains*
Cinnamon	*5 grains*
Cloves	*5 grains*
Nutmeg	*2 grains*

The popularity among physicians of the above formula, or modifications thereof, is something phenomenal, if we are to judge of its efficacy by the rapidly increasing demand. Its therapeutic virtues doubtless depend largely upon the presence of Viburnum Opulus, which contains a volatile substance similar to, if not identical with, Valerianic Acid, which has long been known to possess valuable antispasmodic properties. In combination with the other designated ingredients, its action is that of a carminative, anodyne and tonic. As a *Uterine Tonic*, the utility of Elixir Cramp Bark Comp. is now firmly established, and for *irregular*, *painful* or *suppressed menstruation* it is claimed to be almost a specific. It is also used extensively for the correction of *menorrhagia*, *uterine and ovarian neuralgias*, and it is said its faithful employment will greatly obviate the necessity for the performance of formidable surgical operations, after the failure of other remedies and combinations.

Dose.—For adults, one-half to two teaspoonfuls in a wineglassful of *hot* water or milk, sweetened, every fifteen minutes, until relief is obtained, or in such quantities and at such intervals as the attending physician may direct. It has been found by some practitioners to give very gratifying results when administered in a hot gin punch on retiring.

Elixir DAMIANA, PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

Each fluidrachm contains

Damiana	*7 1-2 grains*
Nux Vomica	*1 grain*
Phosphorus	*1-200 grain*

This preparation combines the peculiar tonic and aphrodisiac properties of Damiana with the muscular stimulus of Nux Vomica and the powerful nervine qualities of Phosphorus. Its action is not rapid, but gradual and sustained. It is indicated in all cases of impotency, spermatorrhœa, etc., where other means have been tried without success.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful immediately after meals.

Elixir of the DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

NOW LISTED IN "SPECIALTIES" UNDER TITLE OF

LIQUENZYME.

Elixir DIGITALIN AND STRYCHNINE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Digitalin	*1-100 grain*
Nitroglycerine	*1-100 grain*
Strychnine Sulphate	*1-50 grain*

Physiologically, this preparation is a powerful stimulant to the motor and vaso-motor centres of the cord, and exerts a stimulating and tonic effect upon the cardiac muscle; its stimulus upon the heart and vessel

walls is both quick in action and prolonged in effect. It produces a strong, full pulse, but slower in rate. The diuretic property of the preparation is pronounced, and produces its effect by controlling the vascular supply of the system. It is strongly indicated in all cases of valvular disease, especially where the hypertrophy is not compensatory in action; also in cardiac dilatation where there is a condition of relative weakness of the heart muscle. In sudden cardiac exhaustion from any cause, angina pectoris, and in any condition where a decided heart-stimulating effect is desired, it will be found a most valuable remedy.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful, according to the direction of the attending physician.

Elixir DIOSCOREA COMP.

Each fluidounce contains

Fl. Ext. Dioscorea Villosa (Wild Yam)	*48 minims*
Fl. Ext. Aletris Farinosa (Unicorn Root)	*48 minims*
Fl. Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium (Black Haw)	*48 minims*
Fl. Ext. Viburnum Opulus (Cramp Bark)	*48 minims*
Fl. Ext. Mitchella Repens (Squaw Vine)	*48 minims*
Fl. Ext. Helonias Dioica (False Unicorn Root)	*48 minims*
Fl. Ext. Caulophyllum Thalictroides (Blue Cohosh)	*48 minims*
Fl. Ext. Scutellaria Lateriflora (Scullcap)	*48 minims*

Clinical experience will demonstrate the great value of this Elixir in affording relief from pain of the female genital tract. It is a powerful antispasmodic and uterine tonic sedative, does not derange the stomach, but stimulates a normal tonic effect on this organ. It is indicated in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa, either congestive or neuralgic. In spasm and colic of the uterus and bowels it will at once afford relief by virtue of its marked astringent and nervine properties. For the pain and irritation incident to confinement it will be found of value; especially will it effectually aid in preventing abortion and miscarriage.

Dose.—For an adult, from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day, after meals. In urgent cases, where there is much pain, dose may be given every hour or two, always in hot water.

Elixir DIURETIC.

(BUCHU, JUNIPER AND POTASSIUM ACETATE.)

Each fluidounce contains

Buchu	*45 grains*
Juniper Berries	*45 grains*
Potass. Acetate	*16 grains*

This combination represents, medicinally, the stimulant, diuretic and diaphoretic value of Buchu and Juniper Berries, blended with the calmative and deobstruent effect of the alkaline salt.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Elixir GENTIAN.

One-half strength of Tincture Gentian Comp., U. S. P.

As a stomachic and general tonic there is none better than Gentian; and in this Elixir, which is one-half the strength of Tincture Gentian Comp., U. S. P., the aromatics are so blended as to overcome any nauseating results.

Dose.—One to four fluidrachms.

Elixir GENTIAN WITH TINCTURE IRON CHOLRIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 minims of Tincture Iron Chloride, U. S. P.

In this preparation, by the addition of a small quantity of acidulated Citrate of Potash, the peculiarly disagreeable and styptic taste of Chloride of Iron is avoided. Physicians will find in this preparation the most agreeable and effective mode of administering this pure bitter tonic with the most prized of all the salts of Iron, but hitherto often inadmissible, owing to the difficulty of inducing nervous and fastidious patients to take it on account of styptic taste, effect upon the teeth, as well as the occasional diarrhœa it induces, etc. This preparation may be given to children and delicate females with great benefit, and with but little fear of disagreeing with the most delicate stomach.

The combination of Quinine with Tincture Iron Chloride is invaluable in the many diseases induced by malarial influences. Medical men will find this Elixir a most desirable vehicle for the administration of that efficient nerve-tonic and antiperiodic in conjunction with this form of Iron, the Elixir masking the bitterness, freeing it from objectionable taste and proving less apt to disagree with patients whose ailments render them peculiarly sensitive to the influence of this prescription as usually compounded.

Four grains of Quinine Sulphate will dissolve in one ounce of the Elixir, without the addition of any acid, the solution being beautifully clear. If a larger quantity be prescribed, the usual amount of acid per grain must be used.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful. For children, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Elixir GLYCEROPHOSPHATES COMP.

Each fluidounce contains

Calcium Glycerophosphate	*8 grains*
Sodium Glycerophosphate	*16 grains*
Iron Glycerophosphate	*1 1-2 grains*
Manganese Glycerophosphate	*1 grain*
Quinine Glycerophosphate	*1-2 grain*
Strychnine Glycerophosphate	*1-16 grain*

While possessing all the desirable features mentioned as applying to the Elixir Glycerophosphates of Soda and Lime, this Elixir also contains the blood-forming properties of Iron and Manganese with the general tonic and reconstructant virtues of Quinine and Strychnine.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day, before meals.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES COMP.—No Sugar.

(SEE "SPECIALTIES," PAGE 234)

Elixir GLYCEROPHOSPHATES OF SODA AND LIME.

Each fluidounce contains

Glycerophosphate of Soda	*8 grains*
Glycerophosphate of Lime	*4 grains*

The therapeutic value of the Glycerophosphates has been clearly demonstrated by clinical tests conducted by the most eminent specialists at home and abroad, and Dr. ALBERT ROBIN and other specialists in diseases of the nervous system use them to the exclusiou of all other forms of phosphorus.

The Glycerophosphates are rapidly absorbed by the stomach and provide the economy with phosphorus in its most rational form—*i. e.*, as organic or physiological phosphorus—the form in which it actually exists in the tissues, nerves and bones. They give powerful stimulus to the functions of nutrition, restore enfeebled vitality, and are especially indicated in the treatment of neurasthenia, chlorosis, phosphatic albuminuria, cachexia, ataxia, gastric hyperasthenia, acute sciatica, etc.

Infants and children debilitated through nervous waste or malnutrition, suffering from rachitis, marasmus, etc., may be satisfactorily treated with this preparation, as it exerts a decided action in preventing excessive metabolism and greatly stimulates the vital processes.

Most beneficial results have followed the administration of these salts when given continuously for from six to twelve months to patients suffering from the many ailments incident to advanced age, as they supply the waste of elementary matter in the human economy. The restoration to health must be gradual and aided by the general regimen and directions of the physician.

In the Elixir Glycerophosphates of Soda and Lime we have combined only chemically pure salts of the highest standard, properly proportioned, in an especially prepared menstruum to hold them in perfect solution, thus inducing immediate absorptiou and complete assimilation.

Dose.—For adults, one to two dessertspoonfuls, in water, three times a day, before meals.

Descriptive literature relating to this preparation furnished upon application.

Elixir GLYCERO-TONIC COMP.

Each one-half fluidounce conlains

Glycerine	*80 minims*
Sherry Wine	*80 minims*
Gentian Root	*10 grains*
Extract Taraxacum	*15 grains*
Acid Phosphoric, diluted	*12 minims*
Carminatives	*q. s.*

This preparation, in the form of a regular prescription, has been used for a number of years by many physicians in the treatment of such cases which require a general tonic—acid tonic, diuretic or laxative tonic—also in cases of nervous prostration, melancholia, etc.

Dose.—For adults, two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful, in a little water, before meals, or after meals when preferred. Children, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Elixir GUARANA.

Each fluidounce represents 96 grains of Guarana

Guarana is used with much benefit in cases of sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, diarrhœa, gastralgia, etc.

The effect is almost immediate in all cases of headache, from whatever cause it may arise; but it is more especially beneficial in those produced by over-excitement to the nervous system.

The usual mode of administration has been in powder; but the Elixir will be found not only more agreeable but much more efficacious.

Dose.—For headache, one tablespoonful for an adult, to be repeated in an hour if the first does not give relief; for diarrhœa, one dessertspoonful morning and evening; for neuralgia, as a general tonic for nervousness, debility, etc., one dessertspoonful for an adult, three or four times a day.

Write for a complete history of Guarana and its therapy.

Elixir GUARANA AND CELERY.

Each fluidrachm represents

Guarana . . . . . *.9 grains*
Celery . . . . . *.9 grains*

The addition of Celery to that of Guarana will greatly increase the therapeutical effects of these remedies in all cases of sick and nervous headache, the Celery acting as a calmative to the nervous system when overworked; also as a gastric tonic in cases of gastralgia, etc.

Dose.—For headache, one to two teaspoonfuls for an adult, to be repeated in an hour if the first does not give relief; for neuralgia, as a general tonic for nervousness, debility, etc., one teaspoonful for an adult, three or four times a day.

Elixir HELONIAS ROOT COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Mitchella Repens (*Squaw Vine*) . . . . . *110 grains*
Viburnum Opulus (*Cramp Bark*) . . . . . *28 grains*
Caulophyllum Thalictroides (*Blue Cohosh*) . . . . . *28 grains*
Helonias Dioica (*False Unicorn Root*) . . . . . *28 grains*

This preparation is said to be a valuable uterine tonic and antispasmodic, and in composition resembles what is known as "Mother's Cordial."

Dose.—One to two fluidrachms.

Elixir HEROIN.

Each fluidrachm contains 1-24 grain of Heroin.

All affections of the respiratory tract, especially those of a symptomatic character, are attended with more or less cough. Persistent and protracted, or even in moderate degree, this muscular effort increases the existing irritation or inflamed condition. To allay, soothe, and ultimately remove this spasm without antagonizing the effort of nature is the aim and solicitude of the prescriber. There is always a natural and apparently unavoidable recourse to the salts of Opium, and Morphine is the common dependence. But this, whilst it serves the primary object, has its most objectionable sequelæ in a suddenly checked expectoration, a general suppression of all the secretions, and certain constitutional reaction. This reaction not only disturbs the nervous centres, but has to

be carefully guarded to meet an extreme susceptibility or the idiosyncrasy of toleration. Therefore, we can have no implicit dependence upon Opium. Codeine has been resorted to in the hope of availing of an accredited modified sedative action, but ample experience is recorded to show that this action is in its character uncertain, and in the use of Codeine it is difficult to approximate to a uniformity of dose suited to special indications.

Careful research in the utility of new remedies and scientific experiment are constantly bringing to the notice of the medical profession some heretofore unknown agent, which, of course, must meet the test of trial, but which is frequently found to possess a sought-for property adapted to special and important use.

This may be truly said of the newly presented product "Heroin" (Diacetyl Morphine). Heroin, when given in properly guarded dose, appears to possess the physiological action of increasing the respiratory power and augmenting at the same time the muscular force of expiration. This property attaches great value to Heroin, because, in both the acute and chronic stage of pleuritic inflammation, oppression and dyspnœa exist to a distressing extent, as also in the subsidence of acute pneumonia when the air-cells of the lungs are struggling, as it were, to be freed from the infiltrated serum, so that any agent which gives increased physical power in these conditions is a boon to the medical hand and to human sufferings. Superadded to this, Heroin also relieves the spasm of cough without, as before stated, interfering with the expectoration of which the mucous membrane of the air-passage strives to free itself, and which must be ejected in the progress of cure.

The physiological action of Heroin diminishes the restriction of air-breathing, and when given at night it promotes sleep, with a natural and restful tranquility.

This Elixir has been prepared so that each teaspoonful will contain a dose of Heroin, while a dessertspoonful contains the maximum dose, making it unnecessary to give larger and bulky doses to obtain the desired therapeutic effect. Bulky doses of sweet liquid preparations frequently derange the process of digestion, causing distress, making their use undesirable.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Elixir HEROIN COMP.

Each fluidounce contains

Heroin	*1-6 grain*
Ipecac	*1 1-3 grain*
Chloroform	*2 grains*

This preparation possesses all the desirable therapeutic properties of the Elixir Heroin and has, in addition, the sedative and expectorant properties of the chloroform and ipecac.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Elixir HEROIN AND TERPIN HYDRATE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Heroin	*1-24 grain*
Terpin Hydrate	*1 grain*

When in the course of practice it is expedient to combine a compatible associate with Heroin, it will be most aptly found in the Terebinthine derivitive, "Terpin Hydrate." This, as an expectorant and alterative, affords properties which harmonize happily in effect with Heroin. It

is a modified stimulant in its action, producing no harsh irritation, but reaches directly the mucous surfaces and arouses the inflamed areas to a new regenerative action. This explains the value of the Terebinthinates in all ulcerative disease, or those types which take on rapidly an inflamed character and produce the muco-purulent discharge. It is with a view to afford the prescriber a most efficient means to combat the various manifestations of thoracic disease of the upper tract that we have designed a combination of these two appropriate remedies under the above title.

This Elixir has been prepared so that each teaspoonful will contain a dose of Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, while a dessertspoonful contains the maximum dose, making it unnecessary to give larger and bulky doses to obtain the desired therapeutic effect. Bulky doses of sweet liquid preparations frequently derange the process of digestion, causing distress —making their use undesirable.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Elixir HYDRANGEA AND LITHIUM.

Each fluidounce contains

Hydrangea	*240 grains*
Lithium Benzo-Salicylate	*32 grains*

This Elixir embodies two of the most valuable remedial agents recognized for the treatment of urinary calculus, gout, rheumatism, diabetes and all diseases in which an antilithic remedy is indicated.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day, between meals.

Elixir HYDRASTIS (FORTIOR).

Each four fluidounces represent

Fluid Extract Hydrastis	*10 fluidrachms*

Hydrastis has not been prescribed as extensively as its merits would warrant, principally on account of its very disagreeable, acrid and bitter taste. In the preparation of this Elixir great care was taken to produce an agreeable and palatable product. The popularity and constantly increasing demand for this Elixir is conclusive evidence it is meeting all the requirements demanded and expected of it.

Hydrastis has been known as an indigenous remedy of considerable value as a tonic and reconstituent, and as a topical alterant and astringent. Although differing on some minor points, all of the authorities are agreed that Hydrastis stimulates the spinal cord and increases the reflexes. By its effects on the vaso-motor centre it causes a great rise in the blood pressure, and this action is increased by its stimulating effect on the muscular fibre of the arterioles. In the same way it promotes the action of the muscular fibre of the intestine and increases peristalsis, and it also affects the organic muscular fibre of the uterus.

By virtue of bitter tonic properties, hydrastis promotes appetite and the digestive powers. As it increases the intestinal movements by stimulating the organic muscular fibre, and as the secretions of the mucous membrane are also made more abundant, its effects are somewhat laxative. RUTHERFORD has shown that it has some cholagogue properties, increasing the flow of the bile and stimulating the hepatic functions. These properties, being retained in the Elixir, make it an ideal preparation in the treatment of dyspepsia.

Hydrastis contains two alkaloids, berberine and hydrastine. Hydrastine is alone the active constituent of the drug. All of the powers and properties of hydrastis exist in hydrastine. To the presence of this constituent is due the actions of the drug on the nervous system of animal and organic life. The most important of the recent observations on the alkaloid is its action on the uterus, and clinically its power to restrain hemorrhage. The alkaloid, *Hydrastine*, has been shown to have special powers in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, and other hemorrhages. Hydrastine has consequently become one of the notable remedies in the treatment of uterine congestion and hemorrhages, in congestive dysmenorrhœa. Hydrastine slows the heart and strongly contracts the blood-vessels, actions that explain its power in restraining hemorrhage. It has lately been shown, also, that this agent diminishes the irritability of the brain cortex, and that therapeutically it lessens seizures of a convulsive kind. Indeed, it has lately been found to have decided effects in epilepsy and other forms of convulsions.

The wide range of usefulness of a palatable and active Elixir of this drug is very apparent to all physicians.

DIRECTIONS.—The Elixir being free from irritant qualities may be given before or after meals. It has indeed the properties of a stomachic tonic, and will promote, rather than impair, appetite and digestion. The dose for ordinary purposes is a dessertspoonful three times a day. In cases of dysmenorrhœa, neuralgic or congestive, the administration should begin a few days before the onset of the expected period. In irritable states of the uterus, in threatened abortion, in menorrhagia, etc., it should be given frequently conjoined with rest and other suitable measures. For the various reflex nervous affections, due to uterine irritation, in which it is indicated, it should be persistently administered three times a day. When the pains are severe or symptoms acute, the above dose, a dessertspoonful, may be increased to a tablespoonful at the discretion of the patient or advice of the attending physician.

Elixir HYDRASTIS (FORTIOR) WITH NUX VOMICA

Each fluidrachm represents

Hydrastis Canadensis	*20 grains*
Tincture Nux Vomica	*7 1-2 minims*

This Elixir combines the many desirable therapeutic properties of the Elixir Hydrastis (Fortior), described above, with the marked tonic and stomachic properties of the Nux Vomica, thus rendering this preparation peculiarly valuable in the treatment of those forms of gastric trouble with which are associated a relaxed condition of the muscular tissue and lack of gastric secretions, as it exerts a decided tonic effect upon the unstriated muscle and increases the quantity of the enzymes by increasing the gastric capillary supply and stimulating the glandular structure.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls, after meals, or as directed by the attending physician.

Elixir HYPNOTIC.

(SEE ELIXIR CHLORAL AND POTASSIUM COMP.)

Elixir IRON, ARSENIC AND MERCURY CHLORIDES, AROMATIC.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Proto-Chloride	*1-8 grain*
Arsenic Chloride	*1-280 grain*
Mercury Bichloride	*1-128 grain*

With Calisaya Alkaloids

Years of use of these chemicals, separately and combined, have placed them in the catalogue of standard and safe remedial agents in the treatment of such diseases as malaria, latent syphilis, anemia, cystitis, chlorosis, chronic uterine and pelvic diseases, etc. As the chlorides are combined in this Elixir with the alkaloidal constituents of Calisaya Bark, the alterative and tonic properties are all that could be desired.

The bitter tonic properties of the Calisaya Bark prevent any tendency to derangement of the stomach, and the Elixir is of noted value in assisting the digestive functions and preventing constipation.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful in water three or four times a day, as directed by the attending physician.

Elixir IRON CITRATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Citrate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

This preparation is so frequently used with such gratifying results that its value and popularity are well established. The intense bitter taste of the Quinine and Strychnine is here happily avoided and the Elixir will not be found objectionable even to the most sensitive stomach. The salts, being in solution, are much quicker and more uniform in action than when exhibited in pill form. Using pure Alkaloid Quinine and Strychnine, an excess of acid is not necessary, resulting in an Elixir of high therapeutic value and pleasant taste.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day. For children, one-quarter to one-half teaspoonful.

Elixir IRON, MAGNESIA AND STRYCHNINE SULPHATES.

Each fluidrachm contains

Strychnine Sulphate	*1-32 grain*
Iron Sulphate	*2 grains*
Magnesia Sulphate	*10 grains*
Acid Sulphuric	*a trace*
Aromatic Cordial	*q. s.*

This Elixir presents an ideal acid tonic, laxative and stimulant. For chronic sluggishness or torpidity of the liver, constipation due to inactivity of tone of the lower bowel, malarial condition of the system, a better remedy can hardly be found.

It will dissolve and make a clear solution of Quinine Sulphate, thereby giving a valuable antiperiodic and laxative.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful in half a glass of water before each meal and upon retiring, or as the attending physician may direct.

Elixir IRON PHOSPHATE AND QUININE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Phosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*

A valuable tonic and antiperiodic, useful in all cases where a general debility of the system exists.

Dose.—One to two fluidrachms.

Elixir IRON PHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Phosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

It is many years since we asked the attention of physicians to the above Elixir. It has been very largely prescribed with uniformly satisfactory results, confirming our claims for the advantages of administering this deservedly favorite combination in solution over pill form. Owing to the intensely bitter taste of the solution or the syrup, patients very generally object to them, and many sensitive stomachs reject their administration. Physicians of experience hesitate to prescribe in powder or mass, either Quinine or Strychnine, from the want of prompt action, the frequent passing away from the system, undissolved, and the occasional cumulative action of the Strychnine, when the pills are long retained. While this is a grave objection, often noted in such powerful medicinal agents, it is equally true that *solutions* of Iron are much more efficient, being assimilated and absorbed with little danger of inducing irritation, as is so often the case when given in pills. By using pure alkaloids of Quinine and Strychnine, *the excess of acid* is not required, avoiding in this way the development of the bitter taste, enabling us to prepare the Elixir, so that it will be readily taken by children as well as adults. We cannot exaggerate the therapeutic advantages of administering these agents in the form we present it, and feel we have a right to ask medical men to designate our manufacture of this preparation, not only because we first prepared it, but from the fact that physicians can feel every assurance of the care and exactness of its manufacture, and that there is *one grain* of Quinine in each teaspoonful,—a strength not prepared at the price this Elixir is sold by many manufacturers.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day.

Elixir IRON PYROPHOSPHATE.

IRON, WITH PHOSPHORUS AND CALISAYA.

Each fluidrachm represents

Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*
Iron and Sodium Citro-pyrophosphate	*2 grains*

This preparation is promptly tonic, without being irritating or stimulant, combining the effects of Phosphorus and Iron with the cordial and tonic influences of the Cinchonine Elixir. The freedom from all unpleasant taste, and the ease with which this preparation is borne by even the most sensitive stomach, together with its ready assimilation with the food, and consequent rapid absorption, render this combination especially valuable. It is used with benefit in all instances where a nerve tonic is indicated.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful before or after meals.

Elixir IRON PYROPHOS., QUIN. AND ARSENIC.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Pyrophosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Arsenic	*1-30 grain*

Many physicians object to administering the above medicine in pill form, and experience in the more decided action, when given in solution, has induced the preparation of this Elixir, which is an excellent tonic and antiperiodic.

Dose.—One teaspoonful.

Elixir IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Pyrophosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

The medicinal effects of this combination are the same as classified under the Elixir Iron Phosphate, Quinine and Strychnine, to which reference is called.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day, immediately before or after meals.

Elixir KOLA COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Kola Nuts (fresh)	*48 grains*
Celery Seeds	*48 grains*
Coca Leaves	*64 grains*

The introduction of Kola as an active cerebro-cardiac tonic and stimulant was inaugurated some years ago. In conjunction with the invigorating action of Coca and the well merited stimulating properties of Celery, it presents a combination which, we think, cannot fail to enlist the attention of the medical profession generally. This preparation is specifically indicated in cases of nervous prostration occasioned by over-excitement and fatigue of mind and body, imparting to the system under extreme physical exertion and strain a vigor and buoyancy that are most marked. Its administration will be found particularly valuable in counteracting the distressing consequences of undue indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, smoking or other excesses, relieving the morbid depression which invariably follows, promoting a healthy tone and vigor in the patients' condition.

In the treatment of nervous exhaustion, melancholia and atonic dyspepsia, as well as in various forms of heart disease, asthma, sea-sickness, etc., it will be found to afford great relief. The flattering reports which we have already received regarding its therapeutic action, and the remarkable increase of its use, are sufficient to attest its undoubted merit as well as to justify the claims we make.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful every two or three hours, or as may be required according to the condition of the patient; in cases of extreme prostration, a tablespoonful may be given as the preliminary dose.

Elixir LAXATIVE.

This combination consists of an extract prepared from alcoholized Tinnevelly Senna, Podophyllin, Butternut (Juglans Cinerea), Rochelle Salt, Sodium Bicarbonate, with Aromatics.

The field of usefulness for a laxative of this nature is quite large, as it is effective in small doses, does not produce griping, is acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and is less apt to create irritation and congestion than any of the usual laxatives administered. The mild but certain action of this cathartic makes it especially valuable as a remedy for habitual constipation, as it will be found to act promptly, with a tendency to lessen the disposition to costiveness, instead of increasing it, as is so often the case with drastic purgatives.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful at night before retiring and another in the morning. Children from four to twelve years of age should take one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir LIQUORICE COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Liquorice Root . . . . . 120 *grains*
Aromatics . . . . . *q. s.*

An agreeable and efficient vehicle for masking the bitter taste of Quinine, Bromides, Chloral and other disagreeable drugs and chemicals.

Elixir LITHIATED STRONTIUM.

Each fluidrachm contains

Strontium Salicylate . . . . . 2 *grains*
Strontium Iodide . . . . . 1 *grain*
Lithium Salicylate . . . . . 2 *grains*

The above formula will at once commend itself to the busy practitioner for the treatment of subacute and chronic rheumatism, rheumatic gout, etc. The combination is one suggested by an authority of the highest standing, and has in his practice, as well as with many others, been found of extraordinary efficacy in the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, swelling of the glands and joints, and all the inflammatory conditions due to gastric impoverishment, debility and exhaustion of the nerve centres.

Dose.—For an adult, as a preventive to attacks of rheumatism, gout, etc., one teaspoonful morning and evening; for regular treatment, while affected with rheumatism, gout or kindred diseases, one teaspoonful four times a day. For the treatment of patients suffering from inflammatory rheumatism or sciatica, two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day, as advised by the attending physician.

Elixir MALT AND PEPSIN COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents

Malted Barley Grain . . . . . 10 *grains*
Soluble Pepsin (high test) . . . . . 1 *grain*

The decided amylolytic and proteolytic actions of this Elixir strongly indicate its employment in the treatment of the varied types of gastric and intestinal indigestion. It is especially valuable where there is lack of proper salivary digestion, thus interfering with starch conversion.

Elixir Malt and Pepsin Comp. not only acts upon the ingested food, converting it into soluble and assimilable forms, but also stimulates a flow of the normal gastric enzymes. The value of this Elixir is apparent, as an aid to digestion, in the various infectious fevers and convalescence from any wasting disease.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful before each meal. For a child, fifteen to thirty drops.

Elixir MANACA AND SALICYLATES.

Each fluidounce contains

Manaca	*80 grains*
Sodium Salicylate	*64 grains*
Potassium Salicylate	*32 grains*
Lithium Salicylate	*8 grains*

This combination is especially valuable in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, lumbago and other pains of the muscles. It is a powerful solvent of uric acid; thus it is admirably adapted to cases of gout, in which the strongest indication is to prevent the formation of insoluble salts of uric acid and their deposition in the kidneys, bladder or joints, and to favor the solution of such salts when already formed and deposited in the joints and ligamentous tissue of gouty patients. The decided antiseptic and antipyretic properties of the salicylates render them very effective in the treatment of rheumatic seizures, as there will ensue a reduction of the fever, elimination of the causative factor, at which time there will be a corresponding relief from pain.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir NUX VOMICA AND IGNATIA COMP.

Ten minims of the Elixir contain

Tinct. Nux Vomica	*1 minim*
Tinct. Ignatia Amara	*1 minim*
Tinct. Cinchona	*4 minims*
Tinct. Matricaria	*1 minim*
Tinct. Gentian	*1-2 minim*
Tinct. Calumba	*1-2 minim*
Tinct. Phosphorus, C. P.	*1-300 grain*
Aromatics	*2 minims*

All the drugs in this Elixir bear a close relation to each other, being stimulating nerve tonics and bitter tonics. These, in combination with the free phosphorus present, make an ideal remedy in the treatment of such diseases as sick and nervous headaches, vertigo, general debility, nervous prostration, paralysis, weakness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, constipation and jaundice; neurasthenia, nervous dyspepsia, indigestion, locomotor ataxia, impotence, loss of vital fluids through excesses or otherwise, debility of old age, mental strain and overwork, and in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases.

This Elixir should not be administered or dispensed except by the advice or prescription of the attending physician.

Dose.—Five to ten drops in two tablespoonfuls of water.

Elixir PEPSIN.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains Saccharated Pepsin.

A pleasant and elegant form for administering Pepsin, especially for children and delicate females suffering from malnutrition.

Dose.—For an adult, one-half to two fluidrachms.

Elixir PEPSIN AND BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate . . . . . 1 grain
Wine of Pepsin . . . . . q. s.

This Elixir is prepared with our Wine of Pepsin and Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, held in permanent solution, is invaluable in cases of dyspepsia, gastralgia and general debility of the system when Strychnine is contraindicated.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND CALISAYA BARK.

Each fluidrachm contains

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate . . . . . 1 grain
Calisaya Bark . . . . . 5 grains
Wine of Pepsin . . . . . q. s.

An agreeable remedy in cases of dyspepsia, gastralgia, etc., combining tonic, sedative and digestive properties.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful three times a day, at meals.

Elixir PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains

Pepsin, Saccharated . . . . . 5 grains
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate . . . . . 1 grain
Iron and Ammonium Citrate . . . . . 2 grains

A valuable combination in cases of chlorosis and anæmia due to a want of action of the assimilative functions.

Dose.—For an adult one teaspoonful three times a day.

Elixir PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Pepsin, Saccharated . . . . . 5 grains
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate . . . . . 1 grain
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 grain

This combination has been employed with very great success in dyspepsia, gastralgia, general debility of the system and in all the numerous disorders dependent upon want of tone and vigor of the stomach and digestive organs.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP.

Each fluidounce represents 96 grains of Pepsin Lactated, which is composed of the following active digestive ingredients, combined in the proportion of.

Pepsin (1 to 3000)	*10 parts*
Pancreatin	*10 parts*
Diastase	*1 part*
Lactic Acid	*1 part*
Hydrochloric Acid	*1 part*
Milk Sugar	*76 parts*

Elixir Pepsin Lactated has become a standard remedy in the treatment of dyspepsia of all forms, diarrhœa, chronic constipation, vomiting in pregnancy, general debility, etc.

The stimulating and tonic effect of the aromatic base increases the appetite and, with the digestive ingredients, assists in the assimilation of the food.

Dose.—For an adult, one or two dessertspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED AND BISMUTH.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. AND BISMUTH

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*8 grains*

This Elixir is an excellent gastric tonic, combining the digestive principles of Pepsin with the soothing properties of Bismuth, and will prove invaluable in promoting a healthy condition of the digestive apparatus, and may be safely administered wherever a gastric tonic is indicated.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP., BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*8 grains*
Strychnine	*1-16 grain*

The combination of Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine has been used with much success in cases of functional impairment involving nerves and nutrition with usual dyspeptic complications.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED WITH CALISAYA.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. WITH CALISAYA.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Calisaya Bark	*50 grains*

The indications for the use of this Elixir are manifested in febrile conditions—whether acute, malarial or the lingering intermittents of convalescence—greatly aiding in restoring the appetite.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PESPIN LACTATED WITH GENTIAN AND IRON CHLORIDE.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. WITH GENTIAN AND IRON CHLORIDE.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Gentian	*8 grains*
Iron Proto-Chloride	*8 grains*

An excellent remedy in cases of debility, anæmia and chronic diarrhœa, representing the best types of mineral and vegetable tonics in combination with the digestive ferments and the vegetable acid of the gastric secretion.

Dose.—For an adult, one or two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Iron	*4 grains*
Quinine	*4 grains*
Strychnine	*1-16 grain*

A potent general nerve tonic, imparting to the system the elements of repair. The indications for its use are manifest in cases of extreme debility, in the wasting of phthisis, anæmia, neuralgias and intermittents.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents twelve grains of the combined ferments, active and inactive, of the entire digestive tract, in the proportion in which they are found in the system.

In the treatment of such cases of indigestion (weak and enfeebled condition of the digestive organs) this Elixir is admirably suited. It assists at each stage of digestion, since it is a solution of the combined ferments, active and inactive, of the entire digestive tract, in the proportion in which they are found in the system. The Elixir is pleasantly aromatized with carminatives, which tend to tone and invigorate the natural secretion of enzymes.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls after each meal. Increase the dose to a tablespoonful if necessary.

Elixir PEPSIN, PANCREATIN AND BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains

Pepsin, Saccharated	*.5 grains*
Pancreatin, Saccharated	*.5 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*

A pleasant and agreeable form of administering these valuable remedies, representing, in skilful combination, the digestive properties of Pepsin and the emulsifying principles of the Pancreas with the tonic and soothing influence of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate. It may be given in all cases of weak and enfeebled digestion dependent upon gastralgic diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls, in a little water, either before or after eating.

Elixir PEPSIN POWDER COMP.

NOTE.—The line of Elixirs formerly listed under the title of and representing Pepsin Powder Compound, National Formulary, and the various popular combinations, has been changed to ELIXIR PEPSIN LACTATED *with combinations, to meet a popular demand.* (*See pp. 24, 25.*)

Elixir PEPSIN AND THYMOL COMP.

ELIXIR ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

Each dessertspoonful contains

Pepsin	*1 grain*
Pancreatin	*2 grains*
Cascara Sagrada	*1 grain*
Ipecac	*1-5 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*
Antiseptic Solution	*30 minims*

This preparation, the formula of which was suggested to us by an eminent specialist, has proved, after an extended, exhaustive and varied experience, to be of such merit and value in the treatment of the various forms of dyspepsia and other gastric troubles, that we feel warranted in bringing it more prominently to the attention of the medical profession at large, feeling confident our representations will be more than confirmed in their hands.

It will be found peculiarly efficacious in those derangements attended with flatulence, acid fermentation, eructation superinduced by eating rich food, pastry, starchy vegetables, excess in drinking spirituous liquors, and excessive smoking. It will prove equally valuable in almost every condition of weak and impaired or imperfect digestive powers, either due to catarrh of the mucous coat of the stomach or in those symptoms characterized by sensations of distress and uneasiness during digestion, usually termed nervous dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult one to two dessertspoonfuls after each meal or when feeling oppressed, much depending upon the severity or frequency of the attacks.

Elixir PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

Each fluidrachm represents

Peruvian Bark	*5 grains*
Iron Pyrophosphate	*2 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

This preparation is sometimes called Elixir of the *Pyrophosphate of Iron*, and is one of the most efficient nerve tonics, combining the effects of Phosphorus and Iron with the cordial and tonic influences of the Cinchona Elixir. Without being irritating or stimulant, it excites the appetite, strengthens the nerve power, and neutralizes the tendency to malarial influences. The freedom from all unpleasant taste, and the ease with which this preparation is borne by even the most sensitive stomachs, together with its ready assimilation with the food, and consequent rapid absorption, render this combination especially valuable. It is used with benefit in all instances where a nerve tonic is indicated, after typhoid and malarial fevers, and is especially useful in the debility and weakness of females and children.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful before or after each meal. For children, one-half teaspoonful as often.

Elixir of the PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA.

Each tablespoonful contains

Peruvian Bark	*7 1-2 grains*
Iron Phosphate	*1 grain*
Lime Phosphate	*2 grains*
Sodium Phosphate	*1-2 grain*

With a slight excess of Acid Phosphoric.

This elegant preparation has the great advantage of combining the general tonic properties of Peruvian Bark (a medicine which has perhaps stood the test of time more satisfactorily than any other) with the special virtues of the Phosphates of Lime, Iron and Sodium. These latter remedies address themselves more efficiently to the stimulation and strengthening of the nervous system, which invariably suffers in conditions of debility. Not only theoretically, but experimentally, the Phosphates are found to be assimilated and to supply to the brain and spinal cords elements which are needed for the due performances of their functions, and the want of which is made manifest by many of the symptoms of wasting diseases. They are here combined with the Calisaya in a form which admits of their administration for any desired length of time, without offending the stomach, a quality which gives this preparation great value in many instances of defective nutrition.

Dose.—For adults, one tablespoonful, in water, immediately after eating. For children, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir PHOSPHORUS (Free).

Each fluidrachm contains 1-100 grain of Free Phosphorus.

This Elixir is absolutely reliable, non-irritating and pleasant to the taste. Each teaspoonful contains one one-hundredth grain of free Phosphorus, held in perfect solution, and of assured stability. This article has been used for many years by some of the leading physicians of Philadelphia, and their results have been of the most satisfactory character. It may be given in combination with other preparations, as, for example, with our Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, with the Tincture of Nux Vomica, etc.

It would be superfluous for us to enlarge here upon the remedial value of Phosphorus in cases of nervous exhaustion or impaired nutrition of the brain from whatever cause; in hysteria, neuralgia, atonic dyspepsia, chorea, bronchocele, etc., as well as in many forms of syphilitic and other cutaneous disorders.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful, gradually increased to two teaspoonfuls, three times a day, plain or with sugar.

Elixir POPPY AROMATIC.

Each fluidounce is equal in anodyne effect to one grain Morphine.

This Elixir is a pleasant, aromatic, slightly stimulating narcotic and anodyne mixture. It allays irritation or pain, produces sleep and quickly checks excessive secretions. It is strongly indicated in teething of infants, gastritis, gastro-enteritis of children and adults, and in any condition requiring an agreeable sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, one-half to one teaspoonful, as the indications warrant; for children and infants the dose should be reduced proportionately to their age, strength and condition.

Elixir POTASSIUM BROMIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 10 grains Potassium Bromide.

This Elixir is an agreeable and elegant form of administering this highly-prized alterative and nerve sedative. The objectionable saline taste is completely masked, and the Bromide will be found less apt to produce nausea and derangement of the digestive organs.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

In cases where the use of Iron is contraindicated this Elixir, as a tonic in cases of general debility, will be found invaluable.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three times a day.

Elixir RED GUM COMP.

ELIXIR EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA COMP.

Each fluidounce contains

Red Gum	*15 grains*
Witch Hazel	*7 1-2 grains*
Guarana	*5 grains*
Cinnamon	*5 grains*
Opium	*1 grain*

In combination with Aromatic Antiseptic Oils.

This preparation, which is very agreeable to the taste, has attracted the favorable attention of the medical profession on account of its marked efficiency in the therapy of intestinal catarrhs, chronic diarrhœa, dysenteric conditions, choleriform diarrhœas (with marked tenesmus aud watery stools), the microbic diarrhœa of infancy, fermentative diarrhœas of all ages, the functional intestinal and gastro-intestinal disorders incident to over-indulgence, during the summer months, in iced drinks, fruits, etc.

As will be noted, the formula consists of a rational combination of carefully selected drugs with astringent, antiseptic, anodyne, tonic and carminative properties, synergists to the basic constituent Red Gum.

Red Gum, which constitutes the basis of this preparation, is the exudation from the bark of the Eucalyptus Rostrata, a variety of Eucalyptus growing chiefly in Australia and Southern California.

The medicinal virtues of this tree are said on good authority to excel those of other forms of Eucalyptus; and the gum that exudes from its bark would seem *a priori* to be richer in astringent and antiseptic properties than the oils distilled from eucalyptus leaves, on which, hitherto, medical men have been obliged to place reliance. That such is the case was asserted by Sir Ronald Martin, who originally introduced Red Gum into European practice, and his views have since been amply supported by experience. Red Gum, in fact, has been shown to possess the most valuable antiseptic, astringent aud styptic virtues, combined with a taste by no means disagreeable, and free from the acerbity of Kino, Krameria, and other vegetable astringents.

Eucalyptus, or Red Gum, is a powerful astringent, antiperiodic, antiseptic and germicide. In therapeutics, these properties give it a wide range of utility. It is, without doubt, the most valuable vegetable astringent yet discovered.

Witch Hazel, which is well known for its anodyne and healing properties, also for its tonic action on the blood vessels, and its hæmostatic efficacy, is contained in this preparation; its efficiency in checking hemorrhage depending on its action in contracting the arteries, and thus lessening the flow of blood through them. Opium, which is also incorporated, but in minute quantities, has a similar and more powerful action on the muscular mechanism, governing hemorrhages from the intestines, in which cases Witch Hazel is often used. The union of these two drugs constitutes, therefore, an efficient hæmostatic and astringent anodyne.

Guarana and Cinnamon are both employed in this preparation, Cinnamon for the sake of the pronounced antiseptic tonic and carminative effects and agreeable taste. Guarana, which is a drug of more importance, as it contains tannic acid in greater proportion, is serviceable in completing the astringent action of a combination of remedies intended to overcome morbid conditions of the gastro-intestinal canal. Guarana, besides, is a cardiac stimulant and nerve tonic. It contains an active principle identical with Caffeine, with practically the same action on the heart, circulation and nervous system. On the intestines, Guarana has been found to exert effects similar to those of Krameria, but is preferable, owing to its bitter properties; it controls a tendency to headache.

The anodyne effect of this preparation is due to the proportion of Opium it contains, a proportion not sufficient to exercise a narcotic action, but sufficient to act in an analgesic manner. In small doses and suitably prescribed, opium conduces to bodily and mental activity by stimulating the appetite and digestion in certain cases of dyspepsia and by increasing peristaltic action. The amount contained in this Elixir is calculated to have a purely anodyne effect.

The value of the antiseptic oils incorporated in this preparation cannot be too highly lauded; they are the same as employed in our well-known Solution Thymol Comp. (Antiseptic Solution), and are extremely valuable as intestinal antiseptics and anti-ferments.

DIRECTIONS.—To counteract the harmful effect of climatic or dietetic changes this Elixir will be found especially beneficial, and can be administered to an adult in doses ranging from one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every two or three hours until relief is obtained, or in such quantities and at such intervals as the attending physician may direct. The same quantities and frequency of administration should be employed in combating or preventing the attacks of temporary (or as it is frequently called) summer diarrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, dysenteric conditions, etc.

Elixir RHUBARB AND MAGNESIUM.

Each fluidrachm represents 20 grains Comp. Powder of Rhubarb, U. S. P.

A mild laxative and antacid, useful in diseases of the stomach and bowels, especially for children.

Many physicians use this Elixir as an antacid or corrective in combination or alternating with Pepsin, Bismuth Subnitrate, etc. By a carefully proportionating of these prescriptions, many severe, chronic or incipient attacks of dyspepsia, diarrhœa due to fermentative dyspepsia, or constipation due to improper assimilation of food or weak digestion, have been successfully treated.

Dose.—One or two fluidrachms.

Elixir SALICYLIC ACID COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Acid Salicylic	*5 grains*
Black Cohosh	*2 grains*
Yellow Jasmine	*2 grains*
Potassium Iodide	*1-2 grain*

Putrefactive processes in the gastro-intestinal tract are effectually inhibited by the decided antiseptic property of this preparation. Thus the formation of the amido-acid group and ptomaine products is greatly restricted. It is a powerful antipyretic, reducing temperature and producing profuse sweating, and also increases general protoplasmic chemical activities. It stimulates the glandular structures, thereby increasing the absorption of deposits and inflammatory exudate. This Elixir is a valuable general tonic and alterative, aiding the system in eliminating the poisonous products present in gout, rheumatism and lumbago; further, it lessens the danger of cardiac and cerebral complications during a rheumatic attack.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful four times a day.

Elixir SAW PALMETTO COMP.

(DIURETIC, TONIC AND STIMULANT.)

This Elixir combines in a pleasant and efficient form the active constituents of Saw Palmetto, Sandalwood, Damiana, Potassium Acetate, Coca Leaves, Nux Vomica, Kola Nut.

It is a very powerful diuretic tonic and stimulant, and is very useful in general debility, impotency, spermatorrhœa, loss of nerve power, headache, neuralgia, paralysis, dysmenorrhœa, etc.

In exploiting this combination we are prepared to substantiate the claims regarding its reputed properties. We are willing to endorse its efficiency in the treatment of prostatic troubles; having received so many reports regarding its favorable action in cases of sexual atony, we feel warranted in bringing to the notice of the profession a preparation which we believe to be worthy of extended trial.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls immediately before or after each meal, and again upon retiring.

Elixir SAW PALMETTO, CORN SILK AND SANDALWOOD.

Each fluidounce represents

Saw Palmetto	*120 grains*
Corn Silk	*120 grains*
Sandalwood	*30 grains*

In this Elixir are embodied three ingredients, which are especially useful in the treatment of the various diseases, weaknesses and inflammation of the bladder, urethra, etc. The physicians who have reported on its properties and uses are quite unanimous in regard to the influence exerted by it on the genito-urinary apparatus. The local effects of the Saw Palmetto on the mucous membrane are utilized in the treatment of catarrhal affections, such as pyelitis and cystitis. When gravel or calculi have set up a catarrh by reason of an irritant action which they exert on the mucous membrane, or when by extension of the morbid condition from the urethra, a specific inflammation is caused, the best results may be expected from the administration of this remedy.

Corn Silk, for very many years, has been held in great favor as a home remedy, and is largely used, with marked success, as a diuretic in cardiac and renal dropsy, in cases of uric and phosphatic gravel, vesical catarrh, acute and chronic cystitis, as well as in dropsical affections aud as a mild stimulating diuretic.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls immediately before or after each meal and again upon retiring.

Elixir SAW PALMETTO AND PICHI COMP.

A pleasant and very efficient combination of Saw Palmetto, Sandalwood, Damaina, Potassium Acelate, Coca Leaves, Nux Vomica, Kola Nut and Pichi.

This Elixir contains all the ingredients and has the same therapeutic effect as Elixir Saw Palmetto Comp., mentioned on preceding page. It is fortified and enhanced in value by the addition of Fluid Extract of Pichi. This is extensively employed in the treatment of vesical catarrh, acute or chronic, following a mechanical cause, such as gravel or calculus, by quickly modifying the urinary secretions, calming the irritability and favoring the expulsion of gravel and calculi through the urethra.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls immediately before or after each meal, and again upon retiring.

Elixir SAW PALMETTO AND SANDAL COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Saw Palmetto	*120 grains*
Sandalwood	*24 grains*

Many physicians prefer the simpler combination of this Elixir, claiming they can note and control with less trouble the various stages of the diseases for which these remedies are used when unaccompanied by the more pronounced diurctics and stimulants.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls immediately before or after each meal, and again upon retiring.

Elixir SEDATIVE COMP.

(SEE ELIXIR CHLORAL COMP.)

Elixir SODIUM BROMIDE

Each fluidrachm contains 10 grains of Sodium Bromide.

The constant use of Sodium Bromide in hospital and private practice has proved it, in its therapeutical effects, to be free from many objections urged against Potassium Bromide. It is more agreeable to the taste, less apt to excite nausea and derangement of the stomach, and, being more readily absorbed into the system, acts more promptly than either the Potassium or Ammouium Bromide.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir SODIUM SALICYLATE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Acid Salicylic	*3 1-2 grain*
Black Cohosh	*1 grain*
Yellow Jasmine	*1 grain*
Potassium Iodide	*1 grain*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*q. s.*

This combination has been suggested for the purpose of presenting a permanent and compatible mixture of such remedies as would naturally be presented to the mind of the prescriber diagnosing conditions of rheumatism, gout, lumbago and other pains of the muscles. It does not supersede the extemporaneous prescription in such cases, but constitutes a useful adjunct, especially when there is an accompaniment of febrile excitement. Its use would seem to be well indicated in the direction of tonic and alterative properties, and for the purpose of relieving those dull, vague, fugitive aches, which are as much the precursors of a rheumatic attack as they are the sequences. Many patients who do not require an active treatment describe such symptoms to a medical adviser. Anodynes and depressants are inadmissible in such cases; but if a specific tonic action can be successfully maintained, relief and cure seem reasonably assured. The action of the Sodium Bicarbonate, or the saturating salt, modifies the sharpness and asperity of the acid and promotes an easy toleration of that remedy.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day, or as directed by the attending physician.

Elixir STILLINGIA COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Stillingia	*30 grains*
Turkey Corn	*30 grains*
Blue Flag	*15 grains*
Yellow Dock	*15 grains*
Coriander	*7 1-2 grains*
Prickly-Ash Berries	*7 1-2 grains*

This combination is a purely vegetable alterative, tonic and laxative, and may be used in cases of rheumatism and scrofula and as an antiscorbutic in skin diseases.

Dose.—One or two fluidrachms.

Elixir STRONTIUM SALICYLATE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Strontium Salicylate	*2 grains*
Strontium Iodide	*1 grain*
Wine of Colchicum	*5 minims*
Tincture Gelsemium	*2 minims*

The above formula will at once commend itself to the busy practitioner. The combination is one suggested by an authority of the highest standing, and has in his practice, as well as with many others, been found of extraordinary efficacy in the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, swelling of the glands and joints, and all the inflammatory

conditions due to gastric impoverishment, debility and exhaustion of the nerve centres.

Dose.—For an adult, as a preventive to attacks of rheumatism, gout, etc., one teaspoonful morning and evening; for regular treatment, while affected with rheumatism, gout or kindred diseases, one teaspoonful four times a day. For the treatment of patients suffering from inflammatory rheumatism or sciatica, two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day, as advised by the attending physician.

Elixir TARAXACUM COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Taraxacum (fresh root)	*30 grains*
Wild Cherry Bark	*15 grains*
Gentian Root	*10 grains*
Aromatics	*5 grains*

This preparation combines, in an agreeable Elixir, the peculiar and valuable effects of Dandelion (prepared from the fresh root, collected at the proper season) together with Wild Cherry and Gentian. It will be found a valuable vehicle for disguising the bitter taste of Quinine; and, in sections of the country subject to influences of malaria, the conjoint action upon the liver will make it a specially useful menstruum.—*From Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.*

Dose.—One dessertspoonful.

Elixir TERPIN HYDRATE.

(EXPECTORANT)

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Terpin Hydrate.

The value of Terpin Hydrate as a therapeutic agent has been more than confirmed by the experience of those who have given it an extended trial, and this preparation will be found most acceptable in the treatment of bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, chronic cough and like affections of the throat and of the organs of respiration.

Dose.—For an adult, one dessertspoonful four or five times daily.

Elixir TERPIN HYDRATE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Terpin Hydrate	*1 grain*
Codeine Sulphate	*1-8 grain*
Refined Oil Tar	*2 minims*
Tincture Lobelia	*1 minim*
Tincture Gelsemium	*1 minim*

We desire to call attention to this compound of medicines, which has been devised as a palliative and cough cure. Before its final adoption we had its positive usefulness demonstrated in very numerous trials, the results of which were so uniformly convincing that we deem it worthy a permanent place in the catalogue of prescriptions, and submit it, therefore, with confidence to the approval of the medical profession and to the trade. It frequently happens in suggesting remedies that by a judicious combination, availing of some essential and peculiar property of each ingredient, we can accomplish a curative result in the application of medicines that cannot be obtained by the use, singly and alone, of the components. This is confirmed abundantly by observation and the practice of physicians; hence it is quite unusual to meet with a one-item

prescription. In considering this, it is possible that a certain property of one medicine may be needed to assist the operation of another, and a joint or combined effect accomplish exactly what may be desired.

Terpin Hydrate is recognized as an expectorant and alterative, as also a modified stimulant in its action, producing no harsh irritation whatever, but reaches directly the mucous surfaces and arouses the inflamed areas to a new regenerative action. The innocuous or milder sedative properties of Codeine are appreciated; Tar is a diffusive tonic and alterative; Lobelia actively promotes expectoration, and Gelsemium lends its aid to a control of spasmodic recurrence through its property as a nervine. So that, viewed as a rational compound, the Elixir Terpin Hydrate Comp. may be said to present some unusual features, and to possess an adaptability to recent and chronic cough.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful, to be repeated every two or three hours. It is more effective when taken without water or other dilution.

Elixir TERPIN HYDRATE AND CHERRY COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents

Wild Cherry Bark	*3 grains*
White Pine	*2 grains*
Blood Root	*1-2 grain*
Terpin Hydrate	*1-2 grain*
Codeine Sulphate	*1-8 grain*

The value of this combination for chronic or recent coughs, bronchial irritations, and the annoying tickling-throat cough will at once be appreciated. This preparation is of pronounced value, and when prescribed both for adults and children will produce excellent results, the quantities of each ingredient being so regulated that its full therapeutic effect is brought into use.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day, or as the attending physician may direct.

Elixir TERPIN HYDRATE WITH CODEINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Terpin Hydrate	*1 grain*
Codeine Sulphate	*1-8 grain*

This combination, embracing the expectorant and calmative properties of these valuable remedies, will, we think, prove most acceptable in the treatment of bronchitis, chronic cough, bronchial catarrh, and like affections of the throat and lungs.

The experience of those who have already used this Elixir has proved it to be eminently successful in allaying the distressing cough following influenza and other bronchial affections, without disturbing the stomach by creating nausea and loss of appetite; nor does it arrest the secretions, cause constipation, headache or other derangements.

Codeine is acceptable and borne without any of the distressing effects of Morphine, and although its sedative and anodyne properties are milder it is to be preferred, since its continuance is always effective in small doses and it does not lead to any habitual demand or desire.

This Elixir is used by many physicians in combination with Ammonium Muriate, Potassium Chlorate, Tincture Ferri Chloride, etc.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful four or five times daily.

Elixir TONGA COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Tonga	*30 grains*
Black Cohosh	*2 grains*
Sodium Salicylate (from Oil Wintergreen)	*10 grains*
Pilocarpine Salicylate	*1-100 grain*
Colchicin Salicylate	*1-500 grain*

This Elixir is a combination of such drugs and chemicals which are particularly indicated in the treatment of rheumatic gout, sciatica, lumbago and neuralgia. As the formula indicates, the Elixir is a very strong preparation, and will not only relieve the pain and inflammation of an attack of rheumatism, but its persistent and regular use will eventually entirely remove the disease. By resorting to the prompt use of this Elixir upon the first indications of an attack of rheumatism, it may frequently be prevented.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful diluted with water, three times a day, before meals.

Elixir UNICORN COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Unicorn Root (Aletris Farinosa)	*30 grains*
Cramp Bark (Viburnum Opulus)	*30 grains*
Squaw Vine (Michella Repens)	*30 grains*
Blue Cohosh (Caulophyllum Thalictroides)	*15 grains*
False Unicorn (Helonias Dioica)	*15 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

A perusal of the above formula will show at once that this Elixir is a highly concentrated and active uterine tonic and restorative. It will be found to be particularly efficacious in the treatment of such diseases as dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri and amenorrhœa, and as a preventive of miscarriage, etc.

Where abortion has occurred during previous pregnancies, or when abortion is threatened, the Elixir should be continuously administered during the entire gestation.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Elixir VIBURNUM AND HYDRASTIS COMP.

(UTERINE TONIC, SEDATIVE)

Each fluidounce contains

Viburnum Opulus (Cramp Bark)	*40 grains*
Hydrastis Canadensis (Golden Seal)	*30 grains*
Piscidia Erythrina (Jamaica Dogwood)	*20 grains*
Anemone Pulsatilla (Pulsatilla)	*10 grains*

The above combination cannot but at once appeal to the intelligent practitioner as almost a specific in the treatment of the various kinds of pain incident to the diseases of the female sexual organs, so varied in their character and such a drain upon the general health and strength.

Cramp Bark, or *Viburnum Opulus*, as it is officially designated, is an indigenous plant, long and favorably known to American physicians as perhaps the best remedy for certain kinds of pain, particularly the pains of parturient women and dysmenorrhœa. As its use is entirely free from danger, and as it is as efficient in suitable cases as the most powerful anodynes, it is preferable in an elixir of this kind, which is a household remedy, and to be serviceable as such must be both effective and safe.

The twofold astringent and nervine power of Viburnum renders it very useful in the colic of pregnant women accompanied with diarrhœa.

Dr. JOSEPH, an Austrian physician, to whom we are indebted for an admirable paper on the use of Viburnum, prefers it to all other remedies in the dysmenorrhœa of young girls, where there is some mechanical difficulty, such as anteflexion. In pain due to other causes, but sometimes mistaken for dysmenorrhœa, in the pain that many women who have previously aborted suffer from during pregnancy, Viburnum is a most valuable remedy.

But valuable as Viburnum is in the treatment of the various kinds of pain, incident to the diseases of the female sexual organs, its chief use and claim to the confidence of physicians is its power of arresting abortion, where threatened, and of preventing it where habitual. Where there is this tendency to miscarry, Viburnum is the most efficient remedy that we possess. In other cases, where abortion has not proceeded so far as death of the fœtus and detachment of the ovum, Viburnum is generally found to retain the child until full term. It fails in cases only where given in too small doses. It is an excellent remedy in colic, cramps, spasms, palpitation and other affections incident to pregnancy or arising from uterine disorder, and for after-pains. But *it is particularly valuable in preventing abortion and miscarriage, whether habitual or otherwise.* It is therefore a "uterine sedative." It is serviceable in all uterine disorders characterized by loss of blood. In menorrhagia or metrorrhagia depending wholly upon systemic causes, phthisis, organic diseases of the heart, hepatic disorders, anæmia or malarial diseases, it is peculiarly applicable. There is no depressing effect succeeding its administration; on the contrary, it is a grateful tonic, seeming to stimulate rather than depress. It has a powerful influence in preventing threatened abortion. In habitual abortion, when caused by irritability of the uterus or by states of congestion taking place at the usual epoch of menstruation, Viburnum may be given as often as it may seem necessary. With this medicament, even if it be employed for months together, no accident is to be apprehended.

In this preparation of Viburnum, now submitted to the profession, the unquestionable utility of this agent is greatly enhanced by the addition of remedies possessed of analogous powers. Not only is the value of Viburnum thus promoted in the special field of its therapeutical activities, but a more extended range of powers is thereby secured. In other words, our new preparation possesses all of the virtues of Viburnum, and in addition all of the therapeutical properties of Hydrastis, Pulsatilla and Piscidia.

Hydrastis has been known as an indigenous remedy of considerable value, as a tonic and reconstituent, and as a topical alterant and astringent. All of the authorities are agreed that Hydrastis stimulates the spinal cord and increases the reflexes. By its effects on the vaso-motor centre it causes a great rise in the blood pressure, and this action is increased by its stimulating effect on the muscular fibre of the arterioles. In the same way it promotes the action of the muscular fibre of the uterus.

By virtue of bitter tonic properties, hydrastis promotes appetite and the digestive powers. As it increases the intestinal movements, by stimulating the organic muscular fibre, and as the secretions of the mucous membrane are also made more abundant, its effects are somewhat laxative.

Hydrastis contains two alkaloids, berberine and hydrastine. All of the powers and properties of hydrastis exist in hydrastine. To the presence of this constituent is due the actions of the drug on the nervous system of animal and organic life. The most important of the recent observations on the alkaloid is its action on the uterus, and clinically its power to restrain hemorrhage. The artificial alkaloid, ***Hydrastine***, has been shown to have special powers in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia,

and other hemorrhages. Hydrastine has consequently become one of the notable remedies in the treatment of uterine congestion and hemorrhages in congestive dysmenorrhœa. Hydrastine slows the heart and strongly contracts the blood vessels, actions that explain its power in restraining hemorrhage. Hydrastis confers new powers on the combination in the treatment of the various reflex neuroses arising from uterine maladies.

Pulsatilla, the next ingredient in the compound to be considered, has long been a favorite remedy of homœopathic physicians in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa of congestive character, of suppressed menses from exposure to cold, and other causes of similar character. Like Viburnum, it is used to relieve irritable states of the uterus, to remove uterine and ovarian irritation and to stop the reflex disturbances, vascular and nervous, arising therefrom. In recent times, the utility of Pulsatilla has been recognized and applied by all classes of practitioners who have learned to appreciate its value.

Therapeutically, Pulsatilla is useful in congestive headache, in sympathetic neuroses, even the convulsive, in the nervous and hysterical disturbances connected with dysmenorrhœa, in "nervous exhaustion" from overwork, etc. It has been found especially useful in scanty and delayed menstruation, in dysmenorrhœa, in catarrhal affections of the uterine system, in congestion of the uterus, in various reflex disorders due to this state. It will be seen from the foregoing, that Pulsatilla is well fitted to supplement the actions and uses of the other ingredients of this combination of remedies.

Piscidia Erythrina, or Jamaica Dogwood, has only recently been introduced into medical practice. An examination of its properties will demonstrate how admirably it is fitted to contribute to the therapeutical effects of the other members of the combination. It has sedative and anodyne actions, by virtue of an impression on the sensory nervous system. It has, also, in a more direct manner, the properties of an hypnotic, so that it comes to supplement in a most satisfactory manner the other components of this preparation.

It is a moderator of reflex actions, and reduces the pulse rate, but raises arterial tension by stimulating the vaso-motor centre in the medulla. It has proved useful in dysmenorrhœa, in ovarian and uterine neuralgia, in sciatica, and in muscular rheumatism. It is especially indicated in the insomnia and the reflex neuroses arising in course of ovarian and uterine disorders, and may be expected to prove of signal service in the melancholia of the puerperal state.

DIRECTIONS.—The Elixir, being free from irritant qualities, may be given before or after meals. It has, indeed, the properties of a stomachic tonic, and will promote, rather than impair, appetite and digestion. The dose for ordinary purposes is a dessertspoonful three times a day. When the symptoms are acute, or pain is present, it may be taken every three or four hours. In cases of dysmenorrhœa, neuralgic or congestive, the administration should begin a few days before the onset of the expected period. In irritable states of the uterus, in threatened abortion, in menorrhagia, etc., it should be given frequently conjoined with rest and other suitable measures. For the various reflex nervous affections due to uterine irritation, in which it is indicated, it should be persistently administered three times a day. When the pains are severe or symptoms acute the above dose, a dessertspoonful, may be increased to a tablespoonful at the discretion of the patient or the advice of the attending physician. The happiest effects from this combination will be received if administered regularly for three or four days previous to the regular period.

Elixir WAHOO (Bark of Root).

Each fluidounce contains 160 grains of the Bark of the Root

In the above preparation we present to the medical profession an article which will supply a want long felt—viz., that of a mild, safe, agreeable and certain cathartic. The exhaustive experiments under the auspices of the British Medical Association, by RUTHERFORD, have brought this article prominently before the regular profession as a remedy of great value, standing almost in the first position among the cholagogues examined. Dr. W. M. COLLINS, of London, writes of it in the *Lancet* as "particularly serviceable in cases of hepatic dyspepsia, or what are commonly called attacks of 'biliousness,' with furred tongue, pale stools, lassitude and general *malaise*." Dr. J. R. BLACK, of Ohio, to whom we are much indebted for his contribution on the therapeutical use of Wahoo, in summing up, says, "In Euonymus we have an invaluable gastric tonic, mild cholagogue, pleasant laxative or cathartic, according to dose." BARTHOLOW confirms the opinions of the above, and pronounces it a cholagogue of specific power. We manufacture largely the Fluid Extract, from which we prepare the Elixir, and recommend the latter in preference, as we are able to mask its bitterness thoroughly. The Elixir of Wahoo, as prepared by us, will be found an admirable gastric tonic, as well as a mild cholagogue-cathartic, acting, usually, within a few hours of its administration. It has also some diuretic and antiperiodic properties. It does not cause griping, and may be given for some time without increase of dose.

Dose.—The dose, as a cathartic, is a tablespoonful on going to bed, to be repeated in the morning before breakfast. For habitual constipation, a dessertspoonful, repeated several mornings and evenings, will prove sufficient. These directions may require to be modified by the physician, according to the susceptibility of the patient.

Those physicians to whom the subject of Wahoo is of special interest are requested to write for more complete literature.

Elixir YERBA SANTA AROMATIC.

Each fluidrachm represents

Yerba Santa . . . . . 7 1-2 *grains*
Aromatics . . . . . *q. s.*

This Elixir is useful in diseases of the throat, as a stomachic and as an adjuvant.

Dose—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Elixir ZINC VALERIANATE.

Each fluidrachm contains one grain of Zinc Valerianate.

Tonic and antispasmodic; useful in cases of hysteria, epilepsy, etc.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUPS.

Syrup CODEINE PHOSPHATE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Codeine Phosphate . . . . . *1-6 grain*
Terpin Hydrate . . . . . *1 grain*
Combined with balsamic expectorants: Ipecac, 1-4 gr.; Eucalyptus Extract, 1-2 gr.

This Syrup will prove very beneficial in the treatment of inflammatory conditions of the respiratory tract, recent or chronic coughs, "colds" in the head or chest, grippe, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness, loss of voice, catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat.

Dose.—For adults, from one to three teaspoonfuls every three hours. Children of two years, one-half teaspoonful; four years, one teaspoonful; six years, one and one-half teaspoonfuls; eight years, two teaspoonfuls. Infants, from three months to twelve months, five to twenty drops, at regular intervals of three hours.

Syrup FIVE BROMIDES.

Each fluidrachm contains

Sodium Bromide . . . . . *5 grains*
Potassium Bromide . . . . . *4 grains*
Calcium Bromide . . . . . *3 grains*
Lithium Bromide . . . . . *2 grains*
Ammonium Bromide . . . . . *1 grain*

This Syrup embodies in an elegant and palatable form a combination of the several bromides which, collectively, have proved so very valuable in the treatment of all forms of nervous disorder, melancholy, epilepsy, convulsions, delirium tremens, nervous headache, etc. As a hypnotic it gives excellent results, inducing refreshing sleep without any deleterious after-effects. It is also useful in menorrhagia due to ovarian irritability and nervousness.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls, in water, three times a day.

Syrup HEROIN COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains 1-16 grain of Heroin combined with balsams and demulcents incorporated in a glycerine base.

The sedative action of this preparation is reputed to be more powerful on the respiratory apparatus than Morphine or Codeine, and as these two latter drugs are much more toxic in effect than Heroin, it is evident the Syrup Heroin Comp. is not only a safer but a more effective remedy.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls, in water, as required.

Syrup ACID HYDRIODIC (1 per cent.)

Each fluidounce of this Syrup contains 6.675 grains Acid Hydriodic, which represents 6.66 grains of Iodine, or is equivalent to 8.69 grains Potassium Iodide.

This Syrup is an excellent preparation for the exhibition of iodine, on account of its non-irritating qualities and the readiness with which it gives up the iodine when taken into the stomach. It will be found to produce very good results in the treatment of hay fever, chronic or acute rheumatism, lupus, asthma, catarrh, pneumonia, goitre, eczema, scrofulous diseases, etc.

Hydriodic Acid (HI.) is composed of 126.6 parts of iodine and 1 part of hydrogen, or each 100 parts contain 99.22 parts of iodine and .78 part of hydrogen. These elements have such slight affinity for each other that the acid is quite readily decomposed; and as the heat and light cause this decomposition, it is very important to *keep this Syrup in a* COOL, DARK PLACE; *it should also be* CORKED *tightly.*

If it develops a red color, the decomposition has begun and the Syrup is unfit for administration.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls, in water, before meals.

Syrup ACID HYDRIODIC (2 per cent.)

Each fluidounce of this Syrup contains 13.350 grains Acid Hydriodic, which represents 13.32 grains Iodine, or is equivalent to 17.38 grains Potassium Iodide.

It is frequently desirable to obtain more pronounced or prompt effects by the use of Hydriodic Acid. For such cases we have prepared this Syrup, which is of double strength.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls, in water, before meals.

SYRUPS OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Following closely the researches of Prof. SAMUEL JACKSON, about 1852, as to the value of the Phosphate Salts of Lime, Sodium, Potassium and Iron, that eminent therapeutist, Dr. CHURCHILL, introduced to the medical world his results and experience and highly beneficial effects in the administration of the Hypophosphite Salts of the same metals. Unlike so many new remedies that are widely popular for a time but have only an ephemeral existence, the Salts of the Hypophosphites have steadily maintained their high standard as remedial agents, and have grown in favor from year to year, until now they are recognized as almost indispensable in the treatment of those affections requiring the use of Phosphorus in its most available form, combined with the metallic bases, such as Lime, Sodium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese, as well as the vegetable salts of Quinine, Strychnine, etc.

So universal has become the use of the Hypophosphite preparations, it has led to the exploiting of numerous and unreliable proprietary or patent combinations, sold indiscriminately broadcast; these, of course, we do not recognize, and they are not generally regarded as legitimate by the profession, but nevertheless have a large sale as a general tonic. Ever since 1860 we have prepared the various Syrups and combinations, as suggested by Dr. Churchill, with the most gratifying endorsements of medical men throughout the country.

THERAPY OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Dr. J. FRANCIS CHURCHILL, having devoted himself from the commencement of his professional career to the study of the most fatal disease with which humanity is afflicted—pulmonary phthisis—was induced from profound observation, corroborated by the researches of various pathologists, to look for the especial cause of tubercular diathesis not in the derangement of the organic elements of the blood, but rather in the inorganic elements of that fluid; and, further, he was led to conclude that the phenomena presented by this disease were to be attributed rather to the loss or diminution than to the augmentation of any essential element. What this element was, remained to be found out. Iron, sulphur, sulphates, sulphurets, chlorides, alkalies, had all been tried, with little or no success. Phosphorus was what fixed the attention of Dr. CHURCHILL. But in what form was he to administer it? The result of his labor and observations led to this conclusion: "The tubercular diathesis depends upon a diminution in the economy of the phosphorized element, and this element, having to act the part of a combustible body, must be found at a degree of oxidation inferior to that of phosphoric acid." Finally, he selected for experiment hypophosphorous acid and the Hypophosphites. These latter salts are perfectly soluble in water, and, consequently, easily administered. He prepared, first of all, the Hypophosphite of Lime, and, after experimenting upon himself to determine the dose, he administered it in thirty-five cases, the result of which was given in a paper read before the Académie Impériale de Médecine, July 21, 1857, in which he submitted to the judgment of the Academy the following conclusions:

"*The immediate cause—or, at least, an essential condition—of the tubercular diathesis is the diminution in the system of phosphorus in an oxydizable state.*

"*The specific remedy for this disease is a preparation of phosphorus, easily absorbed and asssimilated, and at the lowest possible degree of oxidation.*"

From the first day there is frequently observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigor, strength and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular, and the evacuations more copious and less frequent; the cough ceases, and a calm, profound sleep comes in to restore the patient and repair the ravages of disease, while the night perspirations diminish or cease altogether; the face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter; the hair of the head and the beard grow and acquire strength, as also the nails, and, in children, the teeth—showing the importance of the action of the Hypophosphites upon the organs of nutrition.

No. 1

NUTRITIVE SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1 1-4 grains*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*7-16 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*

A preparation designed for repair and nutrition of the structural parts of the human body, supplying, directly, the elements which sustain those parts—Lime, Sodium, Potassium, Iron and Manganese, combined with which are the vegetable tonics, Quinine and Strychnine.

This preparation should be kept well corked, in a cool, dark place, and the bottle should be *shaken when the precipitate settles.*

Dose.—For an adult, two teaspoonfuls to one tablespoonful three or four times a day.

No. 2

Syrup HYPOPHOS. COMP. OF QUININE, MANGAN. AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1-4 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1-4 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-64 grain*

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

No. 3

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

(CHURCHILL'S.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*

This preparation, suggested by the experience and researches of Dr. CHURCHILL, is composed of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Sodium and Potassium. Its therapeutic effect would seem to sustain the favor it has met in Europe.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 4
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. AND IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*

The addition of a Salt of Iron to the alkaline Salt of the Hypophosphites is to aid the system in overcoming any anæmic condition that may exist in phthisical cases.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 5
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH QUININE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*

The addition of Quinine in this preparation serves to give the combination greater tone, and is a valuable auxiliary where a general debility exists.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 6
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH QUININE AND NUX VOMICA.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Nux Vomica	*1 grain*

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 7
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-48 grain*

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 8
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-48 grain*

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 9
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES, U. S. P.

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*20 5-8 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*6 7-8 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*6 7-8 grains*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

No. 10
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH IRON, U. S. P.

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*20 5-8 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*6 7-8 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*6 7-8 grains*
Iron Lactate	*4 9-16 grains*
Potassium Citrate	*4 9-16 grains*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

No. 11
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP., IMPROVED,

NATIONAL FORMULARY.

Each fluidrachm contains

Calcium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*
Quinine Hydrochlorate	*1-16 grain*
Tincture Nux Vomica	*1 1-4 minims*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

No. 12
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODIUM

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*

A valuable combination in malnutrition.

Dose.—One-half to one teaspoonful.

No. 13

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain Iron Hypophosphite.

A valuable remedy in nerve exhaustion with anæmic conditions.
Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls.

No. 14

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Lime Hypophosphite.

Useful in defective nutrition.
Dose.—One teaspoonful.

No. 15

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODIUM.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Sodium Hypophosphite.

Useful in cases of defective nutrition.
Dose.—One teaspoonful.

No. 16

Solution HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. (no Sugar).

(SEE SPECIALTIES, PAGE 275.)

No. 19

Solution HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH CREASOTE (no Sugar).

(SEE SPECIALTIES, PAGE 276.)

No. 20

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

(HEMATIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1 1-4 grains*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*7-16 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Syrup IRON IODIDE, U. S. P. 1900.

Represents 5 per cent. Ferrous Iodide.

One of the most valuable chalybeate tonics and alteratives ever devised.
Dose.—Five to fifteen minims.

Syrup IRON IODIDE, U. S. P. 1890.

Represents 10 per cent. Ferrous Iodide.

A most valuable tonic and alterative.
Dose.—Five to fifteen minims.

Syrup IRON AND MANGANESE IODIDES.

Each fluidounce contains

Iron Iodide	*20 grains*
Manganese Iodide	*20 grains*

Alterative and tonic, combining Iron and Manganese with Iodine.

Dose.—Five to fifteen minims.

Syrup IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE PHOSPHATES.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Phosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine Phosphate	*1 grain*
Strychnine Phosphate	*1-60 grain*

This preparation was first introduced to the medical profession in London, and is there much esteemed. It has been largely used, both in this country and abroad, with good results, in cases of general debility and want of muscular power.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Syrup LACTOPHOSPHATES COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Lactophosphate	*1 grain*
Iron Lactophosphate	*1-2 grain*
Potassium Lactophosphate	*1-4 grain*

This preparation represents the four substances entering into the constitution of tissue and bone, and may be used in all cases requiring a stimulation of the digestive functions in order to restore the great waste of the system.

Dose.—One teaspoonful.

Syrup LACTUCARIUM, U. S. P. 1900

Tincture Lactucarium	*100 c. c.*
Glycerin	*200 c. c.*
Citric Acid	*1 gm.*
Orange Flower Water	*100 c. c.*
Syrup	*q. s. ad 1000 c. c.*

This preparation is indicated in sleeplessness, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, spasmodic coughs, asthma, and, in fact, in any condition in which an effective and soothing nerve sedative is beneficial.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day; this may be gradually increased by the attending physician to two tablespoonfuls three times a day, as the indications require.

Syrup LIME IODIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Lime Iodide.

Alterative and tonic, aiding nutrition and the assimilative functions.

Dose.—One teaspoonful.

Syrup LIME LACTOPHOSPHATE.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Lime Lactophosphate. It is prepared with an excess of Acid Lactic.

Lime Lactophosphate has been largely used and is highly commended as a remedy of great value in the various forms of scrofula, in phthisis, and in the diseases dependent upon defective nutrition.

Its use in the French hospitals demonstrates that it exceeds all agents tried in stimulating the functions of nutrition. All who have used it unite in advocating its special adaptation and value when given to children and infants, where these functions are so often deficient.

We manufacture this salt from an approved formula, and prepare from it a Syrup pleasantly flavored, which contains two grains of the Lime Lactophosphate in each fluidrachm.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful two or three times a day. Children, one teaspoonful. For infants the dose should be graduated according to age.

Syrup PECTORAL (JACKSON).

Each fluidrachm contains

Morphine Hydrochlorate	*1-16 grain*
Syrup Tolu	*q. s.*

This preparation is made according to the prescription of the late Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, and has found much favor on account of its beneficial effects, as well as the eminent source from whence it originates.

It is confidently recommended to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, hoarseness or any of the various affections of the throat or lungs. It is especially serviceable in chronic coughs, and affords great relief to consumptive patients, even in advanced stages of the disease.

Though simple in composition, it is believed to be one of the best cough remedies extant. It is extensively used and prescribed by members of the medical faculty everywhere.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, to be repeated every two, three or four hours, as required. For children it should be proportionately decreased.

Syrup PHOSPHATES COMP.

(CHEMICAL FOOD.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Phosphate	*1 grain*
Lime Phosphate	*2 grains*
Sodium Phosphate	*1 grain*
Potassium Phosphate	*1-2 grain*

With slight excess of Acid Phosphoric.

This preparation was introduced by the late Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, and has been extensively prescribed with very gratifying results. It is not intended as a popular remedy, but is submitted to the medical faculty as a nutritive tonic, well suited to supply the waste of elementary matter in the human system during the progress of chronic cases, particularly in dyspepsia and in consumption.

The Phosphates will prove most useful as a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system, which invariably suffers in conditions of debility. Not only theoretically, but in the best private and hospital practice, under

the direction of the most experienced medical men, this combination has proved a most efficient aid in all cases of malnutrition, supplying to the brain and spinal cord elements which are needed for the due performance of their functions, and the want of which is made manifest by many of the symptoms of wasting diseases.

It has been found to be especially useful in tuberculosis, scrofula, rickets in children, anæmia, neuroses and kindred diseases.

By careful and intelligent manipulation the salts are held in complete solution; hence their efficiency in small doses.

This preparation is pleasant to the eye, agreeable to the taste and grateful to the stomach, and does not nauseate by protracted use.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

Syrup PHOSPHATES COMP. WITH MURIATE OF QUININE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Potassium Phosphate	*1 3-4 grains*
Magnesium Phosphate	*1 grain*
Lime Phosphate	*3-4 grain*
Iron Phosphate	*1 grain*
Strychnine Phosphate	*1-120 grain*
Quinine Muriate	*1-4 grain*
Syrupy Acid Phosphoric	*q. s. and free*
Simple Syrup	*q. s.*

Dose.—For an adult, one-half to one teaspoonful, in a wineglass or more of water, three times a day.

POPPY AROMATIC—ELIXIR.

(SEE ELIXIR POPPY AROMATIC, PAGE 27.)

Syrup TAMARINDS COMP.—WYETH.

This Syrup is composed of an infusion of the pulp of fresh and fully ripened Tamarinds in proportionate combination with Prune Juice, Cascara Sagrada, Cassia Fistula, Carminative Aromatics and Molasses. Each fluidrachm represents 7 1-2 grains Cascara Sagrada Bark.

This is a purely vegetable preparation, intended to correct indigestion and to regulate the action of the bowels, and will be found an effective remedy for constipation, sour stomach, flatulency, etc.

It is intended especially for infants and children; and although it promotes a quiet sleep and allays feverish conditions due to indigestion, it is in no way narcotic, but is absolutely free of all anodynes such as Opium, Morphine, Bromides, Chloral, etc.

Dose.—For children, one to six months of age, ten to thirty drops; six months to one year of age, one-half to one teaspoonful; one to five years of age, one to two teaspoonfuls; five to fifteen years of age, two to three teaspoonfuls. Adults, one to two tablespoonfuls, to be repeated every two or three hours, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

Syrup TRIFOLIUM COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Red Clover	*32 grains*
Burdock Root	*16 grains*
Poke Root	*16 grains*
Stillingia	*16 grains*
Berberis Aquifolium	*16 grains*
Cascara Amarga	*16 grains*
Prickly-Ash Berries	*4 grains*
Potassium Iodide	*8 grains*

This preparation is much preferred by some physicians to the many alteratives which have been brought to the attention of the medical profession. It can be prescribed with satisfaction in cases of secondary syphilis, and the prompt and decided action in the majority of cases leaves no room for doubt of the great value of this combination.

Dose.—For adults, one to four teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Blood Root	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Morphine Sulphate	*3-16 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

In directing the attention of the medical profession to this invaluable expectorant, we must refer to the fact that it was only after an expenditure of much time and study, involving considerable experimental work, that we succeeded in perfecting our formula, enabling us to offer a medicated syrup which, for beauty and efficiency, we feel assured, cannot be surpassed.

The preparation represents, combined in the most palatable form, the following ingredients: White-Pine Bark, Wild-Cherry Bark, Spikenard Root, Balm of Gilead Buds, Blood Root, Sassafras Bark, Morphine Sulphate and Chloroform. These are combined and incorporated into a syrup with such pharmaceutical skill as to preserve unimpaired their therapeutic properties. As an expectorant, this syrup certainly possesses exceptional merit, and, in the opinion of leading physicians, has proved of invaluable service in allaying those distressing symptoms so apparent in laryngeal troubles.

Its efficiency is likewise manifest in relieving that obstinate and persistent irritation that frequently accompanies the development of pulmonary affections. The quantity of Morphine Sulphate which is incorporated is just sufficient to exercise a calmative effect and yet so minute as to be free from those objections which frequently characterize preparations of this kind. In coughs, colds and similar affections, such as hoarseness, sore throat, etc., whether recent or of long standing, it will be found to give immediate relief.

Dose.—In recent coughs, from one to three teaspoonfuls, as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the attending physician may direct.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP. AND TAR.

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Blood Root	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Morphine Sulphate	*3-16 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

With the addition of Tar.

To the above Syrup of White Pine Comp. the addition of Tar is certainly of inestimable value, for it not only contributes to the moderation of the cough by the promotion of expectoration, but at the same time allays nausea, increases the appetite and digestive powers. Many of the most popular expectorants fail from the fact that, while the cough is temporarily relieved, the stomach is so badly disordered that the patient loses faith and the object of the Syrup is not accomplished.

We consider that the Syrup of White Pine and Tar is particularly adapted to children, whose proneness to coughs and colds renders it quite indispensable, and whose aversion to medicine makes it absolutely necessary to humor them with something very palatable.

Dose.—In recent coughs, from one to three teaspoonfuls, as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the physician may direct.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP. WITH CODEINE.

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Blood Root	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Codeine Sulphate	*3-16 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

With many of the more progressive physicians Codeine has displaced Morphine as a palliative in the quieting of the local irritation of the respiratory organs due to colds, coughs, and bronchial affections. As a cough sedative they have found Codeine to be equal, if not superior, to Morphine, and to be free from all soporific effect. Where Morphine is contraindicated, the desired sedative effect can be obtained by Codeine. All that has been said regarding the therapeutic value of Syrup White Pine Comp. is equally true of this combination of Syrup White Pine Comp. with Codeine.

Dose.—In recent coughs, from one to three teaspoonfuls, as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the physician may direct.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP. AND TAR WITH CODEINE.

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Blood Root	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Codeine Sulphate	*3-16 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

With the addition of Tar.

This is an ideal combination and has become very popular with many physicians. The therapeutic value of its various constituents has been fully detailed in the notes upon the three preceding Syrups. The addition of Tar is certainly of inestimable value, for it not only contributes to the moderation of the cough by the promotion of expectoration, but, at the same time, allays nausea, increases the appetite and digestive powers. Its efficiency is likewise manifest in relieving that obstinate and persistent irritation that frequently accompanies the development of pulmonary affections. In coughs, colds and similar affections, such as hoarseness, sore throat, etc., whether recent or of long standing, it will be found to give immediate relief.

Dose.—In recent coughs, from one to three teaspoonfuls, as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the physician may direct.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP. WITH EUCALYPTOL HONEY.

(WITH OR WITHOUT TAR)

Each fluidrachm contains

Syrup White Pine	*5 minims*
Syrup Wild Cherry	*5 minims*
Syrup Squill	*3 minims*
Syrup Senega	*3 minims*
Syrup Ipecac	*2 minims*
Syrup Sanguinaria	*1 minim*
Tincture Opium Camph.	*10 minims*
Chloroform	*1-8 minim*
Eucalyptol Honey	*10 minims*
Terpin Hydrate	*1 grain*

In addition to the valuable therapeutic properties of the Compound Syrup White Pine, this preparation contains the stimulant, antiperiodic, antispasmodic and antiseptic properties of the Eucalyptol. This syrup is particularly indicated in those cases of acute and chronic bronchitis and various forms of coughs and colds which are complicated with chronic gastric and intestinal catarrh.

Dose.—One-half to one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP. WITH HEROIN.

(WITH OR WITHOUT TAR)

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Blood Root	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Heroin	*8-24 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

A valuable remedy in chronic or recent pulmonary affections of the throat or lungs, relieving obstinate coughs by promoting expectoration, and serving as a calmative in all bronchial or laryngeal troubles.

Dose.—In recent coughs, one teaspoonful as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the attending physician may direct.

Syrup YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC.

Each fluidrachm represents 7 1-2 grains Yerba Santa with Aromatics.

This is a valuable vehicle for the administration of bitter or disagreeable drugs and medicines. As a base or diluent in a prescription for use in the treatment of coughs and colds it is very desirable, and is itself beneficial in all bronchial affections.

Dose.—For an adult, one to four teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

WINES.

Wine of AMERICAN ASH.

Each tablespoonful represents 60 grains American Ash Bark.

This preparation was formally introduced to the medical profession by Dr. CHARLES P. TURNER, of Philadelphia, in an elaborate paper read by him July 19, 1881, at a meeting of the Northern Medical Association, held in Dispensary Hall, in this city. Dr. TURNER had for several years previously employed it in his private practice, and the therapeutic results obtained in nearly every case treated by him, and in many he had seen in consultation with brother practitioners, were truly surprising. Impressed by its virtues and peculiar influence, as well as by its specific action, he concluded to bring it to the attention of medical men generally as a remedy entitled to their earnest consideration. In his exhaustive paper, as noted above, he entered fully not only into the theory of its action, but cited actual cases, through testimonials, that clearly demonstrated how practical results had confirmed the reasoning that first prompted him to experiment with a large number of patients suffering from every form of uterine disease.

The Doctor writes: "It is invaluable in the treatment of the great class of uterine affections, viz., prolapsus, versions, menstrual irregularities, inflammation, leucorrhœa, etc., depending upon chronic enlargement for their basis. In presenting so important a contribution to our Materia Medica, its gynæcological connections should be briefly traced. Enlargement depends upon the fact that the uterus is composed essentially of erectile tissue. In health, periodical enlargement and contraction are going on, in harmony with the physiological law of ovulation. Immediately preceding the menstrual period, the size of the uterus becomes markedly increased. If, at this crisis, deliverance from hyperæmia be interfered with by any malign influence, such as climate changes, cold bathing, exposure to cold, or some latent constitutional disorder, the shock falls upon the vaso-motor nerve system, and its enfeebled condition tends to arrest the circulation and to create vascular engorgement. The first stage of chronic enlargement, with its subsequent pathological changes, is thus set up. Without going any further into the etiology of our subject, it suffices to state that enlargement being now a fixed factor, the element of mechanical pressure in its turn impairs the neurotic force essential to contract muscular fibre, or stimulate the absorbent and capillary systems. It is just here that the *Vinum Fraxinum Americanæ* exerts its special influence. Unlike Ergot, which expends its contractile force energetically and spasmodically, it exerts a gentle but persistent tonic impression upon the benumbed nerve system; the absorbents respond to the new vitalizing influence, and the uterus returns gradually to its normal size and condition."

Not only Dr. TURNER, but a number of other eminent physicians unite in advising their medical friends not to expect rapid cures: while relief and marked benefit may be gained in two or three weeks, it may be as many months before absolute freedom from suffering will result, as

the time of cure naturally depends upon the extent and character of the trouble. Many physicians, both here and throughout the country, have used it with advantage in cases where other medicines have failed to afford relief.

The active medicinal principle of the plant from which the Wine is prepared appears to exist solely in the inner bark of the root, associated with an acrid resin-like substance from which it is essential to free it. As the virtues of the drug depend in a great measure on the time it is collected, we have made special arrangements with one of the best practical botanists in this country to supply us with the bark, gathered at the proper season, from vigorous young trees, and containing its active medicinal principle in its greatest quantity and activity. The Wine is of a rich red-brown color, free from turbidity or sediment; its odor is fragrant and its taste characteristic and agreeable.

Dose.—One teaspoonful, taken three times a day, before meals. It is usually administered uncombined.

Wine of CALISAYA.

Each fluidrachm represents 5 grains Calisaya Bark.

This preparation of Peruvian Bark is especially acceptable to females and children who cannot take the stronger preparation and who require the mildly stimulating effect of Sherry Wine with the peculiar tonic effect of Cinchona. It will be found very useful in the convalescence from low forms of fever, as a preventive of malarial diseases, and in all cases in which a mild and effective nerve tonic is required. It is prepared from choice Bark and Sherry Wine, with the addition of Aromatics.

Dose.—For adults, one tablespoonful to a wineglassful.

Wine of COCA.

Each fluidounce represents

Coca Leaves . . . . . *60 grains*
Sherry Wine and Aromatics . . . . . *q. s.*

This preparation is made from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, exhausted with Sherry Wine, and represents, in a very pleasant form, the combined therapeutical effects of this valuable drug. In 1853 Dr. WEDDELL stated that a decoction of coca leaves produced a gentle excitant effect, with an indisposition to sleep, in these respects resembling tea and coffee; also, that it will support the strength for a considerable time in the absence of food, but does not supply nutriment, and probably, in this respect, acts like the two substances referred to. Prominent therapeutists claim it as a nervine excitant, possessing both anodyne and antispasmodic properties; it is also valuable as a calmative in those nervous conditions peculiar to females, relieving indigestion and sick or neuralgic headache. As a tonic and invigorator, it imparts to the system —under extreme physical exertion or mental overwork, or in that languid condition succeeding acute disease—a vigor and buoyancy that are remarkable. It is claimed to be an antidote for alcoholism and a cure for the opium habit.

Dose.—One to two tablespoonfuls three or four times daily.

Wine of COD LIVER OIL EXTRACT— FERRO-PEPTONIZED.

Each fluidounce represents one-fourth its volume of Cod Liver Oil, 8 grains Peptonized Iron, with Port Wine and Aromatics.

This preparation contains the extractive alkaloidal principles (so-called) of Cod Liver Oil in a pleasant, acceptable and palatable combination with Peptonized Iron and Port Wine.

Dose.—For an adult, one-half to one wineglassful, either plain or with water or milk, before each meal.

Wine of COD LIVER OIL EXTRACT WITH CHERRY AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Each fluidounce represents one-fourth its volume of Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt, Fluid Extract Wild Cherry Bark and the Hypophosphites of Lime, Sodium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnine.

This preparation combines in a most palatable and agreeable form the active medicinal principles of the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with the Syrup of the Hypophosphites, Malt Extract and Wild Cherry, the objection so often made by patients that their stomachs are disturbed or nausea produced by the administration of an emulsion or the raw Cod Liver Oil being entirely overcome by the careful elimination from the Oil of that fatty and oleaginous portion against which is chargeable all that disturbing influence, at the same time preserving unimpaired from the Cod Liver Oil its active principles upon which it depends for its stimulant and alterative influence in the process of assimilation and nutrition, care also being exercised to guard against the presence of any decomposition products by the extraction of these active principles from the Oil while it is yet contained in the fresh cod livers and before they have undergone any organic change. Thus is secured a preparation not only palatable and pleasant, but one from which have been removed as well all the features patients and physicians have so frequently found objectionable in Syrup of Hypophosphites, Emulsion or raw Cod Liver Oil, and embodying at the same time not only all that is valuable in the several ingredients, but combining the stimulant and alterative properties of the Cod Liver Oil, the tonic and sedative properties of Wild Cherry, the nutritive and diastasic principles of pure Malt, and the tonic, nutritive and reconstructive properties of the Hypophosphites.

Most gratifying results may be secured in all cases of bronchitis, asthma, membranous croup, hoarseness, nervous debility, flatulent dyspepsia, marasmus, insomnia, hysteria, night sweats, palpitation of the heart, anæmia, chlorosis, chronic diarrhœa, prostration (following fevers, diphtheria, tonsillitis, etc.), phthisis, paralysis, all pulmonary affections, nervous disorders resulting from an anæmic or exhausted condition of the system.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful, preferably a short time before meals and at bed-time; for children more than five years of age, one teaspoonful; for younger children and infants, dose must be apportioned with reference to age, ailment and physical condition.

Wine of ERGOT.

Strength, United States Pharmacopœia, 1890.

Representing a reliable preparation of this valuable drug.

Dose.—One-half to one teaspoonful.

Wine of GLYCERO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Each fluidounce contains 10 grains Glycero-Phosphate of Lime.

Attention was called to the value of Glycero-phosphate of Lime in the treatment of anæmia, chlorosis, sciatica, nervous prostration, the albuminuria of convalescents, and in all cases of neurasthenia, by Dr. ALBERT ROBIN, before the Académie de Médecine of Paris, as recently as 1894. Since then, in hospital and private practice, it has been proved by many prominent practitioners that Glycero-phosphate of Lime supplies the exhausted and enervated cells with Phosphorus in a state of combination essentially the same as that naturally contained in them,—an organic or physiological Phosphorus, as it were,—readily assimilable, and thus differing from the mineral Phosphorus of the Hypophosphites and the ordinary unassimilable Phosphate of Lime.

Dose.—For an adult, two or more tablespoonfuls before each meal.

Wine of IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain Iron and Ammonium Citrate.

Uniting the valuable chalybeate tonic effects of Iron with the stimulus of Sherry Wine.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

Bitter Wine of IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*

Among the many chalybeate and vegetable tonic combinations that are justly entitled to a high degree of favor, we know of none more worthy of esteem than this. The happy effect, in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, has been so frequently demonstrated that we feel every confidence in recommending it.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful immediately before or after each meal.

Wine of KOLA COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Kola Nuts	*48 grains*
Celery Seeds	*48 grains*
Coca Leaves	*64 grains*

This preparation is specifically indicated in cases of nervous prostration occasioned by over-excitement and fatigue of mind and body, imparting to the system under extreme physical exertion and strain a vigor and buoyancy that are most marked. Its administration will be found particularly valuable in counteracting the distressing consequences of undue indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, smoking or other excesses, relieving the morbid depression which invariably follows, promoting a healthy tone and vigor in the patient's condition. It also exerts a direct action upon hepatic functions, augmenting the secretions of urine and stimulating the nervous system and heart. Each fluidounce contains forty-eight grains Kola, forty-eight grains Celery and sixty-four grains Coca.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful every two or three hours, or as may be required according to the condition of the patient; in extreme cases of prostration, a tablespoonful may be given as the preliminary dose.

Wine of PEPSIN.

Each pint contains

Pepsin, Pure, Soluble	*128 grains*
Glycerine	*4 fluidounces*
Acid Hydrochloric	*30 minims*
Acid Lactic	*30 minims*
Vinum Xericum	*q. s. ad 1 pint*

This contains the digestive principle of the gastric juice in solution, forming an elegant and agreeable preparation.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

Wine of TAR.

(FORMULA OF THE LATE DR. SAMUEL JACKSON, PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

The formula for the Wine of Tar, together with the method by which the best product can be obtained, was furnished us quite forty years since by Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, a celebrated professor in the University of Pennsylvania Medical College. He prescribed it largely either alone or in combination in every case of pulmonary disease,—in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and the catarrhs of the broncho-pulmonary tract. He also gave it freely, and with much success, in the catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane in general, and especially—besides the pulmonary —in those of the genito-urinary passages.

Dr. JACKSON'S success in the use of this remedy induced some of the most eminent practitioners of the time—among whom we particularly remember Prof. WILLIAM PEPPER and Dr. WILLIAM W. GERHARD—to begin its employment in the same affections, and they had equally good results. Notwithstanding the remarkable success achieved by the Wine of Tar, newer and more popular, if less efficient, remedies for a time displaced it; but in the course of these revolutions of professional favor, by no means uncommon, it has again assumed its rightful place as a remedy. The recent developments in the pathogeny of phthisis and in the therapeutics of catarrhal affections have demonstrated the utility of remedies possessed of the antiseptic powers and the stimulating and nutritive properties of the Wine of Tar, as made by us.

In a complexus of symptoms by no means rare—bronchial and stomachal catarrh combined—the Wine of Tar has special efficacy: it moderates the cough, promotes expectoration, and at the same time allays nausea and increases the appetite and the digestive power. Practical physicians need hardly be told how ordinary cough-remedies and expectorants fail under such circumstances; the agents that *relieve* the cough *disorder* the stomach. It is a misfortune of the action of most remedies used against cough that they are apt to distress the stomach and impair the appetite. As in all cases of chronic cough, it is of vital importance to maintain the nutrition, the value of a remedy acting as our Wine of Tar can be readily appreciated.

There is another class of cases in which the Wine of Tar is capable of effecting very great relief,—cases of bronchitis in which there is coincident catarrh of the urinary passages. In the latter affections alone, whether examples of pyone-phrosis or vesical catarrh, it must be ranked among the most efficient remedies. In irritability of the bladder, and in some instances of urinary incontinence requiring the exhibition of a stimulating remedy, it may be expected to do good.

As in our combination the power of Tar as a remedial agent is reenforced by the Malt and Hops, it acts as an efficient stomachic tonic and

general nutritive stimulant. The small amount of alcohol contained in it contributes to the tonic effect, but is insufficient to impair the digestive power of the gastric juice, which, indeed, it rather promotes.

Finally, it must be admitted that even if administered in cases to which it is not adapted, no injury can be done by it, unless in quantity which can only be regarded as excessive.

It has been asserted that the addition of Tar to ordinary beer will, if permitted to stand for some time, prove as valuable as the preparation made by the fermentation of Malt and Hops with the Tar. It requires but little reflection, however, to understand that if the vinous fermentation is conducted with the Tar there must be a more decisive and effective combination of the ingredients. It is to the use of ill-prepared and unscientific combinations that the unsavory reputation of many meritorious remedies is often due. This fact has been conspicuous in the history of the preparations of Tar, and to such errors must be in part ascribed the disuse of a once popular and always highly eligible remedy.

When the inhalation of the vapor of Tar is indicated, our Wine of Tar will be found the most effective and agreeable way to administer it, either with an atomizer or by an inhaler.

DIRECTIONS.—As an expectorant the adult dose is a dessertspoonful every three or four hours. As a tonic take a tablespoonful an hour before meals, the physician graduating the dose for children according to age. Some practitioners, claiming that the gradual increase of the dose is an advantage, prescribe double the above dose to patients who have already taken it for a considerable time. *Always dilute the dose with an equal quantity or more of water.*

LIQUORS.

Liquor ACID PHOSPHATES COMP.

(WITH IRON.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Phosphate	*3 grains*
Magnesium Phosphate	*1-2 grain*
Potassium Phosphate	*1-4 grain*
Iron Phosphate	*1-2 grain*
Acid Phosphoric	*q. s.*

Liquor ACID PHOSPHATES COMP.

(WITHOUT IRON.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Phosphate	*3 grains*
Magnesium Phosphate	*2 grains*
Potassium Phosphate	*1 1-2 grains*
Acid Phosphoric	*q. s.*

These combinations of the Acid Phosphates have been used with very satisfactory results by Dr. WILLIAM PEPPER and many prominent physicians as a tonic to the digestive organs and to the nervous system.

Dr. PEPPER devised the formula as a substitute for an empirical preparation, called "Acid Phosphate," largely advertised in the newspapers, and freely exploited as a remedy for nervousness, dyspepsia, mental exhaustion, impaired vitality, etc.

The value of the Phosphates, held in solution by an excess of Acid Phosphoric, in the ailments dependent upon a want of nerve force and enfeebled digestive power, was fully demonstrated in the administration of the Compound Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food), manufactured by us forty years since for the late Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, Professor University of Pennsylvania.

These preparations are almost identical, based upon the same theory, and very similar in constituents. We still manufacture and sell largely Compound Syrup of the Phosphates, as suggested by Dr. JACKSON, which was introduced to the medical faculty, not as a popular remedy, but as a nutritive tonic, well suited to supply the waste of elementary matter to the human system during the progress of chronic cases, particularly in dyspepsia, consumption and all wasting diseases. We refer to this, more especially, to call the attention of physicians to the fact how certain valuable combinations are reproduced, although, sometimes, under other names. Medical men will appreciate the benefit of the careful and intelligent manufacture and manipulation of a formula of this kind, together with the great advantage of reasonable cost compared with the high price of like preparations, put up in a popular form for the public.

Dr. PEPPER says, in the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, August 14, 1880, referring to the above mixtures (both of which we manufacture, designating the ingredients on each label):

"I have used these two solutions, lately, with very satisfactory results, and I incline to think they deserve an extended trial."

They are frequently given with marked benefit in conjunction with Chloral and the Bromides,—lessening their objectionable effects and increasing their efficiency,—the Acid Phosphates being given during the day, and the Chloral or Bromides before bedtime, in cases of nervous debility with insomnia, such as are often found among the aged and those prostrated by long-continued sickness.

Physicians will find these to be excellent vehicles for the administration of Morphine, Quinine, Pepsin and all the class of remedies in which an excess of acid is requisite.

By using one-half to one teaspoonful to a tumblerful of water, sweetened to the taste, a delicious and refreshing drink may be obtained, and one that will give the happiest relief in all cases of dyspepsia and loss of tone to the nervous system, induced by overwork and mental fatigue, and especially in the exhaustion attendant upon the excessive heat of summer or of tropical climates.

In the preparation of Lemonade, these solutions can be substituted with advantage for Lemons or Lime Juice.

Dose.—For adults, one-half to one teaspoonful, to be added to a wineglassful or more of sweetened water, after each meal and before going to bed.

Liquor ALTERATIVE COMP.

This is a vegetable alterative, representing the therapeutic virtues of Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Burdock, Poke Root and Prickly-Ash Bark, as recommended by Dr. J. MARION SIMS, Dr. MCDADE and others in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases. It will be found to be a valuable vehicle for the administration of the Iodides where a combined effect is wanted of the mineral and vegetable alteratives.

Dose.—The dose for an adult as an alterative for continued or progressive use (the only way in which alteratives are of benefit) is one teaspoonful in water three times a day, this dose to be increased to two, then three and four teaspoonfuls in the course of six to ten weeks,—*i. e.* gradually increase the dose to the point of toleration, which is to be determined in each particular case by the idiosyncrasies or susceptibilities of the patient.

Liquor BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

A reliable preparation for obtaining the sedative effects of Bismuth in stomach or bowel affections.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls.

Liquor BISMUTH AND HYDRASTIS.

A bland and aseptic solution of Bismuth Citrate in combination with White Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis.

This preparation is strongly indicated in the treatment of acute, subacute and chronic catarrhal inflammations of the mucous surfaces of the eye, respiratory tract, male urethra and female genital tract, in all of which it causes a subsidence of the irritation and inflammation. It is also useful in the treatment of gastric and intestinal inflammations.

Dose.—Ten to thirty drops three or four times a day, or as directed by the attending physician.

Liquor DIASTASE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Pepsin	*1 grain*
Diastase	*2 grains*
Amylopsin	*1-2 grain*
Trypsin	*1-2 grain*
Nitrohydrochloric Acid, C. P.	*1-2 minim*
Nux Vomica	*1-4 grain*

The Amylopsin present possesses all the starch-digesting properties of Ptyalin, the secretion of the salivary glands.

This preparation presents all of the gastric and pancreatic enzymes combined with Nux Vomica and Nitrohydrochloric Acid in pleasant and agreeable form, and will be found efficient in the treatment of all those disturbances of the digestive tract, whether gastric or intestinal, with which physicians have so frequently to contend.

Dose.—For adults, one to two dessertspoonfuls, diluted with water, three or four times daily, preferably after meals. For children, in proportion.

Liquor EUCALYPTUS COMP.—WYETH.

(SEE THYPTOL, PAGE 283.)

SUPPOSITORIES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR SUPPOSITORY MOULDS.

CUTS ARE OF ACTUAL SIZES OF SUPPOSITORIES.

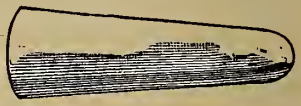
RECTAL.



Mould No. 1, Rec'l.
Weight, 10 grains.



Mould No. 2, Rectal.
Weight, 20 grains.



Mould No. 3, Rectal.
Weight, 37 grains.



Mould No. 4, Rectal.
Weight, 40 grains.

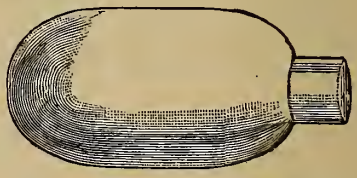


Mould No. 5, Rectal or Vaginal.
Weight, 47 grains.

VAGINAL.



Mould No. 6, Vaginal.
Weight, 100 grains.



Mould No. 7, Vaginal.
Weight, 140 grains.

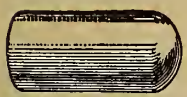


Mould No. 16, Vaginal.
Weight in Boroglyceride Mass, 100 grains.
Weight in Cacao Butter, 76 grains.

☞ **The above weights are given in unmedicated Cacao Butter; for the approximate weights in 95 per cent. Glycerine add 33 per cent., and for Boroglyceride and Gelatine add 37 per cent. to weights given above.**

ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR SUPPOSITORY MOULDS—Continued.

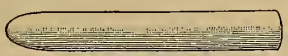
UTERINE.



Mould No. 8, Uterine.
Weight, 22 grains.



Mould No. 9, Uterine.
Weight, 37 grains.



Mould No. 17, Uterine.
Weight, 10 grains.

URETHRAL.



Mould No. 10, Urethral.
Weight, 17 grains.



Mould No. 11, Urethral.
Weight, 26 grains.

NASAL.



Mould No. 12, Nasal.
Weight, 8 grains.



Mould No. 13, Nasal.
Weight, 12 grains.

AURAL.



Mould No. 14, Aural.
Weight, 4 grains.



Mould No. 15, Aural.
Weight, 8 grains.



Mould No. 18, Urethral.
Weight, 46 grains.

☞ The above weights are given in unmedicated Cacao Butter; for the approximate weights in 95 per cent. Glycerine add 33 per cent., and for Boroglyceride and Gelatine add 37 per cent. to weights given above.

APPLICATION AND USE OF SUPPOSITORIES.

The extension of local methods in the treatment of diseases, both of systemic and local character, is a distinctive feature of modern therapeutics. This particular development received its chief stimulus from those pathological doctrines which maintained the local character of most diseases, and of many which had long been held to rest on a constitutional basis.

In this development of local methods, the use of Suppositories has grown *pari passu* with the necessities of practical therapeutics. We are convinced by multiplied evidence that this mode of applying remedies is capable of immense extension, as its advantages and utility are perceived. Suppositories satisfy all the requirements of a suitable topical method. They are neat, convenient and efficient. They can be readily adapted to the various canals and outlets, so situated as to be reached by local or topical means, and their use, as a rule, can be accomplished by the patient without skilled assistance.

Suppositories may be prepared for a merely local action, for systemic effects, and for a combination of the two. They are especially efficient, locally, as compared with solutions, in that the action may be maintained at a uniform rate for a sufficient time. As compared with remedies which, introduced into the stomach, act after absorption, they have the advantage of a local impression in addition to the systemic effects. Thus, in the treatment of a nasal catarrh, the Suuppository employed for this purpose may have a local action on the diseased membrane and also an effect from the constitutional impression, the result of absorption.

The effects of Suppositories comprehend a wide range of action. As regards the *local*, they may be anodyne, antiseptic, alterant and astringent. As regards the *systemic*, they may be so compounded as to produce all of the effects of which medicaments may be capable. The most superficial examination suffices to demonstrate their multiform applicability and their value as remedial agents. To indicate the range of their uses, it will be most convenient to classify them in groups.

First. ANODYNE.—In many instances, the stomach is either intolerant of narcotics or the patient has an invincible repugnance to taking them. Again, many anodynes act more efficiently by the rectum. This is the rule in inflammatory and painful affections of the abdominal organs, for as all of the veins of the abdomen—except the renal—unite to form the portal, it is obvious that a local as well as a systemic action is obtained from diffusible anodynes put into the rectum.

As the phenomenon called *pain* has a complex mechanism, the remedies employed to relieve it are more effective when they act upon the periphery of the nerve as well as on the centre of conscious impressions. The mechanism of pain may be thus explained: The first element is the irritation of the end organs (peripheral expansion) or trunk of the nerve affected; second, the transmission of the impulse thus originating to the centre where it is translated into consciousness; third, the perception of the pain-sense; and, fourth, its reference outwardly to the point of origin or to the periphery. An anodyne Suppository may act on the place of origin, on the lines of transmission and on the centre of conciousness of the pain-sense. An anodyne by the stomach only acts on the last mentioned—on the centre of consciousness.

As by combination the efficiency of anodynes is increased,—the defects of one supplied by the action of another,—in preparing anodyne Suppositories they may be made to contain various agents. Among the most useful of these are formulæ having the constituents indicated in the anodyne group.

Second. HYPNOTIC.—As a rule, hypnotics act more favorably when

administered by the rectum, and the most convenient form for administration is the Suppository. The practitioner has a large list from which to select. Some are prepared with, and others without, opium or morphine. When pain is the cause of wakefulness, no substitute for opium exists. When spasms are the source of pain—as, for example, after-pains—chloral becomes the most useful agent. The combination of opium and chloral is peculiarly efficient; but as they aid each other's action, especially on the respiratory centre, their conjoint administration requires prudence. The addition of belladonna confers on the combination of chloral and morphine increased powers, whilst it lessens the danger of cardiac and respiratory depression. The whole constitutes an hypnotic and analgesic combination of remarkable efficiency and is unequaled as a means of relief in cases of pain and wakefulness combined, especially when the former is the cause of the latter.

The other hypnotic combinations are intended for wakefulness in cases in which opium and chloral are contraindicated, either in consequence of the nature of their powers or of idiosyncrasy on the part of the patient. They may prove of signal utility in cases of the insomnia of nervous affections and insanity and the lack of cerebral repose in acute diseases. We may mention, in illustration of the latter condition, the use of the hypnotic combination No. 60, composed of chloral, monobromide of camphor, and hyoscyamine, in the delirium and wakefulness of acute pneumonia.

The rectal Suppository is advised in all cases requiring the anodyne and hypnotic combinations—even in pelvic pain and inflammation involving the uterus and its appendages; for, whilst absorption by the rectum may be as active as by the stomach—in the case of some remedies more so—by the vaginal mucous membrane, which closely approaches in structure the common integument, it is less so. In general, for the multiform applications of anodynes and hypnotics, rectal Suppositories are to be used. Exceptions to this rule will be indicated hereafter. For applications to other mucous surfaces—to the vagina, urethra, nares, fauces, auditory canal, etc.—various antiseptic, alterant and astringent Suppositories are required.

The part acted by minute organisms—microbes, morbific germs—in the production of diseases is so important that topical applications containing antiseptics are among the most valuable remedial measures. Especially in catarrhal affections, common and specific, of the vagina, urethra and nares do we find antiseptic and astringent Suppositories unequaled in curative value. The advantages which they possess over solutions and other liquid preparations are: facility of application, thoroughness and continuity of action.

The foregoing statements, general in character, regarding the therapeutical value of Suppositories will serve to indicate the conditions requiring them. To these special applications we now direct attention. Pursuing the subject in the same order, we will commence with the anodyne and hypnotic groups of remedial agents which may be applied, with the best results, in the form of Suppositories.

In the various cerebral diseases requiring hypnotics and anodynes, the stomach is often in such an irritable condition as to be unable to retain remedies. Quite irrespective of the state of the stomach, however, Suppositories may be preferable. In acute meningitis, acute mania, maniacal delirium and delirium tremens, the stomach is either so irritable as to reject medicines, or absorption by it of medicaments is so delayed or imperfect as to render their action uncertain, or the patient is in a mental condition which precludes swallowing. The hypodermic use of hypnotics and anodynes has been so often followed by disastrous over-action, or subsequently dangerous depression, that this mode of

giving these remedies is embarrassed by apprehensions of calamity in some form; hence, the comfort and safety of rectal Suppositories, which will accomplish the same objects without the danger of sudden excessive action or after-failure of vital organs. Furthermore, in these acute affections, the powers of life need support in the only mode in which it can be effectually rendered—by suitable nutriment. The stomach is already in a condition which interferes seriously with assimilation. When to this condition of the organs is added the depressing effects of the usual anodyne and narcotic medicines—their impression on the end-organs of the nerves of the mucous membrane—it may be readily conceived how necessary it is to employ medicaments free from these serious consequences. By means of the hypnotic and anodyne combinations—represented in the formulæ of the two groups—or other desired combination, administered by the rectum twice or thrice a day, the best effects of which these remedies are capable are produced without any of the hindrances and ill results with which their stomachal use is attended. Abundant clinical experience has now demonstrated that chloral especially is far safer and more efficient by the rectum than by the stomach. If not so conspicuously better in action by the same channel, opium, at least to some extent, acts more kindly, whilst its positively depressing effect on the nerves of the stomach, and consequent interference with digestion, is thereby avoided. One of the great advantages possessed by the rectal Suppositories, in the acute affections above mentioned, is the manner in which the force potential in the remedies thus used is rendered actual. The force is not liberated suddenly, as when the hypodermic injection is practised, and expiring as suddenly as given out, but is evenly and continuously evolved, maintaining a uniform effect.

In that large and important group of diseases in which wakefulness is due to pain or spasm, or both combined, the rectal use of some of the anodyne and hypnotic combinations offers us the best resource available. Neuralgia, from affections of nerves, and from functional disturbance of some organ—as ovarian neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, etc.; the pain of inflammation of a serious membrane—as pleuritis and peritonitis; the pain caused by the passage of a calculus—as hepatic and renal colic,—are all conditions in which the rectal Suppository is most efficient. Of all of these various states thus relieved, the best results are had from rectal Suppositories in abdominal and pelvic pain, inflammation and spasm. Even in the affections strictly limited to the uterus and its appendages, of a painful and inflammatory character, rectal Suppositories are greatly more efficient than vaginal. On the other hand, mere local lesions of the vaginal and uterine mucous membrane, requiring astringent or antiseptic medication, are best treated by Suppositories applied to the affected part.

Probably the most important Suppositories are those for the local treatment of aural, nasal, faucial, rectal, urethral and vaginal affections.

AURAL.—The aural Suppository is adapted to the shape of the canal. The formulæ include the usual remedies for the treatment of otorrhœa, polypi, eczema, etc.

In the application of aural Suppositories the auditory canal is gently wiped dry with the cotton-wrapped probe, the Suppository is then carefully inserted.

The superiority of such an application over ordinary methods is quite obvious. All the world knows the dangers accompanying the use of the syringe—except in skilled hands.

NASAL.—What is true of aural is equally (even in a higher degree) true of nasal affections. In the nasal passage, more than in any other cavities and outlets of the body, are deposited morbific germs, the pollen of plants and other noxious substances contained in the respired air.

In accordance with the general law of etiology, the nasal mucous membrane, being most taxed in the performance of its functions, is most ready to yield to morbid actions. It is both the point of reception of disease-producing materials and the seat of localized morbid processes. Through the fifth nerve and its nucleus, the nasal mucous membrane has wide-spread associations with various organs, and is a link in the chain of numerous reflex disturbances. Nasal Suppositories offer an admirable resource in the treatment of various local and systemic affections. Catarrh, acute and chronic; ulceration, catarrhal and specific; polypus, asthma, hay fever, etc., are the most common of these.

To get the best effects from nasal Suppositories the position of the patient must be such as to permit the medicament to come in contact with the affected mucous membrane. When the Suppository is placed in the anterior nares, the head should be inclined backward, the face uppermost, so that as the composition melts the materials flow over the whole surface. By means of properly prepared Suppositories, the agents found most effective in the treatment of diseases of the nasal passages can be applied by the patient with but occasional skilled assistance. After the Suppository has had time to act on the mucous membrane, and before another one is introduced, tepid salt solution can be used to cleanse the surface.

VAGINAL.—It has already been pointed out that in the treatment of pelvic pain and inflammation, of conditions of disease which can be reached only by medicaments after absorption, rectal Suppositories are required. The vaginal mucous membrane does not have the structure to permit adequate absorption of medicaments applied to it. However, in morbid states of the vaginal and uterine mucous membrane, Suppositories perform a function which cannot be executed by any other form of topical application. The remedies applied to the vaginal mucous membrane may be antiseptic or germicide, astringent, alterative and anodyne. For specific catarrh, those Suppositories containing corrosive sublimate, iodoform, the antiseptic oils, are especially effective. For simple catarrh, those containing tannin and iodoform, bismuth and tannin, hydrastis, acid boric, acid benzoic, copaiba, etc., will be found useful.

Before the Suppository is placed in position, a hot-water or hot salt-solution douche should be taken, and also several hours after it has been introduced (allowing time for thorough action of the medicaments), the vaginal canal should be well irrigated. By this means a clear surface is presented for the unobstructed action of the remedies used and the products of their action removed.

In addition to the regular Cacao Butter Suppositories we supply Suppositories composed of Boroglyceride, with sufficient gelatine to make them soft, pliable and soluble, without Cacao Butter or other oily ingredient. These have met with phenomenal success in the hands of most all physicians, and have almost replaced the Cacao Butter Suppositories.

Boroglyceride (or, as it is frequently named, Glyco-Boron, Glyceryl-Borate or Glacralin) is composed of Acid Boric and Glycerine, which has been accepted and extensively used by the medical profession as one of the most satisfactory and valuable antiseptics. The antiseptic action of Boroglyceride is mild, safe and efficient, is accompanied by a relaxing and emollient effect, and in this respect possesses a great superiority over many of the ordinary antiseptics, such as Iodoform, Acid Carbolic, etc. Prominent among its many advantages, including the above mentioned merits, are its cleanliness, freedom from odor, non-corrosiveness and from any tendency to excite or inflame the irritated or excoriated parts. Boroglyceride has also a most decided healing, soothing and curative action, particularly efficient as a remedy for drying up suppurating surfaces. For the local treatment of the numerous diseases of the vagina

and uterus there is no other single agent or antiseptic that can be used with such uniformly good results.

Combining this preparation with a slowly dissolving vehicle (gelatine, which is not oily), there is presented to the tender surfaces of the vagina a constant and prolonged contact, which is most desirable in the treatment of local diseases.

Our Suppositories of Boroglyceride are perfectly dry and pliable and easily inserted, the hygroscopic qualities of the Boroglyceride being completely overcome. They are sufficiently firm to handle when administering, while their soft and pliable condition prevents any injury to the parts while inserting or when in place.

It is almost superfluous for us to mention the many indications where this agent will be found invaluable to the practitioner, whose experience has amply justified all that is claimed for Boroglyceride. We only submit it in this form for its convenience, adaptability, cleanliness and ease of administration. It has been found peculiarly efficacious in the treatment of the following diseases of the uterus and vagina: vaginitis, leucorrhœa, uterine ulcerations, pruritus vulva, erosion of the cervix uteri, vaginal catarrh, inflammation of the genital organs.

URETHRAL.—The chief obstacle to the successful treatment of urethral affections has been in the attempts to reach the affected surface. Before the advent of the modern topical methods the only route available was by the stomach, through the kidneys, into the urine; and the remedies found most useful belonged to a group of which copaiba was the representative. When the local origin and clinical characteristics of gonorrhœa came to be understood, topical treatment assumed greater importance, until at present the old stomachal remedies are but little used. Various kinds of medicated injections constitute the chief resources of the practical therapeutist in the management of the various forms of urethritis, simple and specific. The obvious hindrances to the successful use of injections consist in the uncertainty as to the precise seat of the morbid action, in the complicated structure of the parts, in the protection to pathogenic organisms afforded by the folds and crypts of the mucous membrane, and in the transient, fugitive impression made on the disease by solutions injected. Properly prepared Suppositories obviate these hindrances for the most part and successfully combat the local morbid process.

For specific urethritis or gonorrhœa those Suppositories containing the most active germicides are the most efficient—*i.e.* corrosive sublimate, iodoform, resorcin, thymol, etc. When we have to deal with a simple catarrhal process, tannin, iodotannin, iodoform and hydrastis are examples of remedies which have a curative action. To achieve good results, it is essential that the medicament come in contact with the diseased part and every microbe. The cylindrical Suppository should be pushed down the canal until it rests in the diseased area, where it should remain undisturbed until it has entirely melted. Both before and after the introduction of the Suppository, the urethra may be washed out with warm water or warm salt-solution. The Suppository and its remains should not be disturbed until all the effects of which it is capable are accomplished.

FORMS.—The size and shape of Suppositories are determined by the nature of the cavity to which applied. The doses of the medicaments are fixed by their character. Thus, remedies capable of absorption, as morphine and corrosive sublimate, must be apportioned as for stomachal administration, and those acting only locally may be used in any quantity, up to the capacity of the Suppository.

The period of their administration is determined by the character of the medicaments and the nature of the case. As a rule, two or three times a day will be proper and necessary; but, when the local action

caused is considerable, it is best, generally speaking, to await the subsidence of the existing irritation before starting a new one. In the local treatment of catarrh this rule of practice is too often neglected, and a local action due to the medicament is confounded with the disease.

The best time for administering a rectal Suppository, when the patient is not confined to the bed or to the house, is at night, on retiring. If bed-fast, they may be administered to the patient at any time, consistently with the state of the rectum. When the rectum is full of feces, it is necessary to empty it, and this may be readily accomplished by an enema of warm water.

For convenience in ordering our Suppositories of the various forms and combinations, it is only necessary to specify the numbers.

They are put up in neat wooden boxes, each containing twenty Suppositories, and can be forwarded readily to any destination by mail or express.

The list of formulæ has been prepared with much care and research, having been submitted to several of our most eminent medical authorities, who have very cordially endorsed it, and to whom we are deeply indebted for many valuable suggestions as to doses and combinations. It embraces a great variety of formulæ, adapted to almost every symptom or emergency, and the utmost care, exactness and scrupulous attention to detail, so essential in preparing a class of agents containing such potent remedies, are exercised in their manufacture. Each Suppository contains the exact amount of drug, thoroughly and evenly incorporated throughout the excipient, thus insuring the most prompt and effective action on the economy.

FORMULÆ OF SUPPOSITORIES.

The small figure to the left of each number indicates the shape and size of the Suppository. See pages 62 and 63 for numbers of Moulds.

RECTAL.

2 **No. 1.**
Anodyne.
Cacao Butter, Plain . . . . . 20 gr.

2 **No. 2.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 3.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1-6 gr.

2 **No. 4.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 5.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 6.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 7.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 10.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 11.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 12.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 13.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 14.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-12 gr.

2 **No. 15.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 221.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-6 gr.

2 **No. 16.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 222.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-3 gr.

2 **No. 17.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 223.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 224.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 274.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 24.**
Anodyne.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

RECTAL—CONTINUED.

2 **No. 25.**
Anodyne.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 26.**
Anodyne.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 29.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 2 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 233.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 30.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 234.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 31.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 32.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 3 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 33.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 273.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 34.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 39.**
Anodyne.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.

2 **No. 41.**
Anodyne.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 43.**
Anodyne, Stimulant.
Opium Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Coca Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 45.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-200 gr.

2 **No. 47.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 48.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-6 gr.

2 **No. 49.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 50.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 51.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 52.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 2 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

RECTAL—CONTINUED.

2 **No. 53.**
Anodyne, Stimulant.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.
Coca Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

3 **No. 54.**
Anodyne, Stimulant.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 4 gr.
Coca Ext. . . . . . 5 gr.

3 **No. 55.**
Hypnotic.
Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 10 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-120 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

3 **No. 56.**
Hypnotic.
Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 30 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

3 **No. 59.**
Hypnotic.
Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 15 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 5 gr.
Hyoscyamine Hydrochlor. . . . . 1-100 gr.

3 **No. 65.**
Hypnotic.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Lupulin . . . . . 5 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 2 gr.

3 **No. 67.**
Hypnotic.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Codeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Lupulin . . . . . 5 gr.

3 **No. 68.**
Hypnotic.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom. . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Codeine . . . . . 2 gr.
Lupulin . . . . . 10 gr.

3 **No. 69.**
Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 2 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1 gr.
Resorcin . . . . . 5 gr.

3 **No. 71.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Iodoform . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 10 gr.

3 **No. 73.**
Antiseptic.
Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 2 gr.
Oil Eucalyptus . . . . . 1 m.

2 **No. 81.**
Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 82.**
Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 3 gr.

2 **No. 238.**
Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 83.**
Antiseptic.
Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 84.**
Anodyne, Astringent.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 86.**
Anodyne, Astringent.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 88.**
Anodyne, Astringent.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Lead Acetate . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 91.**
Anodyne, Astringent.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.
Lead Acetate . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 92.**
Anodyne, Astringent.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Lead Acetate . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 94.**
Astringent.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

RECTAL—CONTINUED.

2 **No. 95.**
Astringent.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 98.**
Anodyne, Antiseptic, Astringent.
Stramonium Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Lead Carbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Lead Subacetate Solution . . . . 2 m.
Creasote . . . . . 1-2 m.

2 **No. 101.**
Astringent.
Krameria Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.

3 **No. 104.**
Astringent.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Gallic . . . . . 2 gr.
Krameria Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

3 **No. 112.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1 m.
Iodoform . . . . . 2 gr.

3 **No. 114.**
Astringent, Anodyne, Antiseptic.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Mercury Corros. Chlor. . . . . . 1-30 gr.

2 **No. 235.**
Astringent, Healing.
Hamamelis Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 237.**
Astringent, Healing.
Hamamelis Ext. . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 295.**
Astringent.
Red Gum . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 271.**
Astringent, Tonic.
Red Gum . . . . . 5 gr.
Nux Vomica Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 272.**
Astringent, Tonic.
Red Gum . . . . . 10 gr.
Nux Vomica Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 284.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Healing.
Canada Pine Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.
Calendula Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.
Hamamelidis Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Stramonium Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 246.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.
Hamamelis Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Horse Chestnut . . . . . 1 gr.
Liquid Tar . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Acid Carbolic . . . . . 1-60 gr.

2 **No. 260.**
Antiseptic.
Chrysarobin . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 261.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Chrysarobin . . . . . 2 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 262.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Chrysarobin . . . . . 2 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Gallic . . . . . 2 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 277.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Tonic.
Sulphur, Flowers . . . . . 5 gr.
Nux Vomica, Powd. Ext. . . . . 1-2 gr.
Henbane, Powd. Ext. . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
Witch Hazel Ext. . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Acid Boric . . . . . 3 gr.
Glycerine } *of each* . . . . *q. s.*
Cacao Butter }

2 **No. 282.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Healing.
Calendula Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.
Acetanilid . . . . . 2 gr.
Stramonium Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.
Hamamelidis Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 285.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Healing.
Canada Pine Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.
Acetanilid . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 208.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

RECTAL—CONTINUED.

2 **No. 209.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 210.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 3 gr.

2 **No. 211.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 4 gr.

2 **No. 212.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 217.**
Tonic, Anodyne.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 3 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 218.**
Tonic, Anodyne.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 5 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 225.**
Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.

2 **No. 227.**
Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 228.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 230.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 231.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 242.**
Antiseptic, Healing.
Aristol . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 244.**
Vermifuge.
Santonin . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 253.**
Laxative.
Gluten . . . . . 10 per ct.

2 **No. 288.**
Anodyne, Sedative.
Asafœtida, Purified . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 291.**
Anodyne, Sedative.
Asafœtida, Purified . . . . . 5 gr.
Sumbul . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Valerian . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 292.**
Anodyne, Sedative.
Asafœtida, Purified . . . . . 5 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 296.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Healing.
F. E. Horse Chestnut . . . . . 5 gtt.
F. E. Witch Hazel . . . . . 5 gtt.

2 **No. 297.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Antiseptic.
Picratol (gelatine base) . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 298.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Antiseptic.
Picratol (gelatine base) . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 299.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Antiseptic.
Picratol (gelatine base) . . . . . 1 gr.

WITH GLYCO-GELATINE BASE.

2 **No. 600.**
Hæmostatic.
Caprenalin . . . . . 1-16 gr.

2 **No. 601.**
Hæmostatic.
Caprenalin . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 602.**
Hæmostatic.
Caprenalin . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.

2 **No. 603.**
Hæmostatic, Anæsthetic.
Caprenalin . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.

2 **No. 604.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Antiseptic.
Picratol . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Glyco-Gelatine . . . . . q. s.

2 **No. 605.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Antiseptic.
Picratol . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Glyco-Gelatine . . . . . q. s.

2 **No. 606.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Antiseptic.
Picratol . . . . . 1 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1 gr.
Glyco-Gelatine . . . . . q. s.



Formulæ of Suppositories.

GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

No. 207 A.
Laxative, Adult.

Glycerine . . . . . *50 gr.*

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. In bottles of one dozen each.

No. 207 C.
Laxative, Adult.

Glycerine . . . . . *50 gr.*

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. In boxes of one dozen. Each Suppository securely corked in a glass vial.



No. 207 B.
Laxative, Child.

Glycerine . . . . . *25 gr.*

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. In bottles of one dozen each.

No. 207 D.
Laxative, Child.

Glycerine . . . . . *25 gr.*

Containing 95 per cent, Glycerine. In boxes of one dozen. Each Suppository securely corked in a glass vial.



No. 207 E.
Laxative, Adult.

Glycerine . . . . . *50 gr.*

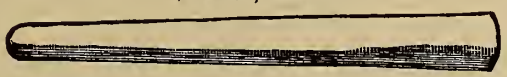
Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. Double Cone. In bottles of one dozen each.

No. 207 F.
Laxative, Adult.

Glycerine . . . . . *50 gr.*

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. Double Cone. In boxes of one dozen. Each Suppository securely corked in a glass vial.

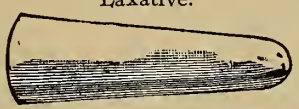
No. 207 G.
Laxative, Infant.



Glycerine . . . . . *35 gr.*

For Infants and Children. In bottles of one dozen each.

No. 207 H.
Laxative.



Glycerine, Soap and Cacao Butter . . . . . *50 gr.*

In boxes of one dozen. Each Suppository securely corked in a glass vial.

In filling orders for Glycerine Suppositories we will always send the 50-grain Suppository, 207 A, packed in bottles containing one dozen each, unless otherwise specified. To avoid mistakes, care should be taken to designate by number and letter as above.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

VAGINAL.

6 **No. 116.**
Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 5 gr.
Mercury Corros. Chlor. . . . . . 1-20 gr.

6 **No. 118.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Iodoform . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 15 gr.

7 **No. 122.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 20 gr.
Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.

7 **No. 124.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 10 gr.
Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 20 gr.

6 **No. 134.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Zinc Oxide . . . . . 5 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate . . . . . 10 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 2 gr.

7 **No. 136.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Resorcin . . . . . 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 20 gr.
Salicin . . . . . 10 gr.

6 **No. 138.**
Antiseptic, Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Salicin . . . . . 20 gr.

BOROGLYCERIDE AND COMBINATIONS.

Vaginal Suppositories from No. 400 to 436 (Mould No. 16) are free from Cacao Butter or other oily ingredients.



Mould No. 16.
Weight in Boroglyceride Mass, 100 grains.

16 **No. 400.**
Antiseptic, Healing.
Boroglyceride, or Glyco-Boron and Gelatine.

16 **No. 401.**
Stimulant, Vulnerary.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Tint. Calendula 10 per cent.

16 **No. 402.**
Local Alterative, Anodyne.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Ichthyol 1 per cent.

16 **No. 403.**
Local Alterative and Anodyne.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Ichthyol 10 per cent.

16 **No. 404.**
Deobstruent.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with White Alkaloid Hydrastine equivalent to 10 per cent. Tr. Hydrastis.

16 **No. 405.**
Antiseptic.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Acetanilid 3 per cent.

16 **No. 406.**
Antiseptic.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Iodol 1 per cent.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

BOROGLYCERIDE AND COMBINATIONS—CONTINUED.

16 **No. 407.**

Stimulant, Mild Astringent.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Pinus Canadensis 3 per cent.

16 **No. 408.**

Sedative.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Belladonna 1-4 grain.

16 **No. 409.**

Tonic, Astringent.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Tr. Hamamelidis 10 per cent.

16 **No. 411.**

Antiseptic, Disinfectant.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Iodoform 1 per cent.

16 **No. 412.**

Antiseptic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Brou formula 1 per cent.

16 **No. 413.**

Hæmostatic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Fl. Ext. Ergot 2 per cent.

16 **No. 415.**

Tonic, Astringent.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Zinc Sulphate 1 per cent.

16 **No. 416.**

Astringent, Anti-Hemorrhagic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Acid Gallic 3 per cent.

16 **No. 419.**

Antiseptic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Aristol 3 per cent.

16 **No. 420.**

Styptic, Astringent.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Red Gum 5 per cent.

16 **No. 421.**

Astringent.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Alum 3 per cent.

16 **No. 422.**

Antiseptic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Hydrar. Chlor. Corros. 1-60 grain.

16 **No. 423.**

Astringent, Antiseptic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Alum 3 per cent. and Hydrar. Chlor. Corros. 1-60 grain.

16 **No. 424.**

Astringent, Anti-Hemorrhagic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Glycerole of Tannin 10 per cent.

16 **No. 425.**

Sedative, Anodyne.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Ext. Belladonna 1-4 grain and Morphine Sulph. 1-6 grain.

16 **No. 426.**

Antiseptic, Astringent.

Antiseptic Solution, active constituents of 1 drachm White Alkaloid Hydrastine, equivalent to Tincture Hydrastis 15 minims, Borax 5 grains, Acetanilid 2 grains, Borate of Zinc 1-2 grain.

16 **No. 427.**

Antiseptic, Healing, Anti-Gonorrhœal.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Protargol 2 per cent.

16 **No. 428.**

Local Alterative and Anodyne.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Ichthyol 5 per cent.

16 **No. 429.**

Local Alterative, Anodyne and Antipruritic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Picric Acid 3 grains.

Formula of Dr. A. W. YALE

16 **No. 430.**

Local Alterative, Anodyne and Antipruritic.

Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Picric Acid 1 grain.

Formula of Dr. A. W. YALE

Formulæ of Suppositories.

BOROGLYCERIDE AND COMBINATIONS—CONTINUED.

16 **No. 431.**
Antiseptic, Non-Astringent, Healing and Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Picratol 1 grain.
Formula of Dr. A. W. YALE

16 **No. 432.**
Antiseptic, Non-Astringent, Healing and Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Picratol 2 grains.
Formula of Dr. A. W. YALE

16 **No. 433.**
Antiseptic, Non-Astringent, Healing and Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Picratol 1-2 grain.

16 **No. 434.**
Antiseptic, Non-Astringent, Healing and Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Picratol 1-4 grain.

16 **No. 435.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne, Healing and Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Picratol 1 grain and Cocaine Hydrochlorate 1 grain.

16 **No. 436.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne, Healing and Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Picratol 2 grains and Cocaine Hydrochlorate 2 grains.

URETHRAL.

10 **No. 140.**
Antiseptic.

Mercury, Corros. Chlor.	*1-30 gr.*
Mercury, Mild Chlor.	*1 gr.*
Oil Eucalyptus	*1 m.*

10 **No. 142.**
Antiseptic.

Bismuth Subcarb.	*2 gr.*
Lead Carb.	*1 gr.*

11 **No. 144.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.

Copaiba	*2 m.*
Acid Tannic	*2 gr.*

10 **No. 150.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.

Hydrastin	*1-2 gr.*
Salicin	*2 gr.*

11 **No. 152.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.

Salicin	*2 gr.*
Copaiba	*2 m.*
Oil Cubeb	*1 m.*

10 **No. 154.**
Astringent.

Zinc Sulph.	*1 gr.*
Copper Sulph.	*1 gr.*

10 **No. 156.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.

Iodoform	*2 gr.*
Acid Tannic	*1 gr.*
Thymol	*1-2 gr.*

WITH GLYCO-GELATINE BASE, FLEXIBLE.

10 **No. 500** (short).
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 1 per ct. = 1-2 gr.

10 **No. 501** (short).
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 2 per ct. = 1 gr.

10 **No. 502** (short).
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 4 per ct. = 2 gr.

18 **No. 503** (long).
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

18 **No. 504** (long).
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 1 gr.

18 **No. 505** (long).
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 2 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

URETHRAL—CONTINUED.

WITH GLYCO-GELATINE BASE, FLEXIBLE.

18 **No. 506 (long).**
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Argenol . . . . . 1-2 gr

18 **No. 507 (long).**
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Picratol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

18 **No. 508 (long).**
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Picratol . . . . . 1 gr.

18 **No. 509 (long).**
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Picratol . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

18 **No. 510 (long).**
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Picratol . . . . . 1 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate . . . . . 1 gr

UTERINE.

9 **No. 300.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.
Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.
Alum, Powd. . . . . . 5 gr.

9 **No. 303.**
Antiseptic.
Acid Boric . . . . . 10 gr.

9 **No. 307.**
Tonic.
Viburnum Prunif. . . . . . 2 gr.
Hydrastis Canad. . . . . . 2 gr.
Helonias Dioica . . . . . 2 gr.
Viburnum Opulus . . . . . 2 gr.
Piscidia Eryth. . . . . . 1 gr.

9 **No. 308.**
Antiseptic, Healing.
Aristol . . . . . 3 gr.

9 **No. 315.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Iodoform . . . . . 3 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

9 **No. 319.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Zinc Sulphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.

9 **No. 320.**
Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

9 **No. 323.**
Tonic, Astringent.
Ergot Ext. . . . . . 5 gr.

AURAL.

15 **No. 159.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.
Acid Benzoic . . . . . 1 gr.

15 **No. 161.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 3 gr.

14 **No. 162.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Acid Boric . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1 gr.

14 **No. 166.**
Antiseptic.
Mercury, Yellow Oxide . . . . . 1 gr.

15 **No. 170.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Boric . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1 gr.

15 **No. 172.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1 m.
Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 1 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

AURAL—CONTINUED.

14 **No. 174.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-200 gr.

14 **No. 176.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

15 **No. 180.**
Anodyne, Astringent.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1 gr.

14 **No. 182.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

NASAL.

12 **No. 185.**
Anodyne, Antiseptic.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 1 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1 m.

13 **No. 187.**
Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

13 **No. 188.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.

12 **No. 190.**
Antiseptic.
Mercury Corros. Chlor. . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Potassium Chlorate . . . . . 1 gr.

13 **No. 192.**
Antiseptic.
Acid Boric . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Biborate . . . . . 2 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

12 **No. 197.**
Anæsthetic, Anodyne.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

12 **No. 198.**
Anæsthetic, Anodyne.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

12 **No. 199.**
Anæsthetic, Anodyne.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-200 gr.

13 **No. 201.**
Anæsthetic, Antiseptic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1 m.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

13 **No. 204.**
Anodyne, Antiseptic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Zinc Oxide . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.

13 **No. 206.**
Astringent, Antiseptic, Anæsthetic.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Our facilities for manufacturing special formulæ are unequaled, and any desired combination can be prepared in a few hours upon the most reasonable terms. Quotations will be gladly furnished upon application.

GRANULAR
EFFERVESCING SALTS.

The following list of Granular Effervescing Salts embraces those in popular and general demand. We ask the trade to compare their general physical appearance with those usually found in the market.

For uniformity and fineness of granule, ready and complete solubility, sparkling effervescence and general freshness, delicacy of flavor and character, they are unsurpassed. They are prepared with scrupulous exactness as to the strength and contents of each drachm or sixty grains.

The demand created for these Salts, and which has steadily increased since being introduced to the medical profession, is ample evidence of their superiority over other makes of either foreign or domestic manufacture. They will not discolor with age, and being offered in a novel and attractive four-ounce bottle fitted with glass dose-cap and hermetically sealed, absolute permanence of the effervescing property is assured. The flavor and taste of a draught prepared from these Salts will please the most fastidious and leave nothing to be desired as an ideal method of administering the several remedies and combinations we offer below.

APERIENT.

Each dessertspoonful is the equivalent of fifty grains Saline Aperient Salts.

A most pleasant and agreeable morning draught, acceptable to the stomach, and mild but effective in action.

It is especially beneficial and remedial in all cases of constipation, biliousness, skin eruption, headache, derangements of the liver and kidneys, and all feverish conditions of the system, and repeated once or twice at one-half hour intervals if a more decided effect is desired. As a substitute for Hunyadi Water, this is the nearest approach to it and a much less nauseating draught.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. A laxative effect may be obtained by taking a heaped tablespoonful, at one time, in a large tumbler of water, and repeat this dose in one-half hour. For children, one-half to two teaspoonfuls, according to age and effect desired.

BROMIDES MODIFIED.

Each dessertspoonful contains

Sodium Bromide	*2 grains*
Lithium Bromide	*1 grain*
Strontium Bromide	*1 grain*
Sodium Iodide	*1 grain*

The form of Granular Effervescing Salt is the most convenient to administer Bromides and to obtain the best effects. The Bromides combined hold first place as a remedy for convulsive disorder, epilepsy,

spasms, restlessness, etc. In insomnia due to stomach distress, with nervous unrest, prompt relief is usually afforded by the bromides.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful of the Granular Effervescing Salt contains four grains of the Bromides and one grain of the Iodide. Two to ten doses may be administered when indicated. For children the dose is one-quarter to one teaspoonful, repeated as often as may be ordered by the attending physician. When a more sustained influence is required, daily morning and evening doses may be given.

CAFFEINE CITRATE.

Each teaspoonful contains two and one-half grains Caffeine Citrate.

This preparation is strongly indicated in all forms of headache, migraine, neuralgia and for the relief of any disturbance due to nerve exhaustion. It is useful as a cardiac stimulant and diuretic in cases of heart insufficiency and dropsy.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, and, for children, one-quarter to one-half teaspoonful, according to age, administered in a little cold water and taken during effervescence. It is an extremely palatable remedy. The dose may be repeated if necessary.

CAFFEINE HYDROBROMATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains two grains Caffeine Hydrobromate.

The present compound, which is a chemical union of Acid Hydrobromic and Caffeine, contains the soothing, invigorating properties of both these substances, together with their specific therapeutic advantages and the nutrient, exhilarating effects that reside in the active principle of Tea, Coca and Guarana. Acid Hydrobromic is favorably known as a mild but certain sedative to the nervous system. Caffeine supplies a tonic, cheering effect, and their association with an Effervescing Salt forms a preparation exquisitely agreeable to the patient. The greatest pains have been taken in the manufacture of this Granular Effervescing Caffeine Hydrobromate, and its purity and homogeneousness, for which we can vouch, render it greatly superior to the unstable organic forms of Coffee, Coca, etc.

Caffeine, like Coca, etc., has a remarkable restorative effect upon the muscles, particularly muscles exhausted by severe physical effort. It promotes in a high degree the constructive tissue metamorphosis of the body. It lessens fatigue when induced by labor, whether mental or physical, and, conversely, prevents fatigue by arresting the tissue waste in the muscles. In fact, it is often called a muscular stimulant owing to its power of augmenting the contractibility of the transverse fibres. United with Acid Hydrobromic—an excellent nervine—its effects as a restorative agent are considerably accentuated, and the valuable properties of both, it would seem, are assured by this combination.

Caffeine Hydrobromate, in the doses in which we have recommended it (2 grains), is a valuable nerve and gastric tonic, promoting the appetite and digestion and gently relaxing the bowels. It is more conspicuously a diuretic, and procures a wholesome depuration of the blood. Many of its best effects proceed from this quality. It is a safe cerebral stimulant, clearing the mind and dissipating gloom. The action of the heart and

respiration are strengthened by its use and the body generally invigorated. During long and exhausting marches the natives of tropical countries have availed themselves of the restorative, fatigue-lessening properties of Caffeine, and similar effects have been successfully demonstrated upon German soldiers. Indeed, as an antidote to the depressing "reaction" consequent upon intense fatigue of body and mind among scholars, business men and others, it is invaluable. In states of depression due to other causes, to the abuse of alcohol and opium, particularly in the "malaise" following a debauch, or in the well-defined forms of melancholia, it is a wonderfully cheering and effective remedy.

In headache it is universally employed, and, in the opinion of celebrated physicians, excels all other remedies. It is to be recommended for any form of headache, for migraine or nervous sick headache especially. Here it is the remedy *par excellence.* It dispels the dulness and drowsiness following too abundant meals, and relieves that form of headache where the pain appears to be localized within the head, there being no tenderness of the scalp. In these cases the patient experiences from its use a feeling of renewed life, of buoyancy and cheerfulness, without a subsequent abatement of spirits, in short, of a degree of will, being unattainable with safety by means of other drugs.

In the headaches from which anæmic, chlorotic and hysterical women suffer so much, the Caffeine Hydrobromate is certainly the most reliable and unobjectionable means of relief. It may also be given with confident expectation of benefit in nervous and debilitated subjects where a condition of restlessness and instability of the functions of mind and body exist. Its remarkable restorative powers render it valuable in individuals who suffer from neuralgia, of a vague character, probably dependent upon muscular fatigue. In grave maladies of the heart and kidneys, in valvular disease marked by insufficient action of the left ventricle, and leakage through the bowels, it is a safe and stimulative remedy, doing good even in the later stages of cardiac disease and dropsy. In the latter case its strong hydragogue powers are of marked influence in relieving the overburdened circulation.

Dose.—The above effects, and indeed the best properties of the Caffeine Hydrobromate, are obtained by giving the amount above mentioned, a dessertspoonful. For children, one-quarter to one teaspoonful, according to age. Given in a little cold water, and taken during effervescence, it is an extremely palatable remedy. The dose may be repeated if necessary.

HEADACHE SALTS.

CAF-ACETAN.

(TRADE MARK.)

RELIEVE SICK-HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SEA-SICKNESS, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIC INSOMNIA, NERVOUS EXCITEMENT, DYSPEPSIA, ACIDITY, MORNING NAUSEA, ETC.

Acetanilid, Caffeine, Sodium Bromide, with Effervescing Citrate Salt.

The chief ingredients of this preparation—Acetanilid, Caffeine and Sodium Bromide—are efficient and highly esteemed remedies for headache, neurasthenia and many nervous disorders in which pain and sleeplessness are prominent symptoms, and also in those diseases where stimulant, diuretic and alterative medicaments are indicated. Acetanilid and Sodium Bromide have a mildly sedative effect on the heart's action, but in the doses in which they are employed in this preparation they do not limit the effects of the Caffeine and greatly enhance the anodyne and

nervine properties of that remedy; and to this point we invite particular attention, as the Salts are especially designed for the relief of nervous disorders. In their effects on the nervous system these remedies are intercoöperative, except in their action on reflex excitability, which is diminished by the Bromide and somewhat increased by the Caffeine.

We have, therefore, selected these three remedies as well adapted in combination to be most effective, incorporating them in an agreeable vehicle, the Effervescing Sodium Citrate, forming a sparkling draught of mild physical properties. A heaped dessertspoonful, taken in a little water, makes a pleasant drink of gentle acidulous and saline taste, most grateful to an irritable, dyspeptic stomach. A bad headache, from whatever cause, is the almost certain expression of a disordered stomach, resulting in one or more of the ailments referred to above.

We know of no combination so effective as our Headache Salts, taken as directed, affording immediate relief, almost invariably lessening the nervous depression and tendency to sleeplessness, stimulating the appetite and toning up the whole system by neutralizing the primary source of the indisposition, whether from indiscretion, nervous exhaustion or due to anxieties or worry, all of which frequently occasion suffering so difficult to relieve, and will prove almost a specific in seasickness, taken in the morning before breakfast and on retiring. Physicians will find the Salts invaluable in the *nausea of morning sickness* and in all cases of irritable dyspepsia induced by uterine disorders.

For the type of headache so liable to occur from overeating, and particularly after a course meal, with salads, etc. (*especially if wine or liquors are freely used*), a full dose of the Salts, taken with a copious draught of hot water, will give prompt relief. By these means the hyperacidity of the stomach, the primary condition in the causation of this form of headache, is immediately neutralized and the irritability diminished. In cases of insomnia one or two doses will quiet all nervousness, insuring restful and refreshing sleep, with the advantage, as already stated, of correcting the tendency to sleeplessness.

For migraine, or hemicrania, or "sick-headache," this formula is especially designed. All of these ailments will be greatly relieved by means of several doses of this preparation, taken at the moment when the attack comes on, and repeated at suitable intervals.

Dose.—The dose is a heaped dessertspoonful, repeated every half hour, if necessary, until three doses are taken. For children, one-quarter to one teaspoonful.

KISSINGEN (ARTIFICIAL).

An excellent substitute for Carlsbad water (which depends largely for its beneficial effect upon the constituents of Kissingen salts) may be obtained by adding a dose to a tumbler of water and drinking slowly immediately after arising in the morning. As a specific for obesity, Granular Effervescing Artificial Kissingen should be taken alternating daily with Granular Effervescing Artificial Vichy.

In this connection, the essay on "A Reliable and Harmless Way to Diminish and Cure Over-fatness," read by William T. Cathell, A.M., M.D., of Baltimore, at the ninety-ninth annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, is of particular interest; and we will gladly mail to physicians a copy of the essay, as the method suggested by Dr. Cathell has been found very effective in reducing obesity.

LITHIUM AND POTASSIUM CARBONATES.

(ALKALINE.)

Each dessertspoonful represents

Caffeine	*1 grain.*
Potassium Bicarbonate	*10 grains*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*10 grains*
Lithium Carbonate	*5 grains*

Indicated in all cases where an excess of acid exists in the secretions, and will be found especially valuable in cystitis and rheumatism.

In chronic rheumatism, rheumatic gout, uric-acid diathesis, cystitis and other affections due to an acid condition, this remedy will be found preferable to any other alkali. The presence of Caffeine in the formula neutralizes the tendency to affect the action of the heart and renders the combination more desirable for prescribing than the various Salicylates as heretofore frequently used by the physician.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful taken in a glass of water (warmed slightly) three or four times daily, continued until the acidity is neutralized and the condition is exhibited in the urine.

LITHIUM CITRATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains six grains pure Lithium Citrate.

Indicated in rheumatic, gouty and kindred conditions. Owing to its less nauseating character it will prove more acceptable than the Carbonate.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. For children, one-half to two teaspoonfuls, according to age and effect desired.

MAGNESIA SULPHATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains sixty grains Magnesia Sulphate.

This is a pleasant laxative and cathartic, free from the disagreeable and bitter taste characteristic of the salt itself.

Dose.—For those patients requiring an occasional refrigerant or cathartic, one to four dessertspoonfuls may be administered morning and night. As a decided cathartic, a tablespoonful should be given, and the dose repeated in an hour. For children from five to ten years of age a dessertspoonful should prove ample, and from ten to twenty years the dose should be graduated accordingly.

MAGNESIAN APERIENT.

An aperient and refrigerant, possessing the quality of rendering the secretions neutral or alkaline, more especially those of the alimentary canal. The mild and gentle action characteristic of Magnesia attends the use of this.

Dose.—One dessertspoonful, containing forty-five grains Magnesia salt.

MAGNESIUM CITRATE.

Possesses all the laxative and purgative properties of the liquid preparation, but has the advantage of being more economical to use; is effective, at the same time pleasing to the taste.

Dose.—Two to four dessertspoonfuls.

PHOSPHO-LITHIA.

Each dessertspoonful contains

Lithium Carbonate	*3 grains*
Sodium Sulpho-Phosphate	*50 grains*
Potassium Bicarbonate	*10 grains*

This is a double salt of Lithium, possessing laxative and aperient properties, and, in the effervescing form, is most palatable and agreeable to the patient. It is indicated in the treatment of lithemia, gout, rheumatism, cystitis and all similar affections having their origin in uric-acid diathesis. Phospho-Lithia will prove efficient, but care should always be exercised in its use to avoid excessive catharsis, although in some instances, as the physician will recognize, this would be a desirable condition.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful in a glass of water once or twice daily, or as often as may be deemed necessary by the attending physician.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.

***Each** dessertspoonful contains eight grains Potassium Bicarbonate.*

Potassium Bicarbonate, the most important and useful of the alkaline remedies, is best and certainly most agreeably given, on physiological as well as clinical grounds, in combination with an effervescing vehicle. By this means the slightly saline taste of the pure Salt is obscured, and, what is more desirable, its characteristic effects as a solvent, alkalinizing agent considerably increased.

Potassium Bicarbonate promotes the flow of gastric juice, the excretion of uric acid and bile, hinders the formation of gravel and gall-stones, and purifies the blood in states of stagnation and plethora by augmenting its alkalinity and volume. In health this Salt is normally present in the blood. It is therefore indicated whenever, from any cause, a deficiency of the alkaline element in the circulation is suspected.

The most obvious and perhaps most frequent employment of Potassium Bicarbonate is in hyperacidity of the stomach in children and adults. Here it acts as an alkalinizing agent by overcoming the excess of acid. To accomplish this, in these cases, it must be given in large doses; for a small dose, on the contrary, increases the secretion of the gastric juice without neutralizing an excess of acid. Owing to the stimulative effect upon the secreting cells of the stomachal wall, Potassium Bicarbonate is of the greatest use in dyspepsia, particularly in that form where washing out and cleansing from accumulations of partially digested, irritating foods is needed. Here the effervescence of this preparation and its copious dilution materially increase the beneficial properties of the remedy. In chronic gastric catarrh the bracing effect of this "lavage" of the stomach and subsequent promotion of the flow of gastric juices render the greatest service to the patient. When there are bitter eructations and nausea, and especially vomiting of a violent nature, this preparation, given in rather large doses and in but little water, affords a soothing, positive sense of relief. It may be employed with advantage in

intestinal catarrh, in catarrh of the biliary and urinary passages when these affections are chronic and would demand a water similar to that of Carlsbad and Vichy. In fact, we believe that this Effervescing Bicarbonate will be found quite as efficacious as the natural waters.

Its remarkably beneficial effects upon the liver and its unrivaled solvent action on gall-stones render it indispensable in such cases and in hepatic torpor and biliousness. As it forms with uric acid more soluble urates than do any of the other alkalies, it is to be preferred to them in the treatment of urinary calculi, gravel and uric acid diathesis, in all of which conditions it is invaluable and practically a specific.

In gout and rheumatism an alkali is obviously needed, not only for its good effects upon the blood, the liver and the urinary excretions, but also as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and plethora, from which gouty subjects so frequently suffer, and which is so often the original cause of the joint affection. For these distressing and troublesome symptoms the free use of Effervescing Bicarbonate, well diluted, will prove exceedingly beneficial and yield an amount of relief that can hardly be overestimated.

In diabetes it is likewise of utility, diminishing thirst and excretion of sugar, and contributing to the more complete oxidation of effete matters. Even in the coma of this disease considerable benefit has been observed from the use of an alkali.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful of the Effervescing Potassium Bicarbonate contains eight grains of this Salt. It is a convenient amount given in some cold water, but it should usually be frequently repeated to obtain the best effects. For children, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age.

POTASSIUM CITRATE.

Each teaspoonful contains twelve grains of the salt.

Potassium Citrate is one of the most useful of the alkaline remedies, is best and certainly most agreeably given, on physiological as well as clinical grounds, in combination with an effervescing vehicle. An extemporaneous substitute for Neutral Mixture in cases of deranged stomach, nausea, feverishness, hyperacidity, etc. When there are bitter eructations and nausea, and especially vomiting of a violent nature, this preparation, given in rather large doses and in but little water, affords a soothing, positive sense of relief.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. If not relieved by the first dose, take another in one-half hour, and if necessary a third dose. For children, one-quarter to one teaspoonful, according to age.

SEIDLITZ MIXTURE.

Each dessertspoonful represents fifty grains Seidlitz Aperient Mixture.

A saline laxative, effective in relieving moderate constipation and in reducing the fever natural to kindred disorders. A more convenient form than the ordinary Seidlitz Powders.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. A laxative effect may be obtained by taking a heaped tablespoonful, at one time, in a large tumbler of water, and repeat this dose in one-half hour. For children, one-half to two teaspoonfuls, according to age and effect desired.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains eight grains Sodium Bicarbonate.

It is a well-known fact that the administration of alkalies in large doses promotes the acid secretions of the stomach, and if this is desired one to two dessertspoonfuls should be taken on the empty stomach about one-half hour before meals, at the end of which time the stomach will be in condition to assimilate and digest the food, being well supplied with free acid.

Dose.—For acidity of the stomach, acid eructations, heartburn, etc., a dessertspoonful should be taken in a tumbler of water and drunk while effervescing, either during the meals or immediately after; also at intervals during the day. For children, one-quarter to one teaspoonful, as a corrective for vomiting or rejection of milk food.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.

A REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION, OBESITY, RICKETS, JAUNDICE, ETC.

Each teaspoonful contains thirty grains of the salt.

Sodium Phosphate has long been the favorite purgative, inasmuch as it acts gently but surely, has little or no taste, and is easily taken by children and delicate persons. In the present form (the effervescent) it is a delightful remedy, constituting a refreshing, sparkling draught of bland action.

Sodium Phosphate is a mild but certain hepatic stimulant, and relaxes the bowels both by promoting an excretion of bile and by acting directly on the mucous membrane of the intestines. It does not cause "griping," nor does it derange the stomach or excite nausea; unlike many other purgatives, it has a beneficial effect upon the appetite and digestion, stimulating the flow of gastric juice and increasing assimilation. It is a powerful nutritive agent, contributing to the nourishment of bone by supplying phosphorus, and promoting the general well-being by helping tissue construction in muscles and nerves. It disposes of superfluous fat, or adipose tissue, by oxidation, by carrying nitrogenous waste products in the urine and by emulsionizing fatty materials in its course through the economy.

Sodium Phosphate, being a certain hepatic stimulant and causing a marked outflow of bile, the consistence of which it renders thinner, is for these reasons an incomparable remedy for biliousness, constipation and, above all, for jaundice. It is particularly adapted for the treatment of these maladies in children on account of its absence of taste and its efficient but unobjectionable properties. Diarrhœa and dysentery in children are effectually controlled, very often, by the action of this salt in cleansing the mucous membrane of the lower bowel and evacuating in a complete and unirritating manner the rectum and large intestine.

The employment of Sodium Phosphate leads to an increased urinary excretion; and, by withdrawing large amounts of water and fatty nitrogenous matters through the kidneys, materially reduces the total of adipose tissue. Hence few remedies excel it in the treatment of obesity and the full habit of body accompanied by congestion of the portal circulation, irritability of temper and dejection of spirits from which the gouty subject and the *bon vivant* so often suffer.

As a remedy for rickets it is obviously indicated, containing as it does phosphorus, an essential ingredient of osseous tissue. Small doses only are necessary in children. In hepatic derangement of childhood, made evident by white or green stools, it is a sovereign remedy. In grave

exanthematous fevers, where a purgative, to be safe, must be simple and efficient, Sodium Phosphate can be relied on. In such cases its cooling, saline qualities render it grateful and efficient to the patient.

Phosphorus is a fundamental constituent of nervous matter, the substance of brain, spinal cord and nerves. Hence the usage of the present compound in diseases characterized by a deficiency of "tone" of the nervous system—in debility, spermatorrhœa, impotence, locomotor ataxia, neurasthenia, etc.—is strongly to be recommended.

Diabetes is treated with decided advantage by means of the Sodium Phosphate. Not only are its cholagogue properties beneficial in this malady, but also its well-known power of arresting the secretion of sugar in the liver.

Dose.—For children, to relieve diarrhœa, constipation, etc., a small dose only is necessary, one-eighth to one-half teaspoonful, according to age and effect desired. As a purgative in adults, one or two teaspoonfuls. As an alterative in gout, obesity, hepatic derangement, etc., one teaspoonful morning and night. An excellent substitute for Carlsbad water.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains ten grains Sodium Salicylate.

This preparation will be found of value in the treatment of acute or chronic rheumatism, gout and all the various forms of uric-acid diathesis. In gastric and intestinal catarrh and certain forms of dyspepsia—namely, that of gouty origin—Sodium Salicylate is also efficacious.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful three or four times a day in a glass of water, and proportionate doses to children.

SODIUM SULPHATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains 60 grains of Sodium Sulphate.

In small doses this remedy will be found to possess aperient and diuretic properties. Its particular office, however, is that of a laxative, and its popularity in that capacity in the shape of an Effervescing Salt resulted in its addition to the British Pharmacopœia.

Dose.—As an alterative aperient, in hepatic derangement, etc., one dessertspoonful morning and night. As a purgative for adults, two dessertspoonfuls. For children, to relieve constipation, etc., a small dose only is necessary, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age and effect desired.

SODIUM SULPHO-PHOSPHATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains thirty grains of each salt.

In this combination the aperient property of Sodium Phosphate is reinforced by the addition of Sodium Sulphate, producing a combination of decided merit.

Dose.—As an alterative aperient, in gout, obesity, hepatic derangement, etc., one dessertspoonful morning and night. An excellent substitute for Carlsbad water (the effect of which is due to the presence of these two salts) may be obtained by adding a dose to a tumbler of water and taking it gradually on getting up in the morning. As a purgative in adults, one to two dessertspoonfuls. For children, to relieve constipation, etc., a small dose only is necessary, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age and effect desired.

STRONTIUM SALICYLATE COMP.

(ALKALINE.)

Each dessertspoonful contains

Strontium Salicylate	*5 grains*
Ammonium Salicylate	*5 grains*
Lithium Bitartrate	*2 grains*
Alkaline Effervescing Base	*q. s.*

The presence of Lithium Bitartrate insures elimination of the salicylates without producing an irritating effect upon the kidneys. In the effervescing form the greatest volume of therapeutic power is obtained, permitting small doses and avoiding toxic effects. This preparation is indicated in the treatment of rheumatism, gouty affections, neuralgia, migraine and all other disorders in which the salicylates are recognized as being specific.

Dose.—One dessertspoonful taken in a glass of water two or three times daily.

VICHY (ARTIFICIAL).

Each drachm of sixty grains, or a heaping teaspoonful, is equivalent to a tumblerful of genuine Vichy water.

The well-known and valuable therapeutic properties of the Vichy water are strictly and carefully imitated, following the French government's official analysis. The most popular of the three springs is the one selected—namely, the Grande-Grille.

As a specific for obesity, Granular Effervescing Artificial Vichy should be taken alternating daily with Granular Effervescing Artificial Kissingen.

See note under ARTIFICIAL KISSINGEN.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. For children the dose may be reduced —one-quarter to one teaspoonful.

SOLUBLE
POWDER-CAPSULES.

There are few problems in pharmacy of such practical importance as the problem of evolving a satisfactory method of administering drugs of disagreeable taste, and particularly drugs that change rapidly in the air or under moist, hot, or in any degree unfavorable climatic conditions. It is not only desirable, in preparing a drug for administration, that any disagreeable taste should be concealed, but it is, of course, of the utmost importance that its medicinal virtue should be fully preserved, and that the physiological effect to be derived from its administration should in no way be lessened or retarded by the form or method employed in preparing it for use, as is unavoidable where the drug is manipulated into a mass with moisture containing any cohesive agent such as tragacanth or gum Arabic, so extensively employed in the preparation of the old style mass pill, whether gelatine- or sugar-coated, which objectionable features we have studied carefully to avoid in preparing this new form of medication, consisting of a hermetically sealed globular-shaped Soluble Gelatine Capsule or Pearl, in which is enclosed, in perfectly dry powder form, the amount of drug desired to be administered.

In bringing these Powder-Capsules to the attention of the medical profession, we invite earnest attention to the excellence of this mode of preserving a drug for use, its convenience and permanence, as well as elegance of finish. They do not change nor harden with age, or become insoluble, but may be kept indefinitely under great variations of climate and atmosphere, and may always be depended upon to preserve from injury, and from hardening with time, the medicament enclosed. Their size, shape, freedom from unpleasant taste, familiar composition and nature, render them not only pleasing to the eye, but most acceptable to that class of patients to whom the old form of pill is so objectionable.

In the manufacture of these Capsules every possible precaution is observed for preserving the medicament from injury by absorption of moisture or from contact with foreign matter, and when desirable on the part of the physician the Capsules may be broken and the contents subdivided into such doses as may be preferred. In fact, these Powder-Capsules present the only means afforded for preserving indefinitely in fresh and unchanged condition such medicine in powder form as may be desirable to introduce into the human economy, and which may at once prove freely soluble in the solvents of the stomach, as the gelatine from which the Capsules are prepared is carefully manufactured to dissolve readily in contact with the gastric fluids, *though the fact must not be lost sight of in testing the Powder-Capsules as to their solubility that the finest quality of gelatine is only softened and not dissolved by cold solutions, and experiments should be conducted, therefore, only at the temperature of the body.* The rapid solubility of the Capsule insures the quick absorption of the medicament, as will be noticed in a physiological interval after swallowing, and there is scarcely any property of such practical value and importance to the physician and patient alike, or of

such convenience and comfort as well, as this property of quick solubility and unimpeded absorption. Such being the advantages of this mode of preserving and administering medicinal doses of drugs, we offer these Powder-Capsules to the medical profession with the utmost confidence in their utility and that the claims we urge will be confirmed by experience.

LIST OF SOLUBLE POWDER-CAPSULES.

ACETANILID . . . . . 2 1-2 and 5 grains.
For headache, fever and neuralgia.
One capsule, and repeat in an hour.

ANIMAL DIASTASE (Amylopsin) . 2 1-2 grains.
Assimilative, specific for starchy dyspepsia.
One or two capsules, as conditions may warrant.

ANIMAL DIASTASE (Amylopsin) . 5 grains.
Assimilative, specific for starchy dyspepsia.
One capsule, as may be indicated.

ANTIPYRINE . . . . . 2 1-2 grains.
Antipyretic.
One capsule every hour or two for headache and fever.

ANTIPYRINE . . . . . 5 grains.
Antipyretic.
One capsule every two or three hours during fever, and for headache one every hour for three doses.

BETA-NAPHTOL . . . . . 2 1-2 grains.
Antiseptic.
One capsule every hour as an antiseptic.

BETA-NAPHTOL . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic.
One capsule every three hours as an antiseptic.

BLAUD . . . . . 3 and 5 grains.
Chalybeate tonic,
One capsule three times a day as a tonic.

BLAUD COMP. . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Chalybeate tonic.
One capsule three times a day as a blood and nerve tonic.

BLAUD WITH ACID ARSENIOUS . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1 40 gr.
Chalybeate tonic.
Two capsules per day as tonic and antimalarial.

BLAUD AND ALOIN COMP . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Aloin . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, aperient and nervine.
Two capsules per day.

BLAUD AND MANGANESE COMP. . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Manganese Binoxide . . . . . 1 gr.
Two to three capsules per day.

BLAUD, MODIFIED . . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Two capsules a day.

BLAUD WITH NUX VOMICA . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Tonic and nervine.
One capsule four times a day.

List of Soluble Powder-Capsules.

BLAUD, NUX VOM. AND CASCARA
Tonic, aperient.
Three capsules per day.

Blaud Mixture	5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-4 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.

BLAUD AND SUMBUL COMP.
Tonic, nervine.
Three capsules per day.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Ext. Sumbul	1 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-60 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.

BLAUD TONIC LAXATIVE
Particularly indicated in chlorosis.
One capsule three times a day.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.
Aloin	1-10 gr.

CINCHONIDINE SALICYLATE . . . 2 1-2 grains.
Antirheumatic, tonic, antiperiodic, antipyretic.
One capsule every two hours for rheumatic complaints.

CINCHONIDINE SALICYLATE . . . 5 grains.
Antirheumatic, tonic, antiperiodic, antipyretic.
One capsule every four hours.

PHENACETINE . . . . . 2 1-2 grains.
Antiseptic, antipyretic.
One capsule every three hours in migraine, fever and restlessness.

PHENACETINE . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic, antipyretic.
One capsule at a dose, repeated to abate temperature.

PHENACETINE AND SALOL, 2½ grs.
Antipyretic, antiseptic.
One capsule, repeating dose in two hours and again in four hours.

Phenacetine	1 1-4 gr.
Salol	1 1-4 gr.

PHENACETINE AND SALOL, 5 grs.
Antipyretic, antiseptic.
One capsule, repeated as often as the case may require.

Phenacetine	2 1-2 gr.
Salol	2 1-2 gr.

QUININE BISULPHATE . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, antiperiodic.

QUININE SULPHATE . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, antiperiodic.

SALOL . . . . . 2 1-2 grains.
Antiseptic, antipyretic, anodyne.
One capsule every two hours as an intestinal antiseptic, or one every hour in acute rheumatism.

SALOL . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic, antipyretic, anodyne.
One capsule every four hours as an intestinal antiseptic.

SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . 2 1-2 grains.
Antirheumatic.
One capsule every hour or two.

SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Antirheumatic.
One capsule, repeated in four hours in acute or gouty rheumatism.

List of Soluble Powder-Capsules.

SULFONAL . . . . . 2 1-2 and 5 grains.
Antipyretic, antiseptic.
As a hypnotic, in insomnia, enough capsules to aggregate ten or fifteen grains at one dose, taken two hours before sleep is desired.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE WITH ALOES (representing one fluidrachm).
Antipyretic, antiperiodic.
One to two capsules.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE WITHOUT ALOES (representing one fluidrachm).
Antipyretic, antiperiodic.
One to two capsules.

WOODBRIDGE TREATMENT, No. 1

Podophyllin	*1-960 gr.*
Guaiacol Carb.	*1-16 gr.*
Eucalyptol	*1-16 m.*
Calomel	*1-16 gr.*
Menthol	*1-16 gr.*

WOODBRIDGE TREATMENT, No. 2

Podophyllin	*1-960 gr.*
Guaiacol Carb.	*1-4 gr.*
Thymol	*1-16 gr.*
Calomel	*1-16 gr.*
Menthol	*1-16 gr.*
Eucalyptol	*1-16 m.*

WOODBRIDGE TREATMENT, No. 3

Guaiacol Carb.	*3 gr.*
Menthol	*1-2 gr.*
Thymol	*1 gr.*
Eucalyptol	*5 m.*

Abortive treatment for typhoid fever.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THESE FORMULÆ.

One of the No. 1 Capsules should be administered every fifteen minutes for the first forty-eight hours when the patient is awake, unless there should occur too free evacuation of the bowels, when they should be temporarily stopped. At the beginning of the second twenty-four hours one of the No. 2 Capsules should be given every fifteen minutes, and both the No. 1 and No. 2 should be administered, unless a too copious diarrhœa is established, which would indicate the temporary cessation of the treatment; however, as soon as the evacuations are under control, the capsules should be continued. In the beginning of the third or fourth day one of the No. 3 Capsules should be given every three or four hours, alternating with the other capsules. On or about the fourth or fifth day the No. 1 and No. 2 Capsules should be discontinued and copious doses of chlorate of potash should be administered every three or four hours for a day or two, as preventing the occurrence of ptyalism, after which the capsules should be given in sufficient doses to cause one or two evacuations daily.

SOLUBLE GLOBULES.

We desire to call attention to our Soluble Globules as a most desirable way in which to administer drugs possessing pungent, acrid or oily properties, the tendency to produce nausea being thus effectually overcome and the full remedial effect of the drug promptly secured.

LIST OF SOLUBLE GLOBULES.

COLCHICINE-METHYL-SALICYLATE { *Colchicine* . . . . . *1-250 gr.* / *Methyl-Salicylate* . . . . . *2 1-2 m.*

One globule every three hours in acute rheumatism, observing carefully the action of the medicine.

CREASOTE (Beechwood) . . . . . 1-2, 1 and 2 minims.
Antiseptic, antifermentative, antiputrescent.
Small doses preferable and more effective; one-half minim globules after eating, one at a dose.

METHYLENE-BLUE COMP., No. 2 { *Methylene Blue* . . . . . *1 gr.* / *Copaiba Balsam* . . . . . *1 1-2 m.* / *Santal Oil* . . . . . *1 1-2 m.* / *Cinnamon Oil* . . . . . *1-2 m.* / *Haarlem Oil* . . . . . *1 1-4 m.*

Stimulant to the urethra.
One or two globules three or four times a day, as directed.

NORTH CAROLINA TAR.
One globule twice a day as antiseptic in chronic catarrhal affections.

SANTAL OIL . . . . . 5 minims.
Stimulant to the urethra.
Dose adjustable to conditions.

SAW PALMETTO AND SANTAL OILS { *Saw Palmetto Oil* . . . . . *2 1-2 m.* / *Santal Oil* . . . . . *2 1-2 m.*

Four globules a day.

SOLUBLE
ELASTIC CAPSULES.
FILLED.

Designed for the preservation and administration of remedies possessing pungent or oily properties or unpleasant to the taste. The process we employ is entirely new, and precludes the incorporation of air with the constituents, thus insuring against the oxidation of the contained medicament. Being prepared from the finest quality of pure gelatine, the Capsules will not become insoluble, but may be kept indefinitely in any climate or atmosphere, and may always be depended upon to preserve from injury the medicament enclosed. Their size, shape and freedom from unpleasant taste render them not only pleasing to the eye, but most acceptable to that class of patients to whom the administration of these remedies in other forms is objectionable.

LIST OF SOLUBLE ELASTIC CAPSULES.

APIOL, GREEN . . . . . 5 minims (with Olive Oil, 5 minims.)
Aperient, diuretic, antiperiodic, emmenagogue, sedative to genito-urinary tract.
One capsule three or four times a day.

APIOL AND ERGOTIN COMP. . .
Apiol . . . . . 2 *m.*
Ergotin . . . . . 2 *gr.*
Oil Savine . . . . . 2 *m.*
Aloin . . . . . 1-3 *gr.*
Aperient, diuretic, tonic, antiperiodic, emmenagogue.
One capsule three or four times a day.

CASCARA SAGRADA EXTRACT . . 3 grains (with Olive Oil).
Laxative, cathartic.
One or two capsules at night.

CASTOR OIL . . . . . 10, 20 and 30 minims.
Laxative, cathartic.
Oue to three capsules as required.

COD LIVER OIL, Pure . . . . . 10, 20 and 30 minims.
Tonic, reconstructant.
One to three capsules three or four times a day.

COD LIVER OIL AND CREASOTE .
Cod Liver Oil, Pure . . . . . 10 *m.*
Beechwood Creasote . . . . . 1 *m.*
Tonic, reconstructant, antitubercular.
One capsule three or four times a day, increasing as indicated.

COD LIVER OIL AND IODINE . .
Cod Liver Oil, Pure . . . . . 10 *m.*
Iodine . . . . . 1-4 *gr.*
Tonic, reconstructant, alterative.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

List of Soluble Elastic Capsules.

COD LIVER OIL AND IRON IODIDE { *Cod Liver Oil, Pure* . . . . . 10 m. / *Iron Iodide* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Tonic, reconstructant, alterative.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

COLCHICINE METHYL-SALICYLATE. See Soluble Globules, page 95.

COPAIBA BALSAM . . . . . 5 and 10 minims.
Diuretic, stimulant to the urethra.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

COPAIBA, CUBEB AND MATICO . . { *Copaiba Balsam* . . . . . 6 m. / *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 3 m. / *Oleoresin Matico* . . . . . 1 m.

Diuretic, stimulant to the urethra.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

COPAIBA, CUBEB, MATICO AND SANTAL . . . . . { *Copaiba Balsam* . . . . . 3 m. / *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 3 m. / *Oleoresin Matico* . . . . . 1 m. / *Oil Santal* . . . . . 3 m.

Diuretic, stimulant to the urethra.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

COPAIBA, CUBEB AND SANTAL . . { *Copaiba Balsam* . . . . . 6 m. / *Oil Cubeb* . . . . . 2 m. / *Oil Santal* . . . . . 2 m.

Diuretic, stimulant to the urethra.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

COPAIBA AND OLEORESIN CUBEB { *Copaiba Balsam* . . . . . 7 m. / *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 3 m.

Diuretic, stimulant to the urethra.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

COPAIBA AND SANTAL . . . . . { *Copaiba Balsam* . . . . . 5 m. / *Oil Santal* . . . . . 5 m.

Diuretic, stimulant to the urethra.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

CREASOTE . . . . . 1-2, 1 and 2 minims (with Olive Oil sufficient to make 5 minims).
Employed in the treatment of phthisis.
One to three capsules as required.

CUBEB AND MATICO . . . . . { *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 7 m. / *Oleoresin Matico* . . . . . 3 m.

Diuretic and stimulant to the urinary tract.
One capsule as often as necessary.

CUBEB OLEORESIN AND SANTAL { *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 5 m. / *Oil Santal* . . . . . 5 m.

Diuretic and stimulant to the urinary tract.
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

MALE FERN AND KAMALA . . . { *Oleoresin Male Fern* . . . . . 7 m. / *Kamala* . . . . . 4 gr. / *Olive Oil* . . . . . 4 m.

Tonic, astringent, anthelmintic.
One or two capsules should be administered in the morning on an empty stomach and followed by a saline purge.

List of Soluble Elastic Capsules.

METHYLENE BLUE COMP. . . . .
- *Methylene Blue* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Copaiba Balsam* . . . . . 1 1-2 m.
- *Oil Santal* . . . . . 1 1-2 m.
- *Oil Cinnamon* . . . . . 1-2 m.

Stimulant to the urinary tract.
One or two capsules as required.

METHYLENE-BLUE COMP., No. 2. See Soluble Globules, page 95.

OLIVE OIL . . . . . 15, 20 and 30 minims.
Nutrient and laxative.
One or two capsules, or as many as required.

SALOL COMP. . . . . .
- *Salol* . . . . . 3 1-2 gr.
- *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 5 m.
- *Copaiba Balsam* . . . . . 10 m.
- *Pepsin, Pure (1-3000)* . . . . . 1 gr.

Anti-gonorrhœal.
One capsule three or four times a day.

SALOL AND SANTAL COMP. . . .
- *Salol* . . . . . 4 gr.
- *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 5 m.
- *Oil Santal* . . . . . 5 m.
- *Pepsin, Pure (1-3000)* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Olive Oil* . . . . . 5 m.

Anti-gonorrhœal.
One capsule three or four times a day.

SANTAL OIL . . . . . 5 and 10 minims.
Diuretic, stimulant to the urinary tract
One or two capsules three or four times a day.

TURPENTINE OIL, RECTIFIED . . 5 and 10 minims.
Anthelmintic, stimulant, hemostatic.
As indicated.

COMPRESSED
HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

ALL OF OUR HYPODERMIC TABLETS COMPRESSED WITHOUT FOREIGN ADMIXTURE, EXCEPT WHEN THE BULK OF THE MEDICAMENT IS LESS THAN ONE-TWELFTH OF A GRAIN.

The first really successful effort to prepare Hypodermic Tablets was made by us at the suggestion of Dr. H. AUGUSTUS WILSON, of Philadelphia. The paper read by him before the County Medical Society on this subject attracted considerable attention, which indicated the general feeling of the utility of such a preparation. Attempts had been made abroad to produce such tablets by the aid of gelatine or gelatinous excipients, but the resulting product did not appeal to the practical good sense of the medical profession and received but little encouragement. Having ingenious machinery, especially invented for the purpose, admirably adapted to the making of our Compressed Pills on an immense scale, we saw that, with slight modifications, this plant could also be utilized to make the proposed Hypodermic Tablets in any number. The chief difficulty had been to find a vehicle or excipient free from objection. Owing to the minute quantity of an alkaloid that can be used hypodermically, it is obvious that there must be an excipient to combine with it to give the necessary form or bulk to the mass, and to possess the indispensable requisite of solubility. After numerous trials it was found that chemically pure milk-sugar answered the purpose more satisfactorily than any other that had been used or proposed. This can be compressed with any of the medicaments employed hypodermically, preserves the form given it, undergoes no change by prolonged keeping, is free from any local irritant action, makes no systemic impression, and is freely and entirely soluble in water.

The utility of the Hypodermic Tablet is apparent at a glance. It is more convenient for stomachal administration than powder, solution or pill. It remains soluble and unchanged in composition for years. Dr. BARTHOLOW informed us that some of the very first prepared by us, which we presented to him, he found to be readily soluble after a number of years and as active as they were originally. It is quite impossible to preserve a solution so long in good condition, and the best made pill, in such a length of time, may become hard and insoluble: even the pure medicament may deteriorate by keeping.

The Tablet is definite and accurate in dose. This is of great moment. The most serious mistakes have been made in the dose of hypodermic solutions. When such minute quantities as are dealt with in the administration of alkaloids are prepared accuracy can be obtained only by subdivision of large amounts. It is also only by such machinery with which our laboratory is equipped that the necessary completeness of trituration and absolute accuracy of subdivision can be effected.

When the Tablet is to be administered hypodermically, from ten to thirty minims *fresh* distilled water are poured over it in a spoon, and it is

L. OF C.

then broken up. In a few seconds, or minutes at most, a perfect solution will be effected. The process of solution is much facilitated by heating the spoon gently over the gas, lamp or candle. *It is always safer in preparing a hypodermic solution to raise the temperature of the water in which the medicament is dissolved to or near the boiling point.* In this way any organic matter or organisms in the water will be destroyed. Many of the unpleasant local accidents which have been caused by subcutaneous injections were due to the use of distilled water. If not fresh when used for making solutions, it will be found on examination to be full of a minute vegetable growth, which is very apt to cause trouble. Rain water also does very well if previously boiled. It must be an exceedingly rare event when there is not time to heat the water in a spoon over a candle before making the solution or before injecting. The operator must take pains to effect a *perfect* solution: sufficient mechanical agitation and trituration will do this, but it is more certainly accomplished by heating. We strongly advise all who have occasion to use hypodermic injections, whether with our Tablets or not, to heat the water in making the solution before administering it.

Thus, by the use of our Hypodermic Tablets, without risk as to dose, and without any previous troublesome manipulation, a *fresh solution* can be at once made, and there can be none of those organisms present which cause so much mischief when ordinary solutions of alkaloids are administered hypodermically. One of the most vexed questions at the present time is the best means of making hypodermic solutions *sterile*, —that is, free from the *penicillum;* but, as already explained, all this annoyance is obviated by the use of our Tablets.

When for internal administration an alkaloid is to be employed, by giving a tablet the proper dose is assured, and the medicament is so perfectly triturated and soluble that the best effects of which the remedy is capable can certainly be produced.

The combinations of alkaloids in some of the formulæ are so made as to secure the results of antagonistic action in respect to certain immediate and remote effects of an unpleasant or dangerous character. By the coincident use of Tablets of different constituents effects antagonistic and synergistic can be produced at the pleasure of the operator. The most conspicuous example of the adaptation of physiological antagonism to practical therapy is that of Morphine and Atropine; whilst these agents, combined, act most agreeably and efficiently in the relief of pain and to procure sleep, they antagonize each other at the point of danger: the failure of the respiration and circulation caused by Morphine is opposed by the action of Atropine in stimulating both these functions. The depressing effect of Pilocarpine is promptly and entirely overcome by Atropine, and hence, after the administration of the former, should dangerous symptoms arise, they can be speedily removed by the hypodermic injection of the latter. Again, in giving Cocaine, very threatening symptoms may occur from a suitable dose in certain subjects having a peculiar susceptibility to its action, but the physician provided with the Tablets has it in his power to quickly remove the danger by giving a small dose of Morphine. Examples of such antagonism are now very numerous and have proved in a high degree useful.

In the preparation of Tablets, as a rule, only alkaloids or active principles, or, at least, medicines active in small quantity, can be used. It must, therefore, be understood that the minimum doses only are proper at the outset, or until the patient's physiological capabilities are known.

Put up in cylindrical tubes, convenient for carrying in Hypodermic- or Pocket-Case, ten tubes in a box, with twenty Tablets in each tube.

Hypodermic Tablet Cases, for druggists' use in stocking a small assortment of our Hypodermic Tablets in tubes, each case holding ninety-six

tubes filled with our assortment A, consisting of one tube each Nos. 2, 4, 7, 15, 22, 27, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 52, 58, 63, 69, 70, 75, 82, 96, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 112 113, 115, 119, 120, 121, 122; three tubes each Nos. 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 14, 16, 19, 68, 72, 83, 86, 88, 92, 94, 95, 99, 111, 116, 117, 118.

NOTE.—It will only be necessary, in ordering, to specify the numbers as below:

LIST OF HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

We claim for our Hypodermic Tablets: absolute accuracy of dose, ready and entire solubility, perfect preservation of the drug.

No. 1.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 2.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-3 gr.

No. 3.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 4.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-6 gr.

No. 5.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 6.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-12 gr.

No. 7.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 8.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-3 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-120 gr.

No. 9.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 10.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-6 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-180 gr.

No. 11.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 12.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-12 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 13.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 14.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 15.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 16.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-60 gr.

No. 17.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-100 gr.

No. 18.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-150 gr.

No. 19.
Apomorph. Hydrochlor. . 1-10 gr.

No. 20.
Apomorph. Hydrochlor. . 1-20 gr.

No. 21.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-4 gr.

No. 22.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-8 gr.

No. 23.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-20 gr.

No. 24.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-2 gr.

No. 25.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-3 gr.

No. 26.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor . 1-10 gr.

No. 30.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-3 gr.

No. 31.
Morphine Bimeconate . . . 1-4 gr.

List of Hypodermic Tablets.

No. 32.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-6 gr.

No. 33.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-8 gr.

No. 34.
Corrosive Sublimate . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 35.
Corrosive Sublimate . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 36.
Digitalin . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 37.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 38.
Cocaine Hydrochlor . . . 1-6 gr.

No. 39.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . 1-8 gr.

No. 40.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . 1-10 gr.

No. 41.
Duboisine Hydrochlor. . 1-60 gr.

No. 42.
Duboisine Hydrochlor. . 1-100 gr.

No. 43.
Duboisine Hydrochlor. . 1-60 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 44.
Duboisine Hydrochlor. . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 45.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate . 1-60 gr.

No. 46.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate . 1-100 gr.

No. 47.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate . 1-60 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 48.
Picratoxin . . . . . 1-40 gr.

No. 49.
Picratoxin . . . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 50.
Picratoxin . . . . . 1-80 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-80 gr.

No. 51.
Coniine Hydrobromate . 1-80 gr.

No. 52.
Coniine Hydrobromate . 1-100 gr.

No. 53.
Coniine Hydrobromate . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-6 gr.

No. 57.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 58.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-80 gr.

No. 59.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 60.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-6 gr.

No. 61.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . 1-40 gr.

No. 62.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 63.
Caffeine Sodio Benzoate . 1-2 gr.

No. 64.
Caffeine Sodio Benzoate . 1 gr.

No. 68.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate . 1-100 gr.

No. 69.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate . 1-50 gr.

No. 70.
Sparteine Sulphate . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 71.
Sparteine Sulphate . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 72.
Nitroglycerin . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 73.
Nitroglycerin . . . . . 1-150 gr.

List of Hypodermic Tablets.

No. 74.
Nitroglycerin . . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 75.
Morphine Hydrochlor. . 1-6 gr.

No. 76.
Morphine Hydrochlor. . 1-8 gr.

No. 77.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1 gr.

No. 78.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-100 gr.

No. 79.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-75 gr.

No. 80.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-50 gr.

No. 81.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-20 gr.

No. 82.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-10 gr.

No. 83.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-30 gr.

No. 84.
Codeine Phosphate . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 85.
Codeine Phosphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 86.
Codeine Phosphate . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 87.
Codeine Sulphate . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 88.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-40 gr.

No. 89.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 90.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-80 gr.

No. 91.
Hyoscine Sulphate . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 92.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-120 gr.

No. 93.
Morphine Bromate . . . 1-8 gr.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom. . . 1-100 gr.

No. 94.
Digitalin . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 95.
Cocaine Hydrochlor . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 96.
Quinine Chlorhydrosulph. 1-2 gr.

No. 97.
Quinine Chlorhydrosulph. 1 gr.

No. 98.
Quinine Chlorhydrosulph. 2 gr.

No. 99.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-20 gr.

No. 100.
Morphine Hydrochlor. . 1-4 gr.

No. 101.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-12 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-100 gr.

No. 102.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 103.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 104.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 105.
Ergotine . . . . . 1-10 gr.

No. 106.
Ergotine . . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 107.
Morphine Sulphate . . 1-12 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-20 gr.

No. 108.
Magnesium Sulph., C.P. . 1 gr.

No. 109.
Magnesium Sulph., C.P. . 2 gr.

List of Hypodermic Tablets.

No. 110.
Magnesium Sulph., C.P. . 3 gr.

No. 111.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 112.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-20 gr.

No. 113.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-16 gr.

No. 114.
Magnesium Sulph., C.P. . 1 1-2 gr.

No. 115.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . 1-10 gr.
Nitroglycerin . . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 116.
Strychnine Sulphate. . . 1-50 gr.

No. 117.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-40 gr.

No. 118.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 119.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate . 1-2 gr.

No. 120.
Morphine Hydrochlorate 1-2 gr.

No. 121.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 122.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 123.
Nitroglycerin . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Digitalin . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 124.
Nitroglycerin . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-50 gr.

No. 125.
Nitroglycerin . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-50 gr.

No. 126.
Nitroglycerine . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-100 gr.

No. 127.
Digitalin . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 128.
Heroin Hydrochlorate . . 1-24 gr.

No. 129.
Heroin Hydrochlorate . . 1-12 gr.

No. 130.
Heroin Hydrochlorate . . 1-6 gr.

No. 131.
Caprenalin . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 132.
Aconitina Cryst. . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 133.
Nitroglycerin . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 134.
Scopolamine Hydrobrom. 1-60 gr.

No. 135.
Scopolamine Hydrobrom. 1-100 gr.

HYPODERMIC TABLETS

FOR

VETERINARY USE.

Having been so frequently requested to prepare for veterinary surgeons a number of Hypodermic Tablets to be used in the various diseases of horses and cattle, we accordingly offer the following list of formulæ, after consulting a number of veterinary surgeons as to the remedies more generally used.

Put up in Tubes containing 20 Tablets; also, in bottles of 100 each.

LIST OF VETERINARY HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

We claim for our Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets: absolute accuracy of dose, ready and entire solubility, perfect preservation of the drug.

No. 600.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 1 gr.

No. 601.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 2 gr.

No. 602.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 3 gr.

No. 603.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 4 gr.

No. 604.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 5 gr.

No. 605.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 606.
Morphine Muriate . . . . 1 gr.

No. 607.
Morphine Muriate . . . . 2 gr.

No. 608.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 609.
Strychnine Sulphate. . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 610.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1 gr.

No. 611.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1 1-2 gr.

No. 614.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 615.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 616.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1 gr.

No. 617.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 2 gr.

No. 618.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 3 gr.

No. 619.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 4 gr.

No. 620.
Colchicine Tannate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 621.
Colchicine Tannate . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 622.
Coniine Hydrobromate . . 1-2 gr.

No. 623.
Coniine Hydrobromate . . 1 gr.

List of Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets.

No. 624.
Digitalin, Pure . . . . . 1-25 gr.

No. 625.
Digitalin, Pure . . . . . 1-12 gr.

No. 626.
Digitalin, Pure . . . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 627.
Digitalin, Pure . . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 628.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 629.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . . 1 gr.

No. 630.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

No. 631.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 1-2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-40 gr.

No. 632.
Hyoscyamine . . . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 633.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 634.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 635.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 2 gr.

No. 636.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 3 gr.

No. 637.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 4 gr.

No. 638.
Sodium Arsenite . . . . . 1 gr.

No. 639.
Veratrine Muriate . . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 640.
Veratrine Muriate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 641.
Aconitina Cryst. . . . . 1-100 gr.

COMPRESSED
OPHTHALMIC DISCS.

At the request and under the direction of Dr. CASEY A. WOOD, of Chicago, we experimented and considered the feasibility of preparing a series of Ophthalmic Discs for the convenient, extemporaneous and efficient treatment of all the various affections of the eye.

We believe Dr. WOOD'S attention was primarily directed to us by the perfection we had attained in the manufacture of our Compressed Hypodermic Tablets, which led him to suggest our manufacturing a series of compressed discs containing all the medicaments ordinarily used in ophthalmic practice. It is a source of great gratification to us that we finally succeeded in meeting all the exacting requirements of this eminent oculist, and feel assured from his commendations that we offer to the medical profession an adjunct to their armamentarium that for marvelous accuracy, perfection in manufacture and practical utility cannot be surpassed.

We are under great obligations to Dr. WOOD for his originating the idea, his suggestions and counsel in every stage of the endless experiments necessary to attain the perfection, accuracy and exactness, which we feel satisfied every practitioner will recognize.

They are put up in bone boxes, with screw top, each containing fifty discs, and for the convenience of the trade are sold in cartons of ten boxes each.

NOTE.—Numbers indicated thus (*) are made of gelatine, and owing to their hygroscopic character are supplied in glass tubes instead of bone boxes. Numbers indicated thus (†) we are prepared to supply either compressed or made of gelatine.

Complete copies of Dr. Wood's original writings on the use of these Discs in ophthalmology will be sent on application.

LIST OF COMPRESSED OPHTHALMIC DISCS.

No. 301.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 302.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 303.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 304.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 305.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 306.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 307.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 308.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 309.*
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-5000 gr.
Cocaine Alkaloid . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 310.*
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-250 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-100 gr.

List of Compressed Ophthalmic Discs.

No. 311.*
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-500 gr.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-500 gr.
Duboisine Muriate . . . 1-500 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 312.
Acid Boric, C. P. . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 313.
Acid Boric, C. P. . . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 314.
Acid Boric, C. P. . . . . 1-20 gr.

No. 315.
Acid Boric, C. P. . . . . 1-50 gr.
Camphor . . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Plumbi Acetas . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 316.
Acid Gallic . . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 317.
Calomel . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 318.
Calomel . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 319.*
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 320.*
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 321.*
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 322.*
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 323.*
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-25 gr.

No. 324.
Cupri Sulphate . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 325.
Cupri Sulphate . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 326.
Daturine . . . . . 1-5000 gr.

No. 327.
Duboisine . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 328.
Duboisine . . . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 329.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-5000 gr.

No. 330.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-2000 gr.

No. 331.†
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 332.*
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 333.
Ergotine . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 334.
Gelsemine Alkaloid . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 335.
Homatropine Alk. . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 336.
Homatropine Alk. . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 337.
Homatropine Alk. . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 338.*
Homatropine Alk. . . . 1-50 gr.
Cocaine Alk. . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 339.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-250 gr.

No. 340.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-500 gr.

No. 341.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 342.*
Homatrop. Hydrob . . 1-50 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 343.
Hyoscyamine Sulph. . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 344.
Hyoscyamine Sulph. . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 345.
Hydr. Chlor. Corros. . . 1-5000 gr.

No. 346.
Hydr. Chlor. Corros. . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 347.
Hydr. Chlor. Corros. . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 348.
Hydr. Chlor. Corros. . . 1-500 gr.

No. 349.
Iodole . . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 350.
Plumbi Acetas . . . . . 1-500 gr.

List of Compressed Ophthalmic Discs.

No. 351.
Plumbi Acetas . . . . . 1-500 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 352.
Pilocarpine Alkaloid . . 1-500 gr.

No. 353.
Pilocarpine Alkaloid . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 354.
Pyoktanin Blue . . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 355.
Pyoktanin Blue . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 356.
Pyoktanin Blue . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 357.
Pyoktanin Yellow . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 358.
Pyoktanin Yellow . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 359.
Pyoktanin Yellow . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 360.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-5000 gr.

No. 361.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-2000 gr.

No. 362.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-1500 gr.

No. 363.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 364.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 365.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 366.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 367.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 368.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 369.
Zinc Sulphate . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 370.
Zinc Sulphate . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 371.
Zinc Sulphate . . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 372.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 373.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 374.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 375.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 376.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-500 gr.
Camphor . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 377.
Zinc Sulphate . . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 378.
Iodoform . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 379.
Iodoform . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 380.
Iodoform . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 381.
Atropine Alkaloid . . 1-50,000 gr.

No. 382.
Hyoscy. Hydrob. . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 383.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-50 gr.

No. 384.*
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-50 gr.

No. 385.
Acid Boric . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Camphor . . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Zinc Sulphate . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 386.†
Homatrop. Alk. . . . . 1-25 gr.

No. 387.
Scopolam. Hydrobrom. . 1-2500 gr.

No. 388.
Scopolam. Hydrobrom. . 1-1000 gr.

DISPENSARY TABLETS.

In response to a considerable demand, we now offer the following list of Dispensary Tablets, designed for accurate subdivision of dosage at the prescription counter, and weighed and prepared with that same care which characterizes all operations in our laboratories, thus affording pharmacists a convenience in dispensing and insuring accuracy in dose. As a cautionary measure we are offering these tablets, all of which contain poisonous doses of the various drugs, in a bottle especially devised for the purpose and of a design calculated to at once attract the attention of the physician and druggist to their unusual character.

PUT UP IN BOTTLES OF 100 EACH.

ACID ARSENOUS	1-4 gr.
ACID ARSENOUS	1-2 gr.
ACID ARSENOUS	1 gr.
ACONITE ROOT, EXTRACT .	1 gr.
ACONITINE, PURE, CRYST.	1-4 gr.
ATROPINE SULPHATE . . .	1-8 gr.
ATROPINE SULPHATE . . .	1-4 gr.
ATROPINE SULPHATE . . .	1-2 gr.
ATROPINE SULPHATE . . .	1 gr.
BELLADONNA, EXTRACT . .	1 gr.
COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE	1 gr.
CODEINE, ALKALOID . . .	1 gr.
CODEINE PHOSPHATE, . .	1 gr.
CODEINE SULPHATE . . .	1 gr.
COPPER ARSENITE	1-8 gr.
COPPER ARSENITE	1-4 gr.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE . .	1-4 gr.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE . .	1-2 gr.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE . .	1 gr.
DIGITALIN, PURE	1-4 gr.
DIGITALIN, PURE	1-2 gr.
ELATERIUM (Clutterbuck) .	1 gr.
HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE .	1-8 gr.
HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE .	1-4 gr.
HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE .	1-2 gr.
HYOSCYAMUS, EXTRACT . .	1-2 gr.
HYOSCYAMUS, EXTRACT . .	1 gr.
MERCURY, RED IODIDE . .	1 gr.
MORPHINE HYDROCH. . .	1 gr.
MORPHINE SULPHATE . .	1 gr.
NUX VOMICA, EXTRACT . .	1 gr.
PILOCARPINE HYDROCH. .	1 gr.
SODIUM ARSENATE	1-4 gr.
SODIUM ARSENATE	1-2 gr.
SODIUM ARSENATE	1 gr.
STRYCHNINE, ALKALOID .	1-4 gr.
STRYCHNINE, ALKALOID .	1-2 gr.
STRYCHNINE, ALKALOID .	1 gr.
STRYCHNINE ARSENITE . .	1-8 gr.
STRYCHNINE ARSENITE . .	1-4 gr.
STRYCHNINE ARSENITE . .	1-2 gr.
STRYCHNINE NITRATE . .	1-4 gr.
STRYCHNINE NITRATE . .	1-2 gr.
STRYCHNINE NITRATE . .	1 gr.
STRYCHNINE SULPHATE .	1-4 gr.
STRYCHNINE SULPHATE . .	1-3 gr.
STRYCHNINE SULPHATE .	1-2 gr.
STRYCHNINE SULPHATE .	1 gr.
TARTAR EMETIC	1 gr.

TABLETS AND PILLS.

COMPRESSED POWDERS (or PILLS).

It is scarcely necessary for us to state that our compressed preparations have met with phenomenal favor since introduced by us to medical men. Wherever physicians have thoroughly tested their comparative solubility with the ordinary pills prepared impromptu by the apothecary or by other manufacturers, they have been satisfied that all we say in their favor is deserved. Our process is by dry compression, no moisture being added. The ordinary manufacture of round and ovoid pills must entail the addition of moisture and excipient to make the mass for division, the inherent moisture rendering the pill hard when dry.

Aside from the above facts, the precision, accuracy of weight and beauty of finish, with the greater readiness with which our pills may be swallowed, embody advantages that we cannot overrate.

These facts better illustrate our statements as to the almost universal adoption of Compressed Pills by the medical profession, not only in this country but in Europe, and we feel that in manufacturing and advocating the claims of Compressed Pills we have done a real service to pharmacy and to the administration of medicine.

We offer many of these pills with sugar coating; and as a precaution, and to avoid all possible danger, the coating will be colored red on all of our pills containing very potent and active poisonous ingredients, such as Strychnine, Arsenic, Digitaline, Morphine, etc.

CHOCOLATE-COATED COMPRESSED TABLETS.

(COMPRESSED PILLS)

We trust the introduction of a line of Chocolate-coated Compressed Tablets (Compressed Pills) will meet with the same favor that has been accorded to our Plain and Sugar-coated Compressed Pills, and which we do not hesitate to claim as one of the greatest advances in pharmacy of the age and a distinct innovation in the manufacture of pills. As no excipient enters into their composition, they do not become hard by age and are less liable to be affected by any climate influences. Their lenticular shape renders them much easier to swallow than the ordinary round pills. In fact, they offer so many decided advantages they must commend themselves to every practitioner.

COMPRESSED TABLET TRITURATES.

All that has been said with reference to Compressed Powders (or Pills) applies as well to our Tablet Triturates, which, as will be noted, in many instances are of the same medication and dose as the Pills (Tablets), but, being triturated with milk-sugar, are always to be preferred as being more efficient than the medicament itself when exhibited in the original state.

Our Triturates are absolutely exact and keep indefinitely with little

or no danger of loss; they are convenient for administration, and, when more minute doses are required for infants, the Tablets may be reduced to a fine powder by simply crushing with a knife or the thumb-nail.

Triturates, to be valuable therapeutically, must be made in accordance with certain well defined processes: they must contain the precise quantity of the medicament and must be accurate in dose; they must be genuine mixtures—*i. e.*, the medicinal agent must be uniformly distributed through the whole mass; they must be firm enough to retain their form, yet sufficiently friable to be reduced to a powder when moderate pressure is applied, and where the medicament is a soluble substance its solubility must be preserved.

Having an extensive plant, designed expressly for the preparation of Compressed Pills, Tablet Triturates, etc., we claim, with the utmost confidence, that our Tablets conform to the most exacting standard of excellence and embody all of the essential qualities described. To effect a thorough admixture of the medicament with the vehicle or excipient—to insure that only the true dose is contained in the Tablets and that all are uniform in size and weight—can only be accomplished when the laboratory is equipped with the most complete appliances and when the closest attention is given to every detail of the manipulation, and in addition to these essentials of the mechanical process the whole must be supervised and directed by the best practical experience and highest commercial integrity. The completeness of our laboratory equipment and the reputation gained for our preparations are guarantees that our claims will be amply sustained and that our products will bear the closest scrutiny.

GELATINE-COATED PILLS.

OVIFORM AND ROUND.

Yielding to the general demand, we have equipped with all modern and improved appliances a complete laboratory for the production of Gelatine-coated oviform and round Mass Pills, of which, as will be noted in the following list, we have added to our stock a complete line. The process we employ insures that the pill mass shall be both homogeneous and of ready solubility, and our method of applying the gelatine enables us to produce a gelatine-coated pill free from the needle-hole which has always proven so objectionable where the older methods have been employed, thus insuring the complete preservation of the pill from atmospheric influences; and in contrast with pills made and coated by the older process, our Gelatine-coated Pills will remain moist and in perfectly soluble condition for an indefinite period. The gelatine we employ is of superior quality, and, the coating being entirely transparent, we would suggest that our Gelatine-coated Pills be not exposed to strong sunlight, as otherwise discoloration or oxidation may occur where the mass consists wholly or in part of any of the more sensitive drugs or chemicals.

NOTE.—For the greater convenience of physicians, we have arranged under one heading, in alphabetical order, our lists of Compressed Tablets, plain and sugar-coated, Compressed Chocolate-coated Tablets, Compressed Tablet Triturates, and Gelatine-coated Pills; and as facilitating their identification, we are affixing each formula with numbers signifying the different forms in which the combination is offered:

No. 1 as a Plain Tablet.
No. 2 as a Sugar-coated Tablet.
No. 3 as a Chocolate-coated Tablet.
No. 4 as a Tablet Triturate.
No. 5 as a Gelatine-coated Pill.

For example, the numbers 1, 3 and 5 before a certain formula signify that the formula is offered as a Plain and Chocolate-coated Tablet and Gelatine-coated Pill. We feel this arrangement will prove more satisfactory to the physician in referring to the "Epitome;" but kindly note the numbers must not, under any circumstances, be utilized when ordering, but each preparation should be specified under its proper title as listed in our regular Price List.

LIST OF TABLETS AND PILLS.

ABSORBENT DYSPEPTIC . . . . . (1) { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
Charcoal . . . . . 2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

For acid stomach, flatulence, heartburn and other symptoms of dyspepsia.

One or two after eating.

ACETANILID, 1, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 4 and 5 grains (1).

Antipyretic, analgesic, antispasmodic.

This remedy is a congener of Antipyrine, *equally effective* as an anodyne, and *far more powerful* as an antipyretic, although at the same time less free from danger, owing to its destructive action upon the blood. *Combined with Caffeine*, this action is measurably overcome, and by the addition of chemically pure Sodium Bicarbonate it is rendered more readily soluble. Effects are more prompt because of the perfect distribution of the drug throughout the system.

To make certain that untoward effects will not attend the exhibition of medicinal doses, all Acetanilid combinations should be thoroughly dissolved in hot water, the solution being allowed to cool before swallowing.

The concurrent administration of Quinine Bisulphate lessens the dangers from Acetanilid and likewise produces a more favorable effect upon the course and manifestations of the disease.

The dose for children ranges from one-half to two grains, and that for adults from two to five grains, repeated at intervals of from one to three hours.

ACETANILID AROM. (White or Pink) (1) { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 5 gr.
Oil Wintergreen . . . . . q.s.

The addition of the oil to this pill and its color will suggest its utility.

ACETANILID COMP., 3 grains . . . . (1) { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-10 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 3-10 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 3-5 gr.

A most valuable combination in migraine.

One every two hours until symptoms are relieved, then lengthen interval of dose.

ACETANILID COMP. (Aulde) 1-2 gr. . (4) { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 7-20 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate, C. P. . 1-10 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic. Adapted to children.

One, repeated every hour or two, as the case may indicate.

ACETANILID COMP. (Aulde), 2 grs. . (1) { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 1 2-5 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Sodium Bicarb., C. P. . . . . 2-5 gr.

A most valuable combination in migraine.

One every two hours until symptoms are relieved, then lengthen interval of dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ACETANILID COMP. (Aulde), 5 grains (White or Pink) . . . . . (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 1-2 gr.
- *Caffeine* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarb.* . . . . . 1 gr.

A most valuable combination in migraine.
One every two hours until symptoms are relieved, then lengthen interval of dose.

ACETANILID COMP., No. 2 . . . . . (1)
- *Acetanilia* . . . . . 4 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 3-4 gr.
- *Caffeine Citrated* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Migraine.
One every two or four hours.

ACETANILID COMP., ℞ 3 . . . . . (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Tully Powder* . . . . . 3 gr.

One every two or four hours.

ACETANILID COMP., N. F., 5 grains . (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Caffeine* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Acid Tartaric* . . . . . 3-20 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . 2 1-4 gr.

One every two or four hours.

ACETANILID COMP. AND CODEINE . (1)
- *Acetanilid Comp.* . . . . . 4 3-4 gr.
- *Codeine* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

One at first dose, then one at intervals of four hours.

ACETANILID AND QUININE . . . . . (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Quinine Sulph.* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Three during the day.

ACETANILID AND SALOL . . . . . (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Salol* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic, antiseptic.
To abate fever and pain, one pill every hour; suited to acute articular rheumatism.

This is a combination especially indicated in the abdominal type of the disease. Through this combination, it is said, *fever is reduced, pain allayed and intestinal antisepsis secured.* Along with *Codeine* in the early stages, with *Terpin Hydrate* later on, it seems particularly applicable to the "mixed" type.

The dose is five grains (two and one-half of each), repeated at intervals of one to three hours.

ACETANILID AND SODIUM CO., No. 1 (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . 9-10 gr.
- *Sodium Bromide* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Caffeine Citrated* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Two at first dose, and repeat in four hours if necessary.

ACETANILID AND SODIUM CO., No. 2 (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarb.* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Caffeine Citrated* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Tinct. Gelsemium* . . . . . 3 m.

Useful in neuralgic headache and as an antipyretic.
One every two hours until symptoms are relieved.

ACID ARSENIOUS, 1-200 grain (4).

ACID ARSENIOUS, 1-100 grain (4, 5).

ACID ARSENIOUS, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 grain (1, 2, 4, 5).

ACID ARSENIOUS, 1-32 and 1-12 grain (5).
Tonic, alterative.
One-sixtieth to one-twentieth grain two or three times a day.

ACID BENZOIC, 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain (4).
From one-tenth to five grains.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ACID BENZOIC, 5 grains (1, 2).
Stimulant, expectorant; also used in cases of gout and rheumatism.
Five grains two or three times a day. Saline draughts will promote absorption.

ACID BORIC, 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain (4).
One or two every two or three hours.

ACID BORIC, 5 and 10 grains (1).
Antiseptic, detergent.
One three or four times a day for dyspepsia with diarrhœa.

ACID BORIC AND SODIUM BICARB. (Dr. DeRoaldes) . . . . . (1)
Acid Boric . . . . . 7 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
To be dissolved and used as a spray or lotion for sore mouth.
One in one ounce of water.

ACID CARBOLIC, 1-10 grain (4).
Antizymotic.
One every hour until symptoms are relieved.

ACID GALLIC, 1 grain (4).
One to three at a dose.

ACID GALLIC, 5 grains (1, 2).
Astringent.
One, repeated three or four times a day.

ACID GALLIC AND ERGOTIN COMP. . (1)
Acid Gallic . . . . . 3 gr.
Ergolin . . . . . 1 gr.
Hydrastin . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Is especially valuable in the treatment of menorrhagia and hemorrhage from lungs, stomach or nose.
One to two, repeated hourly for four doses, then at less frequent intervals.

ACID SALICYLIC, 1 grain (4, 5).

ACID SALICYLIC, 2 1-2 and 5 grains (1, 2, 5).

ACID SALICYLIC, 3 grains (5).
Antiseptic, antipyretic.
One every hour for three doses, then every three hours as case may require.

ACID SALICYL. AND MORPH., No. 1 (1, 2)
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Antiseptic, hypnotic.
One every two hours as needed.

ACID SALICYL. AND MORPH., No. 2 (1, 2)
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 5 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Antiseptic, hypnotic.
One every two hours as needed.

ACID TANNIC, 1 grain (4).

ACID TANNIC, 2 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Astringent.
Two to five grains twice a day.

ACONITE, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Arterial sedative, diaphoretic.
One-half to two minims every hour in fever and neuralgia.

ACONITE, TINCTURE, 1-4, 1-2, 3-4, 1 and 2 minims (4).
Arterial sedative, diaphoretic.
One-quarter to two minims, according to severity of symptoms.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ACONITINA CRYST., 1-600, 1-400 grain (1, 2, 4).

ACONITINA CRYST., 1-200 grain (1, 2).
Arterial sedative.
One, as the physician may deem best.

AIKEN TONIC. See *Tonic, Aiken* (1, 2, 3, 5).

ALOES, U. S. P. . . . . (1, 2, 5)
- *Aloes Socot. Powd.* . . *gm. 0.13 (2 gr.)*
- *Soap, Powd.* . . . . *gm. 0 13 (2 gr.)*

Cathartic, laxative.
Two at night or one every three hours every other day.

ALOES AND ASAFŒTIDA, U. S. P. 1890 (1, 2, 5)
- *Aloes, Soc., Powd., gm. 0.09 (1 2-5 gr.)*
- *Asafœtida . . . . gm. 0.09 (1 2-5 gr.)*
- *Soap, Powd. . . . gm. 0.09 (1 2-5 gr.)*

Laxative, stomachic, cathartic.
One three times a day.

ALOES AND IRON, U. S. P. . . (1, 2, 5)
- *Aloes Soc. Powd., gm. 0.07 (1 1-6 gr.)*
- *Iron Sulph. Dried, gm. 0.07 (1 1-6 gr.)*
- *Aromatic Powder, gm. 0.07 (1 1-6 gr.)*

Tonic, laxative, emmenagogue.
One three times a day.

ALOES AND IRON, NO. 1 . . . . . (5)
- *Aloes Socot., Powd . . . . . 1 gr.*
- *Iron Sulph, dried . . . . . 1 gr.*
- *Jamaica Ginger . . . . . 1-2 gr.*
- *Extract Conium Fruit . . . . 1-2 gr.*

ALOES AND IRON, NO. 2 . . . . . (5)
- *Aloes Socot., Powd. . . . . 1-2 gr.*
- *Iron Sulph., Dried . . . . . 1-2 gr.*
- *Jamaica Ginger . . . . . 1-4 gr.*
- *Ext. Conium Fruit . . . . . 1-4 gr.*

ALOES AND IRON, NO. 3 . . . . . (5)
- *Iron Sulph., Dried . . . . . 1 gr.*
- *Aloes Socot., Powd. . . . . 2 gr.*

Tonic, laxative, emmenagogue.
One or two, two or three times a day.

ALOES AND MASTIC, U.S.P. (1, 2, 3, 5). See *Lady Webster.*

ALOES AND MYRRH, U. S. P. . (1, 2, 5)
- *Aloes Soc., Powd. . gm. 0.13 (2 gr.)*
- *Myrrh . . . . . gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)*
- *Aromatic Powder . gm. 0.04 (2-3 gr.)*

Laxative.
One as often as required.

ALOES, RHUBARB AND GENTIAN (Aloes Comp.) . . . . . (1, 2)
- *Aloes Socot., Powd. . . . . 2-3 gr.*
- *Rhubarb, Powd. . . . . 1 1-3 gr.*
- *Ext. Gentian . . . . . 2-3 gr.*
- *Oil Caraway . . . . . 1-5 gtt.*

Tonic, aperient, laxative.
Two or three at a dose.

ALOIN, 1-10 grain (3, 4, 5).

ALOIN, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

ALOIN, 1 grain (4, 5).
Laxative, cathartic.
One or two at night for constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND NUX VOMICA (4)
- *Aloin . . . . . 1-5 gr.*
- *Ext. Belladonna . . . . . 1-8 gr.*
- *Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-6 gr.*

Tonic, laxative.
One or two at night, repeated each day, if necessary, in hepatic derangements or in chronic constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND PODOPHYLLIN (4)
- *Aloin . . . . . 1-8 gr.*
- *Ext. Belladonna . . . . . 1-8 gr.*
- *Podophyllin . . . . . 1-8 gr.*

Tonic, laxative.
One to two, night and morning.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND PODOPHYLLIN COMP. . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Tonic, laxative.

Aloin	1-10 gr.
Podophyllin	1-10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.

One or two at night for constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, PODOPHYLLIN AND NUX VOMICA . . . . . (4)
Tonic, laxative.

Aloin	1-10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-10 gr.
Podophyllin	1-10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.

One or two at night as a hepatic laxative, repeated every other night until symptoms are corrected.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE, NO. 1 . . . . . (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
Tonic, laxative.

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

One night and morning for constipation and as a hepatic stimulant.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE, NO. 2 . . . . . (3, 4, 5)
Tonic, laxative.

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-120 gr.

One or two at night, followed by four following day in hepatic derangements or in chronic constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE, NO. 3 . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Tonic, laxative.

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-16 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

One night and morning for constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE, NO. 3 . . . . . (5)

Aloin	1-10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-6 gr.
Strychnine	1-50 gr.

Tonic, laxative.
One night and morning for constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND CASCARA . . . . . (1, 2, 3, 4)

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-120 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1-2 gr.

One night and morning in atony of the bowels with hepatic torpor.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND CASCARA . . . . . (5)

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-8 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1-2 gr.

One, night and morning, in atony of the bowels with hepatic torpor.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND CASCARA, NO. 2 . . . . . (3)
Laxative and hepatic stimulant.
One night and morning.

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-16 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1-2 gr.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND ESERINE, NO. 1 . . . . . (3)

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-60 gr.
Eserine Salicylate	1-100 gr.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND ESERINE, NO. 2 . . . . . (3)
Tonic, laxative, cathartic.
One or two morning and evening.

Aloin	2-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-4 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-30 gr.
Eserine Salicylate	1-100 gr.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND IPECAC, NO. 1 . . . (1, 2, 3, 4)

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.
Ipecac	1-16 gr.

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation, followed with one every two hours the next day if constipation is accompanied with sick headache.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND IPECAC, NO. 1 . . . . . (5)

Aloin	1-4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-16 gr.

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation, followed with one every two hours the next day, if constipation is accompanied with sick headache.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND IPECAC, NO. 2 . . . (1, 2, 3, 4)

Aloin	1-4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.
Ipecac	1-16 gr.

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND IPECAC, NO. 2 . . . . . (5)

Aloin	1-4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-16 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-16 gr.

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation.

ALOIN COMP. . . . . (5)

Aloin	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-4 gr.

Laxative.
One as often as required.

ALOIN COMP. AND STRYCHNINE . . (5)

Aloin	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-80 gr.
Oleo-resin Capsicum	1-10 gr.

Laxative, cathartic.
One or two at night for constipation.

ALOIN, IRON AND STRYCHNINE . . (4)

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

Hematic, tonic, laxative.
One morning and night.

ALOIN AND PODOPHYLLIN, NO. 1. . (4)

Aloin	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-8 gr.

Laxative and cathartic.
One to four at a dose, repeated in the morning if necessary.

ALOIN AND PODOPHYLLIN, NO. 2 . (4)

Aloin	1-4 gr.
Podophyllin	1-4 gr.

Cathartic, laxative.
One to two at a dose, repeated next morning if necessary.

ALOIN AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . (5)

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

Tonic, laxative.
One night and morning as required.

ALTERATIVE (1, 2, 4). See *Blue Mass. Comp.*

ALTERATIVE . . . . . (5)

Blue Mass	1 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Opium, Powd	1-8 gr.

One or two at night.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ALTERATIVE (Dr. Aulde) . . . . (1, 2)
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Blue Mass* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Corrective in bilious derangement.
One every three hours during the day, followed by a saline aperient at night.

ALUM COMP. (for Injection) . . . . (1)
For local use.
- *Alum* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Zinc Sulphate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-32 gr.
- *Fluid Golden Seal (colorless)* 1 m.

Dissolve one pill in one or two ounces of water.

AMMONIUM BROMIDE, 5 and 10 grains (1).
Sedative.
One or two, repeated in an hour, if necessary, to produce sleep.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, 1-10, 1-2 and 1 grain (4).
Stimulant, expectorant.
One-tenth to five grains as frequently as required.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND CODEINE COMP. . . . . (4)
Anodyne, stimulant and hypnotic.
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Cubeb* . . . . . 1-3 gr.
- *Codeine* . . . . . 1-25 gr.

One every hour or half hour in irritation accompanying sore throat and colds.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, CUBEB AND EXT. LIQUORICE . . . . . (4)
Stimulant, expectorant.
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Cubeb* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 1-10 gr.

One dissolved on the tongue occasionally for irritation of the throat and cough.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND HEROIN COMP. . . . . (4)
- *Ammonium Chlor.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Cubeb, Powd.* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Heroin* . . . . . 1-100 gr.

For acute and chronic bronchitis, etc.
One every two or three hours.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND HYOSCYAMUS COMP. . . . . (4)
Stimulant, diaphoretic and anodyne.
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Henbane* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 1-24 gr.

One every hour or two to promote expectoration.

AMMONIUM MURIATE, 3, 5 and 10 grains (1).
Stimulant, expectorant, deobstruent.
One every two hours slowly dissolved in the mouth.

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE, 2 1-2 and 5 grains (1).
Stimulant, antipyretic.
One every three hours.

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE COMP. . . (1)
- *Ammonium Salicylate* . . . . 3 gr.
- *Phenacetine* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Caffeine* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Salicin* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

Stimulant, antipyretic. Indicated in rheumatic diathesis with malarial and intermittent febrile symptoms.
One every three hours until condition improves.

AMYLOPSIN (Animal Diastase), 2 grains (1, 2).
Assimilative, specific for starchy dyspepsia.
Four to six a day may be given.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ANALGESINE (Dr. Charles L. Kerr), 5 grains . . . . . (1)

Acetanilid	*3 gr.*
Ammon. Chlor.	*1 gr.*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*1-2 gr.*
Caffeine Citrated	*1-2 gr.*

Analgesic, headache specific.

Analgesine is simply a modification of our *Acetanilid Compound*, and contains a percentage of *Ammonium Chloride*, an addition whose merits will be appreciated from the well-known physiological action of the latter remedy.

One every three hours to relieve congestive headache.

ANDERSON (Scot) . . . . . (1, 2)

Aloes Barb.	*2 2-5 gr.*
Colocynth, Powd.	*1-10 gr.*
Soap, Powd.	*2-5 gr.*
Gamboge	*1-10 gr.*
Oil Anise	*1-20 m.*

Tonic, laxative, emmenagogue.
Two at a dose.

ANESTHESIA, LOCAL (1). See page 248.

ANIMAL DIASTASE (1, 2). See *Amylopsin*.

ANODYNE . . . . . (1, 2)

Camphor	*1 gr.*
Ext. Hyoscyamus	*1 gr.*
Morph. Acetate	*1-20 gr.*
Oleoresin Capsic	*1-20 m.*

Anodyne and carminative.

One every two hours for the relief of intestinal pain.

ANODYNE AND CARMINATIVE . . . (3)

Morph. Sulph.	*1-60 gr.*
Atropine Sulph.	*1-400 gr.*
Corrosive Sublimate	*1-80 gr.*
Iodol	*1-40 gr.*
Beta-Naphtol	*1-2 gr.*
Chloral Hydrate	*1-4 gr.*
Oleoresin Capsic	*1-20 gr.*

One every two hours for relief of intestinal pain.

ANODYNE FOR INFANTS (Waugh) . (4)

Nickel Bromide	*1-134 gr.*
Codeine Sulphate	*1-67 gr.*
Ipecac, Powd.	*1-134 gr.*
Lithium Carbonate	*1-25 gr.*
Oil Anise	*1-134 gr.*

Anodyne, sedative in flatulent colic, restlessness and teething of children.

One or two dissolved in hot water and administered every half hour or hour will produce quieting effect.

ANTACID . . . . . (1)

Calc. Carb. Præcip	*3 1-2 gr.*
Mag. Carb.	*2 1-2 gr.*
Sodium Chlor. Purif.	*1 gr.*

Antacid, antidyspeptic.

For flatulence, heartburn and eructations, one three times a day after eating.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC (Hare) . . . . . (1)

Sodium Iodide	*2 gr.*
Sodium Bromide	*2 gr.*
Fl. Ext. Euphorbia	*3 m.*
Tr. Lobelia	*2 m.*
Nitroglycerin	*1-200 m.*

One to two every hour until relieved, then one less frequently.

ANTIBILIOUS . . . . . (5)

Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*2 1-2 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-4 gr.*

Laxative, cathartic.
One at bedtime as required.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ANTIBILIOUS, VEGETABLE . . . . (1, 2)
Laxative, cathartic.
One at bedtime for three succeeding nights will prove efficient.

Ext. Colocynth Comp.	2 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin	1-4 gr.

ANTI-COLD (Dr. O. A. Gordon) . . (4)
One every two hours as required.

Morphine Sulph.	1-100 gr.
Tartar Emetic	1-100 gr.
Tinct. Aconite	1-2 m.
Camphor, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Fl. Ext. Belladonna	1-32 m.
Oil Anise	1-20 m.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION (Clark) . . (1, 2, 3)
Laxative.
One on retiring.

Ext. Colocynth, Simple	1-4 gr.
Soap, Powd.	1-2 gr.
Aloes Socot.	1 1-2 gr.
Gamboge	3-4 gr.
Oil Peppermint	1-40 m.
Oil Cinnamon	1-40 m.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION, NO. 2 . . (1, 2, 3)
Two at a dose, repeated in six or eight hours, and then intermitted for two days.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-8 gr
Ipecac, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-8 gr.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION, NO. 3 . . (1, 2, 3)
One before retiring.

Aloin	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-80 gr.
Oleoresin Capsic.	1-10 m.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, NO. 1 . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Tonic, laxative, alterative.
One or two daily.

Ipecac, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Blue Mass	2 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	2 gr.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, NO. 2 . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Especially useful in acid or fermentative dyspepsia.
One, one-half hour before meals, to stimulate the appetite, or after meals to aid digestion.

Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb	1-4 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill) . (1, 2, 3, 5)
Digestive, stimulant, tonic.
One three times daily after eating.

Strychnine	1-20 gr.
Black Pepper	1 1-2 gr.
Ipecac	2-3 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1 gr.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill) . . . (4)
Digestive, stimulant, tonic.
One, three times daily, after eating.

Strychnine	1-100 gr.
Black Pepper, Powd.	3-10 gr.
Ipecac	2-15 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-5 gr.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill) one-half strength . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Digestive, stimulant, tonic.
One, three times daily, after eating.

Strychnine	1-40 gr.
Black Pepper	3-4 gr.
Ipecac	1-3 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-2 gr.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill), IMPROVED . . . . . (1, 2)

Ext. Gentian	*1 gr.*
Blue Mass	*1 gr.*
Ipecac, Powd.	*1-10 gr.*
Capsicum, Powd.	*1-10 gr.*
Strychnine	*1-40 gr.*

Especially useful in acid or fermentative dyspepsia.
One, one-half hour before meals. to stimulate the appetite, or after meals to aid digestion.

ANTIFEBRIN, 2, 3 and 5 grains (1).
Antipyretic.
Two to ten grains, as may be directed.

ANTI-LITHIC (Dr. Hewish) . . . (1, 2)

Sodium Phosphate	*4 gr.*
Lithium Benzoate	*1 gr.*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*1 gr.*
Potassium Bicarbonate	*1 gr.*
Sodium Chloride	*1 gr.*

Indicated in all cases of uric acid or gouty diathesis.
One to three, dissolved in water, and taken an hour before meals.

ANTI-MALARIAL . . . . . (1, 2, 3)

Nux Vomica, Powd.	*1-4 gr.*
Capsicum, Powd.	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Hyoscyamus	*1-2 gr.*
Quinine Sulph.	*3 gr.*

One every two or three hours, with draughts of water given freely, in dumb ague and general malarial disorders.

ANTI-MALARIAL (Maddin), MILD . (5)

Strychnine	*1-40 gr.*
Acid Arsenious	*1-24 gr.*
Iron, Reduced	*1 gr.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1 gr.*
Aloes, Purified	*1-6 gr.*

ANTI-MALARIAL (Maddin), STRONG (5)

Strychnine	*3-100 gr.*
Acid Arsenious	*1-20 gr.*
Iron, Reduced	*1 1-5 gr.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1 1-5 gr.*
Aloes, Purified	*1-5 gr.*

One every two or three hours for malarial disorders.

ANTIMONY COMP., U. S. P. 1890 . (1, 2)

Calomel	*gm. 0.03 (1-2 gr.)*
Oxysulphate Ant.	*gm. 0.03 (1-2 gr.)*
Resin Guaiac	*gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)*

Alterative, diaphoretic.
One to two, as may be required.

ANTIMONY AND IPECAC . . . . . (4)

Tartar Emetic	*1-100 gr.*
Ipecac	*1-100 gr.*

One every two hours for a cold when accompanied with asthmatic symptoms.

ANTI-OPIUM . . . . . (1)

Sodium Phosphate, Dried	*1 gr.*
Opium, Powd.	*2-5 gr.*
Abstract Belladonna	*1-4 gr.*
Abstract Nux Vomica	*4-5 gr.*
Piperine	*7-20 gr.*
Ipecac	*1-5 gr.*

One two or three times a day.

ANTIPERIODIC . . . . . (1, 2)

Cinchonia Sulph.	*1 gr.*
Iron Sulph., Dried	*1 gr.*
Ext. Quassia	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Rhubarb	*1-4 gr.*
Myrrh, Powd.	*2-3 gr.*

Tonic, laxative.
One to three at a dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ANTIPYRINE, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains (1).

Antipyretic.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable reports which have been circulated concerning the dangers of Antipyrine, there is no doubt of its utility in *influenza*, provided, of course, it be given under proper conditions and restrictions. As it produces cyanosis, due to its destructive action upon the blood corpuscles, Antipyrine must be exhibited within certain limits, *safety being the cardinal object.* By its use, *it is claimed*, high *temperature is reduced* several degrees; and in moderate doses—five to ten grains—it is said to be an *excellent analgesic*, allaying pain and thus favoring sleep, which is a most efficient restorative. It is *clearly indicated*, therefore, in this disease for its antipyretic and anodyne effect, although it cannot be said to have any influence over the course of the malady.

Given in large doses to "flabby" people, or to persons suffering from degenerative changes, especially arterial, it is *liable to produce untoward symptoms;* but other drugs can be given to counteract this effect.

The dose ranges from five to ten, twenty or even thirty grains, repeated at intervals of from one to four hours, not more than a drachm to be given within four consecutive hours.

ANTIPYRINE AND QUIN. SULPH. (1, 2)

Antipyrine	2 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	2 gr.

Antipyretic, antiperiodic.

Combined with Quinine, the therapeutic properties of Antipyrine are augmented, while the dangers are materially lessened, Quinine in medicinal doses being antipyretic as well as cardiac and cerebral stimulant. The addition of Caffeine may also prove serviceable, the latter being an efficient regulator of the vaso-motor system, a cerebral excitant and, to a moderate extent, diuretic. Its disadvantages are that it produces wakefulness and ultimately leads to derangement of the hepatic function.

One to two every two hours.

ANTIPYRINE AND SODIUM SALICYL. (1)

Antipyrine	2 gr.
Sodium Salicylate	2 gr.

Antipyretic, antiseptic, specific against "La Grippe."

With Sodium Salicylate, Antipyrine will often prove especially helpful when rheumatic or neuralgic pains are present, these being frequent concomitants of the later stages of *influenza.*

One to two every two hours.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC (1, 3). See *Guaiac Comp.*

ANTI-RHEUMATIC, EFFERVESCING. (1)

Lithium and Potass Salicylates. Of the combined Salts	3 1-2 gr.

Indicated in chronic rheumatism, gout, lithæmia, etc.

One in glass of water.

ANTISEPTIC—ALKALINE (Seiler). See *Specialties.*

ANTISEPTIC—ALKALINE—IMPROVED (1)

Alkaline and Antiseptic mixt.,	15 gr.
Sanguinarine Nitrate	1-500 gr.
Hydrastine Muriate	1-500 gr.

Used locally in solution for spray.

ANTISEPTIC (Bernay). See *Specialties.*

ANTISEPTIC, CAMPHORATED (Dr. Schepegrell) (1)

Sodium Bicarbonate	5 gr.
Sodium Borate	5 gr.
Sodium Chloride	5 gr.
Sodium Benzoate	1-3 gr.
Sodium Salicylate	1-3 gr.
Menthol	1-12 gr.
Camphor	1-12 gr.

Used locally in solution for spray.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ANTISEPTIC (Dr. C. G. Cumston). See *Specialties.*

ANTISEPTIC, CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (Wilson). See *Specialties.*

ANTISEPTIC (Yarrow), IMPROVED . (1)

Acid Boric, C. P.	12.480
Zinc Sulphocarbolate	12.480
Alum	12.480
Oil Spearmint	0.416
Eucalyptol	2.080
Thymol	0.520
Acid Carbolic	0.208
Oil Gaultheria	0.208
Aqua Destil., q.s. ad	8 liters.

Used locally in solution for spray.

APERIENT . . . . . (1, 2)

Ext. Nux Vomica	1-3 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	2 gr.
Rhubarb, Powd.	1-2 gr.

Tonic, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

APERIENT . . . . . (5)

Ext. Nux Vomica	1-3 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-2 gr.

Tonic, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

APERIENT (Dr. Fordyce Barker) . (1, 2)

Ext. Colocynth Comp.	1 2-3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 1-4 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-12 gr.
Aloes Socot., Powd.	5-12 gr.
Podophyllin	1-12 gr.

Tonic, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

APERIENT (Dr. Bauer) . . . . . (1, 2)

Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-2 gr.
Ext. Aloes Aq.	1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	1 gr.
Rochelle Salt	1 1-2 gr.

Laxative.
One, two or three times a day.

APERIENT (Drysdale) . . . . . (1, 2)

Rhubarb, Powd.	1 1-4 gr.
Aloes, Powd.	1 1-4 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	5-12 gr.
Nux Vomica, Powd.	1-2 gr.

Tonic, laxative.
One at night, repeated in morning if necessary.

APHRODISIAC . . . . . (1, 2)

Ext. Damiana	2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-8 gr.
Zinc Phosphide	1-10 gr.
Cantharides	1-25 gr.

One, morning and night.

APHRODISIAC (5). See *Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana.*

APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLOR., 1-50, 1-20 and 1-10 grain (4).
Emetic.
One-fiftieth to one-tenth grain at a dose.

ARSENIC BROMIDE, 1-200, 1-100, 1-60 and 1-30 grain (4).
Sedative, alterative.
One-two-hundredth to one-twentieth grain three to four times daily in chronic skin diseases and malarial poisoning. The remedy should be discontinued on the appearance of pain in the abdomen.

ARSENIC IODIDE, 1-200, 1-100, 1-50, 1-35 and 1-20 grain (4).
Alterative.
One-two-hundredth to one-twentieth grain three or four times daily in chronic diseases of the skin.

ARSENIC SULPHIDE, YELLOW, 1-100, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 grain (4).
One, three or four times daily, in suppurative diseases of the skin. Cease medicine upon observing the physiological effect.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ARSENIC SULPHIDE, RED, 1-100, 1-50, 1-40 and 1-30 grain (4).
One, three or four times daily, in suppurative diseases of the skin. Cease medicine upon observing the physiological effect.

ASAFŒTIDA, 1, 2, 4 and 5 grains (1, 2, 3, 5).

ASAFŒTIDA, 3 grains (1, 2, 3).
Carminative and antispasmodic in nervous dyspepsia, and also valuable in relieving all nervous symptoms of neurasthenic and hysterical patients.
One to ten grains, after meals and at bedtime, as case may require.

ASAFŒTIDA, U. S. P., 3 grains . . . (5) { *Asafœtida . . . . . gm. 0.2 (3 gr.)* / *Soap, Powd. . . . . gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)* }
Carminative and antispasmodic.
One or two as required.

ASAFŒTIDA AND RHUBARB . . . . (5) { *Asafœtida . . . . . 1 gr.* / *Rhubarb, Powd. . . . . 1 gr.* / *Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.* }
Carminative, antispasmodic, laxative.
One after each meal.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS (Dr. O. H. Fretz) . . . . . (1) { *Atropine Sulphate . . . . . 1-400 gr.* / *Strychnine Sulphate . . . . 1-35 gr.* / *Ergotin . . . . . 1-4 gr.* / *Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-45 gr.* / *Opium . . . . . 1-8 gr.* / *Terpin Hydrate . . . . . 3 gr.* }
One or two three or four times daily.

ATROPINE, 1-120 and 1-100 grain (5).

ATROPINE, 1-60 grain (1, 2, 5).
Narcotic.
To be given as the case may require. One as an anodyne, repeated in three hours if necessary.

ATROPINE SULPHATE, 1-500, 1-200, 1-150, 1-100, 1-80, 1-50 grain (4).
Narcotic, sedative.
One, repeated cautiously, to relieve neuralgic or rheumatic pains.

BARKER, (5). See *Laxative, Special.*

BELLADONNA, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Alterative, diaphoretic, narcotic.
One, according to indications, in fever, neuralgia, rhinitis or tonsillitis, given preferably in water.

BELLADONNA, POWDERED EXTRACT, 1-8, 1-6 and 1-4 grain (4).
Alterative, diaphoretic, narcotic.
One, according to indications, in fever, neuralgia, rhinitis or tonsillitis, given preferably in water.

BELLADONNA, TINCTURE, 1-2, 1, 2 and 5 minims (4).
Alterative, diaphoretic, narcotic.
One, according to indications, in fever, neuralgia, rhinitis and tonsillitis, given preferably in water.

BETA-NAPHTOL, 1 grain (4).
Antiseptic, antifermentative.
Half-hour doses until symptoms are relieved.

BETA-NAPHTOL, 2 1-2 and 5 grains (1).
Intestinal antiseptic.
One every half hour until symptoms improve, then one every three hours.

List of Tablets and Pills.

BISMUTH BETA-NAPHTOL COMP. . (1)
Gastro-intestinal antiseptic.

Bismuth Beta-Naphtol	3 gr.
Guaiacol	1-4 gr.
Thymol	1-8 gr.
Eucalyptol	1-4 gr.

One every half hour until symptoms improve.

BISMUTH AND CALOMEL . . . . (1, 2)

Bismuth Subnitrate	2 gr.
Calomel	1-10 gr.
Aromatic Powder	1 gr.

Astringent and sedative in diarrhœa in children.
One-half or one every two or three hours, according to age.

BISMUTH AND CALOMEL COMP. . . (4)
Alterative, stomachic.

Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.
Calomel	1-40 gr.
Cerium Oxalate	1-2 gr.
Ipecac	1-10 gr.

One or two after meals as a tonic in dyspepsia.

BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL . . . . (1, 2)

Bismuth Subnitrate	2 gr.
Charcoal	5 gr.

One to three after meals in fermentative dyspepsia.

BISMUTH AND CREASOTE . . . . (1, 2)

Bismuth Subnitrate	5 gr.
Creasote	1-10 m.
Milk Sugar	2 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic and astringent.
One or two every two hours, with corresponding smaller doses for children.

BISMUTH AND IGNATIA . . . . . (1, 2)
Tonic, sedative.
One twice a day.

Bismuth Subnitrate	5 gr.
Ext. Ignatia	1-4 gr.

BISMUTH AND IPECAC COMP. . . (1, 2)

Bismuth Subnitrate	2 gr.
Calomel	1-20 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-50 gr.
Aromatic Powder	1 gr.

Alterative, stomachic and intestinal antiseptic. Especially valuable in the summer diarrhœa of infants.
One every one or two hours until the discharges are checked.

BISMUTH AND MAGNESIA . . . . . (1)

Bismuth Subnitrate	10 gr.
Magnesia Calc.	10 gr.

Every two or three hours as required.

BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA . . (1, 2)

Bismuth Subnitrate	5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-4 gr.

Tonic and sedative.
One to three, thrice daily, for atonic dyspepsia.

BISMUTH, OPIUM AND CARBOLIC ACID . . . . . (1, 2)

Bismuth Subnitrate	3 gr.
Opium, Powd.	1-2 gr.
Aromatic Powder	1 gr.
Acid Carbolic	1-2 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic. Especially indicated in diarrhœa attended with intestinal fermentation.
One or two every three or four hours until stools are less frequent, then one every three or four hours.

BISMUTH SALICYLATE, 2, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Intestinal antiseptic. Indicated in intestinal fermentation.
Two to five grains every hour or two, with frequent draughts of water.

List of Tablets and Pills.

BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE, 1 and 2 grains (4).
Absorbent, stomachic.
Three to five per day, or, as a tonic, two or three per day continuously.

BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE, 5 grains (1, 2).
Astringent and anodyne. For diarrhœa, dyspepsia and vomiting.
Five to ten grains, repeated when necessary.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE, 1, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 5 grains (1).
Specific in fermentative dyspepsia.
One to ten grains, as may be indicated.
For complete information relating to the use of Bismuth Subgallate in fermentative dyspepsia and gastric catarrh, see Index for reference to the articles by Dr. AUSTIN FLINT and Dr. G. RAY HOFF.

BISMUTH SUBGAL. AND CASCARA . (1) { *Bismuth Subgallate* . . . . . 5 gr.
{ *Ext. Cascara* . . . . . 1 gr.
Especially valuable in catarrhal conditions of the stomach.
One, four times daily, or oftener when required.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE COMP. . . . (1) { *Bismuth Subgallate* . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
{ *Salicin* . . . . . 4 gr.
{ *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-80 gr.
One before or after eating.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE, 1 and 2 grains (4).

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE, 5 and 10 grains (1, 2).
Sedative, astringent and anodyne in painful dyspepsia.
Five to ten grains three or four times daily.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE AND CERIUM OXALATE . . . . . (4) { *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
{ *Cerium Oxalate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Gastric sedative.
One every hour or two to check nausea or sick headache.

BISMUTH TANNATE WITH OPIUM (1, 2) { *Bismuth Tannate* . . . . . 5 gr.
{ *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Sedative, astringent.
One to two, twice or three times daily.

BLACK HAW, POWDERED EXTRACT, 1 grain (4).
Alterative, uterine tonic and diaphoretic.
Two every two hours until symptoms are relieved.

BLAUD, 3 grains . . . . . (1, 2, 3, 5) { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Chalybeate tonic.
One, three times daily.

BLAUD, 5 grains . . . . . (1, 2, 3, 5) { *Iron Sulph., Dried* . . . . . 2 gr.
{ *Potassium Carbonate* . . . . 1 1-5 gr.
{ *Sugar* . . . . . 1 2-3 gr.
Chalybeate tonic.
One, three times daily.

BLAUD COMP. . . . . (1, 2, 3, 5) { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
{ *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Chalybeate tonic.
One, three times daily.

BLAUD WITH ACID ARSENIOUS (1, 2, 3, 5) { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 5 gr.
{ *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
Chalybeate tonic.
One, three times daily.

BLAUD AND ALOIN COMP. . . (1, 2, 3) { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 5 gr.
{ *Ext Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
{ *Aloin* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
{ *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Chalybeate tonic.
One, three times daily.

List of Tablets and Pills.

BLAUD AND MANGANESE COMP. (1, 2, 3)
Chalybeate tonic.
One, three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-60 gr.
Manganese Binoxide	1 gr.

BLAUD, MODIFIED . . . . . (1, 2, 3, 5)
Chalybeate tonic.
One, three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-60 gr.

BLAUD WITH NUX VOMICA . (1, 2, 3, 5)
Chalybeate tonic.
One, three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-6 gr.

BLAUD, NUX VOMICA AND CASCARA (3)
Laxative, chalybeate, tonic.
One, three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-4 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.

BLAUD AND STRYCH. COMP. . (1, 2, 3)
Alterative, chalybeate, tonic.
One, three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	5 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-60 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate	1-80 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-16 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-50 gr.
Capsicum	1-64 gr.

BLAUD AND SUMBUL COMP. (1, 2, 3. 5)
An effective blood and nerve tonic.
One to three before meals.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Ext. Sumbul	1 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-60 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-60 gr.

BLAUD TONIC LAXATIVE . . . (1, 2, 3)

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.
Aloin	1-10 gr.

Indicated in all forms of anæmia attended with constipation.
One to two, three times a day, before or after meals.

BLUE MASS, 1-4, 1-2, 1 grain (4).

BLUE MASS, 1-2 and 2 grains (5).

BLUE MASS, 1, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2, 3, 5).
Alterative.
One-quarter to ten grains at a dose.

BLUE MASS COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
Alterative, diaphoretic, hypnotic.
One, morning and night.

Blue Mass	1 gr.
Opium, Powd.	1-4 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-4 gr.

BLUE MASS COMP. . . . . (4)

Blue Mass	1-2 gr.
Opium	1-8 gr.
Ipecac	1-8 gr.

BORAX, 5 grains (1).
Antiseptic, deobstruent.
One, after meals, to correct acidity of the stomach, or one allowed to dissolve on the tongue for sore throat.

BROMIDE COMP. (Dr. R. Hubbard) (1, 2)
Sedative, hypnotic, anodyne.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate	1-00 gr.
Morphine Bromide	1-8 gr.
Camphor Monobromate	1 gr.

One or two at night to calm the nerves and induce sleep. Indicated also in restlessness resulting from irritation of the bladder.

List of Tablets and Pills.

BROMIDE AND CAFFEINE COMP. . (1)
- *Sodium Bromide* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Caffeine* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Tinct. Gelsemium* . . . . . 3 m.

For nervous headache, the result of excess or exhaustion.
One to three, with glass of water or milk. repeated once or twice if necessary at intervals of three hours.

BRONCHIAL . . . . . (1)
- *Ammonium Chloride* . . . . 1-3 gr.
- *Ext. Glycyrrhiza* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Balsam Tolu* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 1-6 gr.
- *Henbane, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Senega, Powd.* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-50 gr.

One tablet allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

BRONCHITIS (Dr. Davis) . . . . . (4)
- *Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P. 1890* . 1-5 gtt.
- *Tinct. Bryony, U.S.P. 1890* 1-10 gtt.
- *Tinct. Bellad., U.S.P. 1890* . 1-10 gtt.
- *Antimony Sulphide* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Potassium Bichromate* . . . 1-100 gr.

One every half hour, gradually lessened until symptoms are completely relieved.

BRONCHITIS (Dr. Delafield) . . . . (4)
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Dover Powder* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-4 gr

One, three or four times daily, lessened as symptoms disappear.

BROWN MIXTURE, represents 1-2 and 1 fluidrachm (4).
Anodyne, expectorant.
One every hour or two, gradually lessened as the symptoms abate.

BROWN MIXTURE AND AMMONIUM MURIATE . . . . . (4)
- *Brown Mixture* . . . . . 1 teasp.
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Anodyne, expectorant.
One every hour or two, gradually lessened as the symptoms abate.

BROWN MIXTURE COMP. . . . . (1)
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 1 1-5 gr.
- *Opium, Powd* . . . . . 3-100 gr.
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . 3-100 gr.
- *Camphor* . . . . . 3-100 gr.
- *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 3-200 gr.
- *Oil Anise* . . . . . 3-100 m.
- *Ammonium Chloride* . . . . 1 gr.

Expectorant.
Two or three every two or three hours.

BRYONY TINCTURE, 1-2, 1, 2 and 5 minims (4).
Membranous stimulant.
One-half to five minims in the catarrhal stage of whooping-cough.

BROWN-SÉQUARD (1, 2, 5). See *Neuralgic* (Brown-Séquard).

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS COMP. . . (1)
- *Fl. Ext. Cactus Grandiflorus* . 5 gtt.
- *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . 2 gtt.
- *Caffeine Citrated* . . . . . 2 gr.

Heart and cerebral stimulant.
One or two every three or four hours.

CAFFEINE, 1 grain (4).
Cerebral stimulant.
One to three grains every hour or two.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CAFFEINE CITRATED, 1-10 and 1-2 grain (4).
Cerebral stimulant.
One to three grains every hour or two.

CAFFEINE CITRATED, 1 grain (1, 2, 4)
Cerebral stimulant.
One to three grains every hour or two.

CAFFEINE CITRATED, 2 and 3 grains (1).
Cerebral stimulant.
One to three grains every hour or two.

CALCIUM HYPOPHOS., 5 grains (1, 2).
Nerve tonic.
Five to twenty grains per day.

CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE, 5 grains (1, 2).
Nerve tonic.
Five to twenty grains per day.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE, 1-20 grain (4).

CALCIUM SULPHIDE, 1-8 and 1-5 grain (4, 5).

CALCIUM SULPHIDE, 1-6 grain (1, 2, 3, 4).

CALCIUM SULPHIDE, 1-10, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

CALCIUM SULPHIDE, 2 grains (1, 2, 3, 5).

CALCIUM SULPHIDE, 3 grains (5).
Alterative.
One-twentieth to three grains.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE COMP. (Aulde) (4)
Calcium Sulphide . . . . . 1-40 gr.
Morphine Muriate . . . . . 1-200 gr.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 1-200 gr.
Alterative, anodyne, diaphoretic. Promotes suppurative discharge.
One to three at a dose.

CALOMEL, 1-100, 1-50, 1-40, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 2 grs. (4).

CALOMEL, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain (1, 2, 3, 5).

CALOMEL, 2, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2, 5).

CALOMEL, 1-10 grain, WITH WINTERGREEN (White or Pink), (4).

CALOMEL, 1-4 and 1-2 grain, WITH WINTERGREEN (Pink), (4).
Alterative, laxative.
One-tenth to five grains, according to age and circumstances.

CALOMEL AND BISMUTH . . . . (4)
Calomel . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . 1-10 gr.
One every two or three hours as an alterative.

CALOMEL AND BISMUTH WITH WINTERGREEN (Pink) . . . . . (4)
Calomel . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . 1-10 gr.
Oil Wintergreen . . . . . 1-40 m.
Hepatic, alterative.
One every two or three hours as an alterative.

CALOMEL AND COLOCYNTH COMP. . (5)
Calomel . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . 2 1/2 gr.
Alterative, laxative.
One to two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND DOVER POWDER . . (4)
Calomel . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Dover Powder . . . . . 1 gr.
Alterative, diaphoretic.
One or two at night, followed by a saline laxative draught the next morning.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CALOMEL AND IPECAC . . . . . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr. / *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Alterative, diaphoretic.
One tablet every hour until active symptoms cease.

CALOMEL AND IPECAC COMP. . . (1, 2) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Dover Powder* . . . . . 3 1-3 gr.
Alterative, diaphoretic.
One, followed a few hours later with a saline aperient draught.

CALOMEL, IPECAC AND SODIUM BICARBONATE, NO. 1 . . . . . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-5 gr. / *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL, IPECAC AND SODIUM BICARBONATE, NO. 2 . . . . . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr. / *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-12 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Hepatic. alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND OPIUM . . . . . (1, 2) { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Opium* . . . . . 1 gr.
Alterative, calmative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND RHUBARB COMP. (1, 2) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-3 gr. / *Ext. Rhubarb* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Ext. Colocynth Comp.* . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Alterative, laxative.
As an alterative, one or two at night for a week or ten days, then one less frequently. As a laxative, one or two occasionally at night.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 1 . (1) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Alterative, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 1 . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 1, WITH WINTERGREEN (Pink) . . . . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1-40 m.
Alterative, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 2 . (1) { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Alterative, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 2 . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 2, WITH WINTERGREEN (Pink) . . . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1-40 m.
Alterative, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 3 . (1) { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 2 gr.
Alterative, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 3. (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-20 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 4. (1) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 2 gr.
Alterative, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 4. (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 4, WITH WINTERGREEN (Pink) . . . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1-40 m.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 5. (1) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 2 gr.
Alterative, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 5. (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 5, WITH WINTERGREEN (Pink) . . . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1-40 m.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 6. (1) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-12 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 2 gr.
Alterative, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 6. (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 6, WITH WINTERGREEN (Pink) . . . (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1-40 m.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 7. (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., No. 8. (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, laxative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB. COMP. (1) { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-3 gr.
Cathartic.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB. COMP. (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Laxative, alterative.
The action of Calomel is intensified by the addition of Podophyllin.
One every hour until action is induced.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB. (McClees) (4) { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CAMPHOR, HYOSCYAMUS AND VALERIAN { *Camphor* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Ext. Valerian* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sedative. (1, 2, 3, 5)
One every two hours for quieting the restlessness of fever, or one to three thrice daily as a sedative in nervous affections.

CAMPHOR MONOBROM., 1 grain (1, 2, 4, 5).

CAMPHOR MONOBROM., 2, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2 and 5).
Sedative, hypnotic.
One to five grains four times daily as a sedative in whooping-cough, to diminish the intensity of asthmatic paroxysms and to induce sleep.

CAMPHOR AND OPIUM . . . . . (5) { *Camphor* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr.
Antispasmodic.
Useful in diarrhœa, stimulant, narcotic.
One as required.

CAMPHOR, OPIUM AND HYOSCYAMUS (5) { *Camphor* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Opium* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1 gr.
Antispasmodic, anodyne, stimulant, narcotic.
One as required.

CAMPHOR, OPIUM AND LEAD ACET. (5) { *Camphor* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Opium* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Antispasmodic, astringent, hypnotic.
One as required.

CAMPHOR, OPIUM AND TANNIN . . (5) { *Camphor* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Opium* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Acid Tannic* . . . . . 2 gr.
Antispasmodic, astringent, narcotic.
One as required.

CANNABIN COMP. . . . . (3) { *Cannabin* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Zinc Phosphide* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Strychnine Phosphate* . . . . 1-40 gr. / *Avenine* . . . . . 1-200 gr.
Nerve sedative, antineuralgic.
One tablet every three or four hours.

CANNABIS INDICA, EXTRACT, 1-20 grain (4).

CANNABIS INDICA, EXTRACT, 1-8 grain (3, 4).

CANNABIS INDICA, EXTRACT, 1-4 grain (1, 2, 4, 5).

CANNABIS INDICA, EXTRACT, 1-2 grain (5).
Anodyne, hypnotic, sedative.
One-twentieth to one-quarter grain every two or three hours to induce sleep.

CANNABIS INDICA, TINCTURE, 1-2, 1 and 2 minims (4).
Anodyne, hypnotic, sedative.
One-half to two minims every two or three hours.

CAPSICUM AND NUX VOMICA . . (3, 4) { *Capsicum, Powd.* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Nux Vomica, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Stomachic tonic.
One or two, three times daily, after meals, repeated between meals if symptoms of indigestion are pronounced.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CARDIAC COMP. . . . . (4)
- *Caffeine Hydrobromate* . . . . 1 gr.
- *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . 2 m.
- *Glonoin (Nitroglycerin)* . . 1-100 gr.
- *Tinct. Strophanthus* . . . . . 2 m.

Heart tonic and stimulant.
Dose governed entirely by symptoms and conditions.

CARMINATIVE (Fothergill) . . . . (4)
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Black Pepper, Powd.* . . . . . 1-3 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-3 gr.
- *Gentian, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Oleoresin Capsicum* . . . . . 1-8 m.

Digestive and stomachic tonic.
One or two after meals will afford prompt relief from flatulent colic.

CARMINATIVE (5). See *Anti-Dyspeptic (Fothergill)*.

CASCARA SAGRADA, EXT., 1 grain (4, 5).

CASCARA SAGRADA, EXT., 2 and 3 grains (5).

CASCARA SAGRADA, POWD. EXT., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains (1, 2, 3).
One to five grains at night to cure habitual constipation.

CASCARA SAGRADA AND NUX VOMICA (5)
- *Ext. Cascara Sagrada* . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-5 gr.

Tonic, laxative.
One or two at night.

CASCARA SAGRADA, NUX VOMICA AND BELLADONNA . . . . . (5)
- *Ext. Cascara Sagrada* . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna Leaves* . . 1-16 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-8 gr.

Tonic, laxative.
One or two at night.

CASCARA COMP. (D'Ary) . . (1, 2, 3, 5)
- *Ext. Cascara* . . . . . 4-15 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
- *Oleoresin Capsicum* . . . . 1-20 m.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-30 gr.
- *Euonymin* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Xanthoxylin* . . . . . 4-15 gr.

Tonic, laxative, for habitual constipation.
One to three, morning and night.

CASCARA COMP., NO. 2. . . . . (3)
- *Ext. Cascara Sagrada* . . . . 2 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-16 gr.

Laxative, alterative, hepatic.
One or two at night, or, if necessary, one the following morning.

CASCARA COMP., NO. 3 (Hinckle) (1, 2, 3)
- *Cascarin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-6 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
- *Gingerine* . . . . . 1-8 gr.

Laxative, alterative, hepatic.
One or two on retiring, and, if necessary, one the following morning.

CASCARIN COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Cascarin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Tonic, laxative, hepatic stimulant.
One, three or four times daily.

CASCARIN COMP., NO. 1 . . . . . (3)
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Cascarin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Tonic, laxative, hepatic stimulant.
One, three or four times daily.

CASCARIN COMP., NO. 2 . . . . . (3)
- *Cascarin* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-6 gr.
- *Xanthoxylin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Euonymin* . . . . . 1-5 gr
- *Ext Belladonna* . . . . . 1-10 gr.

Tonic, laxative, hepatic stimulant.
One, three or four times daily.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CATHARTIC, ACTIVE . . . . . (3, 4, 5)

Aloin . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Ext. Coloc. Comp. . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum . . . . 1-120 m.
Croton Oil . . . . . 1-15 m.

Laxative, cathartic.
One or two at night.

CATHARTIC COMP., IMPROVED . (1, 2, 3)

Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Ext. Gentian . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Leptandrin . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Jalap . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . . 1 gr.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-16 m.

Tonic, laxative.
One to three, night or morning.

CATHARTIC COMP., IMPROVED . . . (5)

Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Ext. Gentian . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Leptandrin . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Ext. Jalap . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Coloc. Comp. . . . . . 1 gr.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-16 m.

CATHARTIC COMP., IMPROVED, 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain (3, 4).
Laxative, cathartic.
One to three at night before retiring.

CATHARTIC COMP., U. S. P., 1-10 and 1-5 grain (3, 4).

CATHARTIC COMP., U. S. P., 1-2 grain (1, 2, 3).

CATHARTIC COMP., U. S. P., 1 grain (1, 2, 3, 4).
Laxative and cathartic.
One-tenth to three grains at a dose.

CATHARTIC COMP., U.S.P. 1890 (1, 2, 3, 5)

Ext. Coloc. Comp., gm. 0.08 (1 1-4 gr.)
Calomel . . . . . gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)
Ext. Jalap . . . . . gm. 0 03 (1-2 gr.)
Gamboge . . . . gm. 0 015 (1-4 gr.)

Laxative, cathartic.
One to three, night or morning.

CATHARTIC COMP., VEGETABLE (1, 2, 3, 5)

Ext. Colocynth, Simp. . . . . . 1-3 gr.
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Res. Scam., Powd. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Aloes Socot., Powd. . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
Cardamom, Powd. . . . . . 1-9 gr.
Soap, Powd . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Laxative, cathartic.
One to three, night or morning.

CATHARTIC COMP., VEGETABLE, 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain (3, 4).
Laxative, cathartic.
One to three at night, before retiring.

CATHARTIC, VEGETABLE, U. S. P. . (5)

Ext. Coloc. Comp. . gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)
Ext. Hyoscyamus . gm. 0.03 (1-2 gr.)
Ext. Jalap . . . gm. 0.03 (1-2 gr.)
Ext. Leptandra . . gm. 0.015 (1-4 gr.)
Podophyllin . . . gm. 0 015 (1-4 gr.)
Oil Peppermint . . c. c. 0.006 (1-8 m.)

Laxative, cathartic.
One or two at night.

CERIUM OXALATE, 1-2 and 1 grain (4).

CERIUM OXALATE, 2 grains (1, 2).
Sedative.
For nausea, one every hour for four or five doses.

CHALK MIXTURE (representing 15 and 60 minims) (1).
One every two or three hours in the diarrhœa of children, preceded with a single dose of castor oil.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CHALK, PREPARED, 1 grain (4).
Antacid.
One every half hour or hour in the dyspepsia of children.

CHARCOAL, 1-5 grain (4).

CHARCOAL, 4 and 5 grains (1).
Absorbent, antidyspeptic.
One every three hours, or more frequently, as may be necessary to control nausea and flatulence.

CHARCOAL AND PEPSIN . . . . . (1)
Charcoal . . . . . 5 gr.
Pepsin, Sacch. . . . . . 2 gr.
Absorbent, digestive.
One to three before or after meals.

CHLORAL HYDRATE, 5 grains (1).
Hypnotic, antispasmodic.
Five to ten grains, always to be dissolved in water.

CHLORODYNE . . . . . (1, 3)
Morphine Hydrochlor. . . . . 1-6 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . . 1-4 gr.
Glonoin (Nitroglycerin) . . 1-300 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum . . . . 1-10 gtt.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-10 gtt.
One at a dose for pain, repeated in an hour if necessary; after three doses cease giving for four hours. For obstinate diarrhœa accompanied with pain, one every three hours until relieved.

CHLORODYNE (half strength) . . . (3)
Morphine Hydrochlor. . . . 1-12 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . . 1-8 gr.
Glonoin (Nitroglycerin) . . 1-600 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum . . . . 1-20 gtt.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-20 gtt.
One or two at dose for pain, repeated in an hour if necessary; after three doses cease giving for four hours. For obstinate diarrhœa accompanied with pain, one or two every three hours until relieved.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, NO. 1 . . . (4)
Zinc Sulphocarb. . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Salol . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Bismuth Subnit. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Calomel . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Lactopeptine . . . . . 1-2 gr.
For colic and diarrhœa in children.
One every two hours as required.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, NO. 2 . . . . (4)
Zinc Sulphocarb. . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Salol . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Bismuth Subnit. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Calomel . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 1-4 gr.
For colic and diarrhœa in children.
One every two hours as required.

CINCHONA ALKALOIDS (Mixed) . (1, 2)
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Quinidine Sulph . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Cinchonine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Cinchonidine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, antiperiodic, antimalarial and febrifuge.
One every three hours during the day if there is no fever.

CINCHONIDINE BISULPH., 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
Two to five grains, to be repeated as required.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CINCHONIDINE SALICYLATE, 2 1-2 grains (1, 2, 5).

CINCHONIDINE SALICYLATE, 5 grains (1, 2).
Antirheumatic, tonic, antiperiodic, antipyretic.
Two and one-half to five grains two or three times daily. Every two hours in neuralgia until the paroxysms cease. Indicated also in rheumatism and sciatica.

CINCHONIDINE SULPH., 1, 2 and 3 grains (1, 2, 5).

CINCHONIDINE SULPH., 2 grains (3).

CINCHONIDINE SULPH., 4 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
Two to five grains, to be repeated as required.

CINCHONINE SULPH., 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
Two to five grains, to be repeated as required.

COCA, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Stimulant, tonic.
One-half to five minims as frequently as required.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE, 1-100, 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 gr. (4).
Nerve stimulant.
One-hundredth to one-half grain at a dose.

CODEINE, 1-16 grain (5).

CODEINE, 1-10 grain (4).

CODEINE, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 4, 5).

CODEINE, 1-5 grain (4, 5).

CODEINE, 1 grain (1, 2, 5).
Hypnotic. One at a dose.

CODEINE PHOSPHATE, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).
Hypnotic. One to two at a dose.

CODEINE SULPH., 1-10 grain (4).
Hypnotic. One to two at a dose.

CODEINE SULPH, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 4).
Hypnotic. One to two at a dose.

CODEINE SULPH., 1 grain (1, 2).
Hypnotic. One at a dose.

COLCHICINE, 1-100 and 1-50 grain (4).
Anti-uric acid.
One or two tablets as required.

COLCHICUM, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Narcotic, sedative.
One at short intervals until effect is apparent.

COLCHICUM, TINCTURE, 1, 3 and 5 minims (4).
Narcotic, sedative.
One at short intervals until effect is apparent.

COLD, No. 3 . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
One every three or four hours

Quinine Sulph.	2 gr.
Dover Powder	2 gr.
Capsicum	1-4 gr.
Tinct. Aconite	1 m.

List of Tablets and Pills.

COLD, LAXATIVE . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Acetanilid . . . . . 2 gr.
Tinct. Gelsemium . . . . . 1 m.
Aloin . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-40 gr.
Powd. Capsicum . . . . . 1-4 gr.
For colds and La Grippe.
One every three or four hours.

COLIC, INFANTILE . . . . . (4)
Paregoric . . . . . 2 m.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Oil Fennel . . . . . 1-10 m.
One every half hour as required.

COLOCYNTH COMP. POWD. EXT., 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).
Hydragogue-cathartic.
One to three grains at a dose.

COLOCYNTH COMP., EXT., U. S. P., 1-2 grain (1, 2, 3).

COLOCYNTH COMP., EXT., U. S. P., 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Laxative, cathartic.
One-half to five grains at night.

COLOCYNTH COMP., MERCURY AND IPECAC . . . . . (1, 2)
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . . 2 gr.
Blue Mass . . . . . 2 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Cholagogue, alterative.
One at night, followed with an aperient in the morning.

COLOCYNTH COMP. WITH PODOPHYLLIN
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Cathartic. (1, 2)
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-4 gr.
One every two hours for three doses.

COMP. PEPSIN POWDER, N. F., 2 1-2, 5 and 10 grains . . . . . (1)
Pepsin (Sacch.) Pancreatin (N.F.), Diastase, Acid Lactic, Acid Hydrochloric, Milk Sugar.
Antidyspeptic.
One after meals in impeded digestion where there is distress or uneasiness after eating.

COOK . . . . . (5)
Aloes Soc., Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Calomel . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Rhubarb, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Soap, Powd. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tonic, alterative, laxative.
One every two hours until four are taken.

COPAIBA COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
Balsam Copaiba . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Resin Guaiac . . . . . 3-8 gr
Iron Citrate . . . . . 3-8 gr.
Oleoresin Cubeb . . . . . 5-8 m.
One to four, three times daily.

COPPER ACETATE, 1-100 grain (4).

COPPER ARSENITE, 1-3200 and 1-500 grain (4).
Antiseptic and astringent.
One, repeated at intervals of one-half to three hours.

COPPER ARSENITE, 1-200, 1-150, 1-100 and 1-50 grain (4).
Antiseptic and astringent.
One tablet in half glass of water. One teaspoonful of this every half hour until diarrhœa is checked.
It is claimed that Copper salts have proved valuable in all the cholera epidemics within the last fifty years, and medical literature affords abundant confirmation of their great value in complaints of a choleraic nature, many physicians also claiming that the Arsenite will prevent the development of those symptoms which so often lapse into Asiatic cholera.

List of Tablets and Pills.

COPPER ARSENITE COMP. (Dr. Aulde) (4)
Tonic, alterative.

Copper Arsenite	1-100 gr.
Strychnine Arsenite	1-100 gr.
Tinct. Baptisia	1-2 m.

One dissolved in four ounces of water, administered in teaspoonful doses every hour or two.

COPPER SULPHATE, 1-100 grain (4).
Tonic, astringent.
One dissolved in four ounces of water, administered in teaspoonful doses every hour or two.

COPPER AND OPIUM . . . . . (4)
Astringent, antiseptic, sedative.
One every three hours.

Copper Sulphate	1-30 gr.
Tinct. Opium, Deod.	1-4 m.

CORRECTIVE INFANT, No. 2 (Dr. A. W. Ives) . . . . . (4)

Calomel	1-20 gr.
Sodium Bicarb.	1-2 gr.
Saccharine	1-100 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-50 gr.
Bismuth, Subnit.	1 gr.
Oil Anise	1-20 m.

For gastro-intestinal troubles in infants.
One tablet as required.

CORROSIVE MERCURIC CHLORIDE (Corrosive Sublimate), 1-500, 1-200, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20, 1-16, 1-12 and 1-10 grain (4).
Alterative, antiseptic.
One five-hundredth to one-tenth grain.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 grain (1, 2, 5).

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, 1-16, 1-12 and 1-8 grain (5).

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, 1-10 grain (1, 2).
Alterative.
One-sixtieth to one-tenth grain, preferably in solution.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, 1 grain (1).
Antiseptic. *For external use only.*
One dissolved in four tablespoonfuls of water makes a solution of one part in one thousand.

CORYZA (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) . . (1, 2, 3)
For colds and coryza.

Camphor	1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1-2 gr.
Morphine Sulph.	1-64 gr.
Atropine Sulph.	1-2000 gr.

Acts as a direct stimulant to the congested mucous membrane of the naso-pharynx, restoring secretion and re-establishing the normal condition.
Four may be taken at bedtime, or one every two to four hours during the day until four are used.

CORYZA (Dr. Richards) . . . . . (3)
One every hour as needed.

Quinine Sulph.	1-2 gr.
Ammon. Mur.	1-2 gr.
Camphor	1-2 gr.
Opium, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-10 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-10 gr.

CORYZA (Dr. C. C. Schuyler) . . . (4)
One every hour as needed.

Camphor	1-8 gr.
Fld. Ext. Belladonna	1-10 m.
Tinct. Euphrasia	1-2 m.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CORYZA, INFANT (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) (4)

Quinine Hydroch.	1-12 gr.
Liq. Pot. Arsenite	1-25 m.
Fld. Ext. Nux Vomica	1-25 m.
Tinct. Belladonna Root	2-5 m.
Tinct. Opium, Deod.	1-2 m.
Glycyrrhizin	1-10 gr.
Milk Sugar	1 gr.

For colds in children.
One as needed.

CORYZA (Dr. S. MacCuen Smith) (1, 2)

Atropine Sulph.	1-600 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-240 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-240 gr.
Morphine Sulph.	1-100 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1-10 gr.
Camphor	1-4 gr.

For cold in the head with active nasal secretion.
One every hour until a dryness in the throat is observed, then one every two or three hours for one or two doses.

COUGH (1)

Ammonium Muriate	1 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-50 gr.
Tartar Emetic	1-30 gr.
Sanguinaria Nitrate	1-100 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-4 gr.

For coughs and colds.
One every two or three hours.

CREASOTE, 1-10, 1-4 and 1-2 minim (4).
Antiseptic.
One three times daily, increasing the dose for severe diarrhœa and flatulence. Given in large doses in the treatment of tuberculosis.

CREASOTE, 1 and 2 minims (1, 2, 3).
Antiseptic. Especially valuable in tubercular and intestinal diarrhœa.
One or two after meals.

CREASOTE COMP. (1, 2, 3)

Creasote	1-12 m.
Cocaine Hydrochlor.	1-20 gr.
Cerium Oxalate	2 gr.
Pepsin, Pure (1-3000)	1-4 gr.
Tinct. Nux Vomica	1-4 m.

Corrective and sedative in gastric disorder, checking the persistent nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.
One to two every two or three hours, or as required.

CUBEB, FLD. EXT., 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Diuretic.
One or two every three or four hours.

CUBEB COMP. (1, 2, 3)

Cubeb, Powd.	3-4 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1-8 gr.
Copaiba Mass	1-2 gr.
Venice Turpentine	1-4 gr.
Oil Santal	1-4 m.
Oil Wintergreen	1-10 m.

For gonorrhœa.
One to three, after meals.

CYSTITIS, NO. 1 (1)

Acid Boric	2 gr.
Potassium Bicarb.	2 gr.
Ext. Buchu	1 gr.
Ext. Dog Grass	1 gr.
Ext. Corn Silk	1-2 gr.
Ext. Hydrangea	1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulph.	1-500 gr.

For acid urine.
One to two, three or four times daily, given with a large draught of water.

List of Tablets and Pills.

CYSTITIS, No. 2 . . . . . (1)
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Sodium Biborate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Buchu* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Dog Grass* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Corn Silk* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Hydrangea* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Atropine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-500 gr.

For alkaline urine.

One to two, three or four times daily, given with a large draught of water.

CYSTITIS, No. 3 (1). See *Infusion Buchu Comp.*

DAMIANA, FLD. EXT., 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Stimulant, tonic.
One to three, three or four times a day.

DAMIANA COMP. . . . . (2, 3)
- *Ext. Damiana* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-30 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Aphrodisiac.

One or two, three times daily for a week, then one each night as a stimulant to the generative organs.

DAMIANA COMP. (Dr. La Madrid) (1, 2)
- *Zinc Phosphide* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Ext. Cannabis Indica* . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Strychnine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Ext. Damiana* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

Aphrodisiac.

One daily after meals as a tonic and nervine.

DIARRHŒA . . . . . (1, 2)
- *Bismuth Subnit.* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Aromatic Chalk Powder* . . . 2 gr.

For diarrhœa resulting from indigestion.
One after each movement.

DIARRHŒA . . . . . (4)
- *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-32 gr.
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . 1-16 gr.
- *Camphor* . . . . . 1-16 gr.
- *Capsicum* . . . . . 1-16 gr.

Alterative, anodyne and stimulant. Arouses sluggish action, promoting general excretion.
One every four hours until four or six are taken, then less frequently until symptoms are relieved.

DIARRHŒA, No. 3 . . . . . (3)
- *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-32 gr.
- *Morphine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-16 gr.
- *Camphor* . . . . . 1-16 gr.
- *Capsicum* . . . . . 1-16 gr.

One after each movement.

DIARRHŒA (Dr. Haslam) . . . . . (1)
- *Comp. Chalk, Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Acid Tannic* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Camphor, Powd.* . . . . . 1 40 gr.
- *Copper Arsenite* . . . . . 1-100 gr.

One after each movement.

DIARRHŒA (R. C. Van Wyck) . (1, 2)
- *Acid Tannic* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Bismuth Subnit.* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Astringeut.
One every three hours for adults.

DIASTAS—WYETH, 2 1-2 and 5 grains (1).
Useful in stareh indigestion.
One or two after meals.

List of Tablets and Pills.

DIASTAS AND OX-GALL . . . . . (1)
Diastas—Wyeth . . . . . 4 1 2 gr.
Ox-Gall . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Digestive, hepatic stimulant.
One or two, half hour after eating.

DIGESTIVE AROMATIC . . . . . (1)
Pepsin Saccharated . . . . . 4 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
Diastase . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Aromatic Powder . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Acid Lactic
Acid Hydrochloric
Digestive.
One to three after each meal.

DIGITALIN, 1-500, 1-200, 1-100 and 1-50 grain (4).
Heart tonic, sedative.
One-five-hundredth to one-fiftieth grain at a dose.

DIGITALIN, 1-60 grain (1, 2, 5).
Cardiacal tonic, sedative.
One-sixtieth grain two or three times a day.

DIGITALIS COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
Digitalis Leaves, Powd. . . . 1 gr.
Squills, Powd . . . . . 1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate . . . . . 2 gr.
Sedative, diuretic.
One, three times daily, taken with a glass of water.

DIGITALIS, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Sedative, diaphoretic.
One-half to one minim, given cautiously to control irregular cardiac action and stimulate the kidneys.

DIGITALIS, TINCTURE, 1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 minims (4).
Heart tonic, sedative.
One-half to five minims, administered cautiously, to control irregular cardiac action.

DIGITALIS TINCT. WITH STRYCHNINE (4)
Tinct. Digitalis . . . . . 2 m.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Heart tonic and stimulant.
One, three or four times daily, as required.

DIGITALIS AND STROPHANTHUS TINCTURES . . . . . (4)
Tinct. Digitalis . . . . . 3 m.
Tinct. Strophanthus . . . . . 2 m.
Heart tonic and stimulant.
One, three or four times daily, as required.

DIGITALIS AND STROPHANTHUS TINCT. WITH STRYCHNINE . . . . . (4)
Tinct. Digitalis . . . . . 3 m.
Tinct. Strophanthus . . . . . 2 m.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Heart tonic and stimulant.
One, three or four times daily, as required.

DINNER (5). See *Lady Webster.*

DIPSOMANIA . . . . . (1, 2)
Gold and Sodium Chloride . 1-24 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Glonoin (Nitroglycerin) . . 1-200 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . . 1-200 gr.
Tinct. Digitalis . . . . . 3 m.
Oleoresin Capsicum . . . . . 1-8 m.
One to three, three or four times daily, increased if necessary, and accompanied with general constitutional tonic treatment.

DIURETIC, NO. 1 . . . . . (1, 2)
Soap, Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.
Sodium Carb., Dried . . . . . 2 gr.
Oil Juniper . . . . . 1-6 m.
One to three, three times daily.

DIURETIC, NO. 2 . . . . . (1, 2)
Digitalis, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr
Potassium Nitrate . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Buchu . . . . . 1 gr.
Squill, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
One to three, three or four times daily.

List of Tablets and Pills.

DOVER POWDER, U. S. P. (5). See *Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P.*

DOVER POWDER, 1-4 grain (4).

DOVER POWDER (representing 5 grains) (4)
Hypnotic, diaphoretic.
One every three or four hours until not more than three are taken.

Ipecac	1-2 gr.
Opium	1-2 gr.

DOVER POWDER, U. S. P., 1-2 and 1 grain; also representing 1 1-4 and 2 1-2 grains (4).
Hypnotic, diaphoretic.
One-half to five grains at a dose.

DOVER POWDER, U. S. P., 1, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).

DOVER POWDER, U. S. P., 10 grains (1).
Tonic, diaphoretic, hypnotic.
One to ten grains to prevent aggravation of symptoms and conditions of fever.

DYSPEPSIA (Haworth) . . . . . (3, 4)
One or two after each meal.

Ipecac, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Rhubarb, Powd.	1 4 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-40 gr.

ELATERIUM (Clutterbuck), 1-32, 1-16 and 1 8 grain (4).
Cathartic.
One-thirty-second to one-eighth grain at night, preferably followed by a saline laxative draught.

ELATERIUM (Clutterbuck), 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 grain (5).
Hydragogue cathartic.
One-tenth to one-half grain.

EMMENAGOGUE . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
One every two hours for wholly functional intermission.

Ergotin	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Aloes Socot.	1 gr.
Oil Savine	1-4 m.

EMMENAGOGUE, IMPROVED . (1, 2, 3, 5)
One every two hours for wholly functional intermission.

Ext. Cotton Root Bark	1 gr.
Ergotin	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Aloes Socot.	1 gr.
Oil Savine	1-4 m.

EMMENAGOGUE, NO. 4 . . . . . (5)
One every two hours for wholly functional intermission.

Ergotin	1 gr.
Aloes Socot., Powd.	1 gr.
Oil Savine	1-4 m.
Ext. Cotton Root Bark	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1 gr.
Ext. Savine	1-4 gr.

EMMENAGOGUE (Mutter) . . . . . (5)
One every two hours for wholly functional intermission.

Iron Sulph., Dried	1 1-2 gr.
Turpentine, U. S. P.	1 1-2 gr.
Aloes Socot., Powd.	1-2 gr.

EMMENAGOGUE (Rigaud) . . . . . (5)
One every two hours for wholly functional intermission.

Aloes Socot., Powd.	1 1-2 gr.
Rue	3-4 gr.
Saffron	3-4 gr.
Savine	3-4 gr.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ENTERITIS (Dr. C. N. Haskell) . . (4) { *Copper Arsenite* . . . . . 1-100 gr. / *Corrosive Mercuric Chlor.* . 1-100 gr. / *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Tonic, alterative, anodyne.
One at a dose, given preferably in water.

ERGOT, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Promotes muscular contraction.
One-half to five minims at a dose.

ERGOT, POWDERED EXTRACT, 1-10, 1-6 and 1-4 grain (4).
Promotes muscular contraction.
One-tenth to one grain at a dose.

ERGOTIN, 1, 2 and 3 grains (1, 2).
Antihemorrhagic.
One to three grains every three or four hours, as may be necessary.

ERGOTIN (Bonjean), 1-2, 1, 2 and 3 grains (5).
Antihemorrhagic.
One to three grains every three or four hours, as may be necessary.

ERGOTIN COMP. . . . . (1, 2) { *Ergotin* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr. / *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . 1-2 m. / *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
One every three hours as a contractile, nerve and heart tonic.

ERGOTIN COMP. . . . . (5) { *Ergotin* . . . . . 3 gr. / *Ext. Cannabis Indica* . . . . 1-6 gr. / *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
One every three hours as a contractile, nerve and heart tonic.

ERGOTIN AND CANNABIS IND., NO. 1 (5) { *Ergotin* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Cannabis Indica* . . . . 1-2 gr.
One or two at a dose.

ERGOTIN AND CANNABIS IND., NO. 2 (5) { *Ergotin* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Ext. Cannabis Indica* . . . . 1-4 gr.
One or two at a dose.

ERGOTIN AND CANNABIS IND., NO. 3 (5) { *Ergotin* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Cannabis Indica* . . . . 1-6 gr.
One or two at a dose.

ERYTHROXYLON, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4). See *Coca, Fluid Extract, 1-2 and 1 minim.*

ESERINE SULPH., 1-100 grain (4).
Spinal sedative.
One, three times daily, in spinal disturbances.

EUCALYPTUS, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).

EUONYMIN (Resin), 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain (4).
Laxative, cholagogue, stimulant to the intestinal secretions.
One to three daily, followed by a gentle aperient.

EVACUANT (5). See *Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Ipecac.*

FEL PORCI AND PANCREATIN . . (1, 2) { *Pig's Bile, Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Pancreatin, Pure.* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Assimilative, digestive. Especially valuable in indigestion resulting from the use of fatty foods.
One, three times daily, after meals.

FERRI CARBONATIS, U. S. P. (5). See *Blaud.*

FEVER (Dr. T. G. Davis) . . . . . (4) { *Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P. 1890* . . 1-5 m. / *Tinct. Bellad., U.S.P. 1890* . 1-10 m. / *Tinct. Bryony, U.S.P. 1890* . 1-10 m.
One every two or three hours for fever and common colds of infancy.

List of Tablets and Pills.

FEVER (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) . . . . (4)
- *Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P. 1890* . . 1 m.
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-8 gr.

One every hour until five are taken, then at intervals of two to four hours, if necessary, for threatened cold with fever or for sense of constriction in breathing. Also efficacious in the early stages of bronchitis.

FEVER, IMPROVED (Kenyon) (4). See *Fever and Bronchitis* (Kenyon).

FEVER AND BRONCHITIS (Kenyon) . (4)
- *Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P. 1890* . . 1 m.
- *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Diaphoretic.

One every hour until five doses are taken, then every two to four hours for threatened cold or for sense of fulness in throat. Effective also in the first stages of bronchitis.

FLINT, TONIC CHALYBEATE (1, 2, 3, 5). See *Tonic Chalybeate* (Flint).

FOLLICULAR TONSILLITIS, No. 1 . . (4)
- *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 1-5 m.
- *Tinct. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-10 m.
- *Tinct. Bryony* . . . . . 1-10 m.
- *Merc. Iodide, Red* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Morphine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Sodium Salicylate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1-20 m.

One every two or three hours.

FOLLICULAR TONSILLITIS, No. 2 . . (4)
- *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 1-5 m.
- *Tinct. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-10 m.
- *Tinct. Bryony* . . . . . 1-10 m.
- *Merc. Iodide, Red* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Sodium Salicylate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1-20 m.

One every two hours.

FOUR CHLORIDES (Dr. Goodell) (1, 2, 3)
- *Iron Chloride* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Arsenic Chloride* . . . . . 1-64 gr.
- *Quinine Hydroch.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Corrosive Sublimate* . . . . 1-48 gr.

Tonic and alterative. A tonic in malarial affection and in a general anæmic condition.
One after each meal.

FOUR CHLORIDES (without Mercury) (1)
- *Iron Chloride* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Quinine Hydroch.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Arsenic Chloride* . . . . . 1-64 gr.
- *Ammonium Chloride* . . . . 2 gr.

Tonic and alterative.
One after each meal.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION (4). See *Potassium Arsenite.*

GARGLE (1). See *Tonsillitis, Gargle.*

GASTRIC CATARRH AND ATONY (Dr. H. A. Hare) . . . . . (1)
- *Oleoresin Capsicum* . . . . . 1-4 m.
- *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Oleoresin Ginger* . . . . . 1-4 m.
- *Charcoal* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Creasote* . . . . . 1-2 m.

Indigestion, dyspepsia and dilatation of the stomach.
One or two after each meal.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS (H. J. Kenyon) (1)
- *Pulv. Ext. Ipecac* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
- *Pulv. Ext. Opium* . . . . . 1-16 gr.
- *Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite* 1-16 gr.
- *Bismuth Subnit.* . . . . . 5 gr.

One every two hours as required.

List of Tablets and Pills.

GELSEMIN, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 grain (4).
Arterial sedative, antispasmodic.
One-sixteenth to one-half grain, repeated frequently in neuralgic conditions or to control paroxysms of asthma.

GELSEMIUM, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Febrifuge, sedative.
One-half to five minims at a dose.

GELSEMIUM, TINCTURE, 1, 2, 3 and 5 minims (4).
Febrifuge, sedative.
One to five minims at a dose.

GENTIAN AND QUASSIA, POWD. EXTS. (4)
Ext. Gentian . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Quassia . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tonic, stomachic.
One or two at a dose.

GLONOIN (4, 5). See *Nitroglycerin.*

GOLD AND SODIUM CHLORIDE, 1-20, 1-15 and 1-10 grain (1).
Tonic, emmenagogue, aphrodisiac, alterative. Efficacious in the treatment of whooping-cough and other spasmodic affections.
One-twentieth to one-tenth grain three times daily.

GONORRHŒA . . . . . (5)
Cubeb, Powd. . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
Balsam Copaiba . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Venice Turpentine . . . . . 1-4 gr.
One or two, three or four times a day.

GONORRHŒA, NO. 1 . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Cubeb, Powd. . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
Balsam Copaiba (solid) . . . 1 1-4 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Venice Turpentine . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Two, three times daily.

GONORRHŒA, NO. 2 (F. W. Gwyer) (3)
Cubeb, Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.
Balsam Copaiba (solid) . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Venice Turpentine . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Oil Santal (Myrtifol.) . . . . 1 m.
One or two, three or four times a day.

GUAIAC COMP. . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Resin Guaiac . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Poke Root . . . . . 1 gr.
Potass. Iodide . . . . . 2 gr.
Colchicine . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Digitaline . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Antirheumatic.
One every three or four hours.

GUAIAC AND HYDRASTIS COMP. . . (1)
Resin Guaiac . . . . . 2 gr.
Ammonium Chloride . . . . 2 gr.
Fluid Golden Seal (colorless) . 1 m.
Ext. Liquorice . . . . . 2 gr.
For the throat.
One, allowed to dissolve in the fauces every two or three hours.

GUAIAC AND POTASSIUM CHLOR. COMP. (Dr. S. Goldstein) . . . . . (1)
Tinct. Guaiac Ammoniat. . . . 4 m.
Tinct. Cinchona Comp. . . . 4 m.
Potassium Chlorate . . . . . 2 gr.
Sugar, q. s. to . . . . . 10 gr.
For tonsillitis.
In diphtheritic indications, one dissolved slowly in the mouth every two hours.

List of Tablets and Pills.

GUAIACOL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. (Dr. R. G Curtin) . . . . (1, 2)

- *Guaiacol* . . . . . 1-2 m.
- *Quinine Hypophos.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Calcium Hypophos.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ferrous Hypophos.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Hypophos.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Potassium Hypophos.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Manganese Hypophos.* . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Strychnine Hypophos.* . . . 1-64 gr.

An excellent physical reconstructive agent, especially valuable in the early stages of tuberculosis. One after each meal.

HEART TONIC (Dr. Gordinier) . . . (4)
Tonic, stimulant.
Tablet, one to three times daily, or oftener, as required.

- *Nitroglycerin* . . . . . 1-200 gr.
- *Tinct. Strophan., U.S P. 1890* . 3 m.
- *Fluid Ext. Digitalis* . . . . . 1 m.
- *Strychnine Sulphate* . . . 1-60 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.

HEART TONIC (Dr. Hale) . . . . . (4)
Tonic and stimulant.
Tablet, one to three times daily, or oftener, as required.

- *Strychnine Sulphate* . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Ext. Digitalis* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

HEART TONIC AND STIMULANT . . (4)
Tablet, one to three times daily, or oftener, as required.

- *Nitroglycerin* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Tinct. Digitalis, U.S.P. 1890* . 2 m.
- *Tinct. Strophan., U.S P. 1890* . 2 m.
- *Tinct. Bellad., U.S.P. 1890* . . 1-4 m.

HELONIAS COMP. . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Uterine tonic.

- *Ext. Black Haw* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Cramp Bark* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Unicorn Root* . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. False Unicorn Root* . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Squaw Vine* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Caulophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

The therapeutic virtue of this formula doubtless depends largely upon the presence of Viburnum Prunifolium and Viburnum Opulus, both of which contain a volatile substance similar to, if not identical with, Acid Valerianic, which has long been known to possess valuable antispasmodic properties. In combination with the other designated ingredients, its action is that of a carminative, anodyne and tonic. It is almost a specific, especially indicated for the correction of menorrhagia, uterine and ovarian neuralgias.
One, four times daily.

HEPATIC . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Alterative, laxative.

- *Blue Mass* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Coloc. Comp.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

One or two at night in habitual constipation and sluggish liver, succeeded by a brisk saline aperient the next morning.

HEPATICA . . . . . (4)
Alterative, laxative.

- *Blue Mass* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Coloc. Comp.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Henbane* . . . . . 1-8 gr.

One or two at night in habitual constipation and sluggish liver, succeeded by a brisk saline aperient the following morning.

HEPATIC (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) . . (3, 4)
Laxative, antibilious.

- *Euonymin* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-12 gr.

Three at night for biliousness and hepatic torpor, followed by a mild saline aperient the next morning.

List of Tablets and Pills.

HEROIN, 1-24, 1-12 and 1-6 grain (4).
Expectorant, sedative.
One to two, three or four times daily, to allay coughs and pains in chest incident to severe bronchitic symptoms.

HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDE, 1-24, 1-12 and 1-6 grain (4).
Expectorant, sedative.
One to two, three or four times daily, to allay coughs and pains in the chest incident to severe bronchitic symptoms.

HEROIN AND TERPIN HYDRATE, No. 1 (1, 2, 3, 5)
Heroin . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Terpin Hydrate . . . . . 2 gr.
For coughs and colds.
One or two as required.

HEROIN AND TERPIN HYDRATE, No. 2 (1, 2, 3, 5)
Heroin . . . . . 1-24 gr.
Terpin Hydrate . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
For coughs and colds.
One or two as required.

HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMATE, 1-100 grain (4).
Narcotic.
One-two-hundredth to one-hundredth grain at a dose.

HOOPER . . . . . (1, 2, 5)
Aloes Socot. . . . . . 1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore . . . . 1-4 gr.
Myrrh, Powd. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Soap, Powd. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Canella, Powd. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Jamaica Ginger, Powd. . . . 1-8 gr.
Emmenagogue, tonic.
One to three at a dose.

HYDRARG. COMP. (Dr. Lopez) . . . (4)
Calomel . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ipecac . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Aromatic Powder . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Hepatic, alterative. Adapted to the stomachic derangements of children.
One at night, and repeat if necessary.

HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLOR. (Lloyd), 1-8 grain (4).
Sedative.
One-sixteenth to one-quarter grain at a dose.

HYDRASTIN COMP. (Dr. Pettit) . . (3)
Hydrastin . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . . 1-60 gr.
For intestinal catarrh and constipation.
One or two as needed.

HYDRO-NAPHTOL, 1 grain (4).
Antiseptic, antifermentative.
Half-hour doses until symptoms are relieved.

HYDRO-NAPHTOL, 5 grains (1).
One every three hours as an antiseptic.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMATE, 1-200 and 1-100 grain (4).
Nerve sedative, anodyne.
One at a dose, repeated with caution.

HYOSCYAMINE, PURE, 1-200 and 1-100 grain (4).
Hypnotic, sedative.
One-two-hundredth to one-fiftieth grain at a dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

HYOSCYAMUS, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Narcotic, sedative.
One-half to five minims at a dose.

HYOSCYAMUS, POWDERED EXTRACT, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).
Narcotic, sedative.
One-quarter to three grains at a dose.

HYOSCYAMUS, TINCTURE, 1, 2, 3 and 5 minims (4).
Narcotic, sedative.
One to five minims at a dose.

ICHTHYOL, 1, 2 1-2, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).

ICHTHYOL, 1 1-2 and 2 grains (1, 2, 5).
Principally used in pulmonary diseases.
Excellent results are claimed for this remedy in the treatment of rheumatism and allied affections as an alterative, and it is highly recommended in chronic diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, being detergent, anodyne and antiseptic and altogether innocuous.
One to five grains three times daily.

IGNATIA, POWDERED EXTRACT, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).
Tonic, nervine, diuretic.
One every two hours.

IGNATIA, TINCTURE, 1, 3 and 5 minims (4).
Tonic, nervine, diuretic.
One every two hours.

IGNATIA AMARA, POWDERED EXTRACT, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 3).
Nervine, tonic.
One as required.

INCONTINENCE, NO. 1 . . . . . (3)
Ergotine . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . . 1-200 gr.
Tinct. Belladonna . . . . . 1 m.
Tinct. Cantharides . . . . . 1-2 m.
One every two or three hours.

INCONTINENCE, NO. 2 . . . . . (3)
Tinct. Belladonna Leaves . . 2 m.
Tinct. Cubeb . . . . . 2 m.
Tinct. Cascarilla . . . . . 2 m.
Tinct. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1 m.
Tinct. Rhubarb, Aromatic . . 1 m.
One every three or four hours.

INFUSION BUCHU COMP. (Cystitis, No 3) (1)
Infusion Buchu . . . . . 120 m.
Tinct. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 20 m.
Potassium Bicarb. . . . . . 6 gr.
One every four hours, in hot water, for catarrhal conditions of the bladder.

INTESTINAL TONIC . . . . . (1, 2)
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Euonymin . . . . . 2-5 gr.
Beechwood Creasote . . . . 1-10 m.
Leptandrin . . . . . 2-5 gr.
Ext. Chiretta . . . . . 1 gr.
One, two or three times a day.

IODOFORM AND IRON . . . . . (5)
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Alterative, antiseptic, tonic.
One, three or four times a day.

IPECAC, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).
Tonic, diaphoretic, emetic. Acts principally upon the secretions.
One-half to one minim every two hours for colds, or three times daily to stimulate hepatic function.

List of Tablets and Pills.

IPECAC, POWDERED, 1-100, 1-50, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1 grain (4).
Tonic, expectorant, diaphoretic.
One-hundredth to one grain three or four times daily, or given in five-grain doses with warm water as an emetic.

IPECAC, POWDERED, 1-2, 1 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, emetic, diaphoretic.
One-half to ten grains at a dose.

IPECAC AND OPIUM (1, 2, 4). See *Dover Powder, U.S.P.*

IPECAC AND OPIUM (Dover Powder), U.S.P., 2 1-2, 5 and 10 grains (5).
Tonic, diaphoretic, hypnotic.
One to ten grains to prevent aggravation of symptoms and conditions of fever.

IRON AND ACID ARSENIOUS . . . . (4)
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-30 gr.
Tonic, alterative.
One, three times daily.

IRON, ACID ARSENIOUS AND STRYCH., No. 1 . . . . . (3, 4)
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, alterative.
One, four times daily.

IRON, ACID ARSENIOUS AND STRYCH., No. 2 . . . . . (3, 4)
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, alterative.
One, four times daily.

IRON AND ALOES (5). See *Aloes and Iron, No. 3.*

IRON ARSENIATE, 1-25 and 1-16 grain (4).
Tonic, alterative.
One, three times daily.

IRON ARSENIATE, 1-8 and 1-4 grain (1, 2, 4).
Tonic, alterative.
One after each meal.

IRON ARSENIATE COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
Iron Pyrophosphate . . . . . 2 gr.
Iron Arseniate . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Tonic, alterative.
One after each meal.

IRON, ARSENIC AND STRYCHNINE, NOS. 1 AND 2 (3). See *Iron, Acid Arsenious and Strychnine.*

IRON CARB.-PROTO, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Chalybeate tonic.
Three to ten grains twice daily.

IRON CARB., QUIN. AND STRYCH. . (1, 2)
Iron Carb. (Vallet) . . . . . 2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Chalybeate, nerve tonic, antiperiodic.
One, twice daily.

IRON CITRATE, 1 grain (4).
Tonic.
One to three grains three times daily.

IRON CITRATE (Soluble), 5 grains (1, 2).
Chalybeate tonic.
One, two or three times a day.

List of Tablets and Pills.

IRON COMP., U. S. P. . . . . (1, 2)
Tonic, emmenagogue.
- *Myrrh, Powd.* . . . . . 1 1-2 *gr.*
- *Sodium Carbonate* . . . . . 3-4 *gr.*
- *Iron Sulphate* . . . . . 3-4 *gr.*

One to three at a dose, as may be required.

IRON IODIDE, U. S. P., gm. 0.065 (1 grain) (3, 5).
Alterative, tonic.
One, three or four times a day.

IRON IODIDE WITH QUININE . . . (3)
Tonic, alterative.
- *Iron Iodide* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-4 *gr.*

One, two or three times a day.

IRON LACTATE, 1 grain (1, 2, 4).
Tonic.
One, three times a day for anæmia, gradually increasing dose.

IRON AND MANGANESE PEPTONATE, 5 grains (1, 2).
Chalybeate, tonic.
One or two, three or four times daily.

IRON AND MERCURY COMP. . . . (4)
Alterative, tonic.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Strychnine Sulphate* . . . . 1-60 *gr.*
- *Corrosive Sublimate* . . . . 1-60 *gr.*
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-60 *gr.*

One, three times daily, preferably before meals.

IRON, METALLIC (Quevenne), 1 and 2 grains (1, 2).
Chalybeate tonic.
One to two grains three times daily.

IRON AND MYRRH . . . . . (1, 2)
Tonic in anæmia.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Myrrh, Powd.* . . . . . 4 *gr.*

One to two, three or four times daily.

IRON OXIDE SACCH. (Eisenzucker), 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Chalybeate tonic.
Three to five grains three times a day.

IRON PHOSPHATE, 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic.
Five to ten grains at a dose.

IRON PHOS., QUININE AND STRYCHNINE
Tonic. (1, 2)
- *Iron Phosphate, U. S. P.* . . . 2 *gr.*
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 *gr.*

One, two or three times a day.

IRON AND POTASSIUM TART., 5 grains (1, 2).
Chalybeate tonic.
Five to ten grains two or three times daily.

IRON PROTO-CARBONATE (Vallet), 2, 3 and 5 grains (5).
Tonic.
Two to five grains at a dose.

IRON PROTO-CARBONATE COMP. (Dr. T. B. Reed) . . . . . (1, 2)
Tonic, antiperiodic.
- *Iron Proto-Carbonate* . . . . 2 *gr.*
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Ext. Ignatia Amara* . . . . . 1-4 *gr.*

One, two or three times daily.

IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, 1 grain (4).
Tonic.
One to two grains, two or three times daily.

List of Tablets and Pills.

IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, 2 grains (1, 2).
Tonic.
One to two grains, two or three times daily.

IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, QUININE AND BISMUTH . . . . . (1, 2)
Tonic, sedative.
One, two or three times a day.

Iron Pyrophosphate	2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	5 gr.

IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . (1, 2)
Nervine tonic, antiperiodic.
One, two or three times a day.

Iron Pyrophosphate	2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . (4)
Nerve tonic.
One, three or four times daily.

Iron Pyrophosphate	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.
Strychnine	1-120 gr.

IRON AND QUININE CITRATE, 1 grain (4, 5).

IRON AND QUININE CITRATE, 2 and 3 grains (1, 2, 5).

IRON AND QUININE CITRATE, 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One to five grains two or three times daily.

IRON AND QUININE SULPHATE . (1, 2)
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One, two or three times a day.

Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.

IRON AND QUININE SULPHATE . . (4)
Tonic.
One, three or four times daily.

Reduced Iron	1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.

IRON, QUININE SULPHATE AND BISMUTH
Tonic, sedative. (1, 2)
One, two or three times a day.

Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	5 gr.

IRON, QUININE AND ACID ARSENIOUS (4)
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One, two or three times daily.

Reduced Iron	1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-100 gr.

IRON, QUININE, ACID ARSENIOUS AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . (4)
Tonic, alterative.
One, two or three times daily.

Reduced Iron	1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-100 gr.
Strychnine	1-120 gr.

IRON, QUININE AND ALOES COMP. (Dr. Duncan) . . . . . (1)
Tonic, alterative.
One, two or three times a day.

Reduced Iron	2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1-40 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-40 gr.
Aloes, Powd	1-8 gr.

IRON, QUININE AND ARSENIC . . (1, 2)
Tonic, alterative.
One, two or three times a day.

Reduced Iron	2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-50 gr.

IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (1, 2)
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One, two or three times a day.

Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

List of Tablets and Pills.

IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE . (4)
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One, two or three times daily.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-120 gr.

IRON, QUININE AND STRYCH. CITRATE (5)
Tonic
One or two at a dose.
- *Iron and Quinine Citrate* . . 2 gr.
- *Strychnine Citrate* . . . . . 1-50 gr.

IRON, REDUCED, 1-10, 1-2 and 1 grain (4).
Chalybeate tonic.
One-tenth to two grains, three or four times daily, in anæmia, chlorosis and allied disorders.

IRON, REDUCED, COMP. (Dr. Gordon) (*s.-c. pink only*)
Tonic.
One, two or three times a day.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-3 gr.
- *Ext. Gentian* . . . . . 1 gr.

IRON AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . (1, 2)
Nervine tonic.
One, two or three times a day.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.

IRON AND STRYCHNINE CITRATE, 1 grain (4).
Nerve tonic.
One or two after meals.

IRON VALERIANATE, 1 grain (5).
Tonic, nerve sedative.
One or two, three or four times a day.

KOLA EXTRACT, 1, 2 and 3 grains (1).
Nervine, stimulant.
One to five grains at a dose.

KOLA AND COCA . . . . . (1)
Nervine and stimulant.
One or two at a dose.
- *Ext. Kola* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Coca Erythroxylon* . . . 2 gr.

KOLA AND COCA COMP. . . . . (1)
Nervine and stimulant.
One or two at a dose.
- *Ext. Kola* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Coca Erythroxylon* . . . 2 gr.
- *Celery Seed, Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr.

KOLA-NUT, 5 and 10 grains (1).
Nervine, stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

KRAMERIA COMP. (Dr. Applegate) (1, 2)
One every hour in diarrhœa and dysentery. Will be found valuable in inflammation when used in conjunction with salines.
- *Fluid Ext. Krameria* . . . . 1 m.
- *Bismuth Subnit.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Liquorice, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

LADY WEBSTER (Aloes and Mastic, U. S. P.) . . . . . (1, 2, 3, 5)
Laxative.
One at night.
- *Aloes, Powd.* . . . . *gm.* 0.13 (2 gr.)
- *Gum Mastic* . . . . *gm.* 0.04 (2-3 gr.)
- *Red Rose, Powd.* . . *gm.* 0.03 (1-2 gr.)

LA GRIPPE, NO. 1 . . . . . (3)
One every two hours until relieved.
- *Camphor* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-30 gr.
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . 1-64 gr.
- *Atropine Sulphate* . . . . 1-2000 gr.

List of Tablets and Pills.

LA GRIPPE, No. 2 (1). See *Phenacetine and Quinine Comp.*

LA GRIPPE (Dr. Alfred Stengel) . . (1)
Antipyretic, antiseptic.
- *Phenacetine* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Salol* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Dover Powder* . . . . . 1-3 gr.

One every two or three hours until symptoms are relieved, then one three times daily.

LAUDANUM (4). See *Opium, Tincture.*

LAXATIVE COMP., U. S. P. . . . (3, 5)
Laxative, cathartic.
One to three at a dose.
- *Aloin* . . . . gm. 0.013 (3-16 gr.)
- *Strychnine* . . gm. 0.0005 (1-128 gr.)
- *Ex. Bellad. Lvs.*, gm. 0.008 (1-8 gr.)
- *Ipecac* . . . . gm. 0.004 (1-16 gr.)

LAXATIVE SALINE (Mag. Sulph., Dried), 15 and 20 grains (1).
One to two, in warm water, morning and night.

LAXATIVE, "SPECIAL" ((Barker) . . (5)
Laxative, cathartic.
One or two at night.
- *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
- *Aloes Soc., Powd.* . . . . . 5-6 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 5-12 gr.
- *Ext. Coloc. Comp.* . . . . . 1 2-3 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-12 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-12 gr.

LEAD ACETATE, 1-4 grain (1).
Four dissolved in water afford a solution for injection or external lotion of one part to two hundred and fifty.

LEAD WATER AND LAUDANUM . . (1)
Dissolve one tablet in one fluidounce of water.
- *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Ext. Opium* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Ammonia Muriate* . . . . . 4 gr.

LEPTANDRIN, 1-16 grain (4)

LEPTANDRIN, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 4).

LEPTANDRIN, 1 grain (1, 2, 5).
Cholagogue, aperient.
One-sixteenth to one grain three times daily.

LIME-WATER TABLETS (1).
Three dissolved in four ounces of water to produce aqua calcis.

LITHIUM BENZOATE, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Antilithic.
Three to five grains two or three times a day.

LITHIUM CARBONATE, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain (4).

LITHIUM CARBONATE, 2 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Antilithic, antacid.
Two to five grains after each meal for gouty or other rheumatic conditions.

LITHIUM CARB. AND SODIUM ARSEN. (4)
Alterative, antilithic.
One to three, three times daily.
- *Lithium Carbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Sodium Arseniate* . . . . . 1-30 gr.

LITHIUM CITRATE (Effervescing), 3 and 5 grains (1).
One tablet dissolved in a glass of water makes a clear and refreshing draught identical with the natural Lithia waters.

LITHIUM SALICYLATE, 5 grains (1, 2).
Antiseptic, antilithic.
One, three or four times daily, for uric-acid diathesis.

List of Tablets and Pills.

LITHIUM TARTRATE, 5 grains (1).
Antilithic.
Five grains three or four times daily.

MANGANESE BINOXIDE, 1 and 2 grains (1, 2, 5).

MANGANESE BINOXIDE, 3 grains (5).
Tonic, antiseptic.
One every three hours as a general tonic and emmenagogue.

MANGANESE SULPH. EXSIC., 1 grain (4).
Tonic.
One to five grains at a dose.

MENORRHAGIC (1). See *Acid Gallic and Ergotin Comp.*

MENTHOLATED THROAT (1). See *Throat, Mentholated.*

MERCURY WITH CHALK, 1-10, 1-3 and 1-2 grain (4).

MERCURY WITH CHALK, 1 grain (4, 5).

MERCURY WITH CHALK, 2 grains (1, 2, 4).

MERCURY WITH CHALK, 5 grains (1, 2).
Alterative.
One-tenth to ten grains at a dose.

MERCURY WITH CHALK AND DOVER POWDER . . . . . (1, 2)
Mercury with Chalk . . . . . 1 gr.
Dover Powder . . . . . 1 gr.
Sugar . . . . . 2 gr.
Alterative, diaphoretic.
One, three or four times a day.

MERCURY CHLORIDE, CORROSIVE (5). See *Corrosive Sublimate.*

MERCURY IODIDE, RED, 1-100, 1-50, 1-30, 1-20, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5 and 1-4 grain (4).
Alterative.
One, four times daily, in hepatic and rheumatic affections.

MERCURY IODIDE, RED, 1-32 grain (1, 2, 3).

MERCURY IODIDE, RED, 1-16, 1-8 and 1-4 grain (1, 2, 3, 5).
Alterative.
One-thirty-second to one-quarter grain, after meals and at bed-time, for treatment of syphilis, or one every three hours for biliousness.

MERCURY IODIDE, YELLOW, 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).
Alterative.
One, four times daily, in hepatic and rheumatic affections.

MERCURY IODIDE, YELLOW, 1-10, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4, 1-3 and 1-2 grain (5).
Alterative.
One-tenth to one-half grain at a dose.

MERCURY IODIDE AND OPIUM (1, 2, 3, 5)
Mercury Iodide, Yellow . . . 1 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1-3 gr.
Sedative, alterative.
One, twice daily.

MERCURY OXIDE, YELLOW, 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 and 1-35 grain (4).
Astringent, alterative.
One every hour in diarrhœa of children.

List of Tablets and Pills.

MERCURY PROTIODIDE, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 3).
Alterative.
One-tenth to one-half grain, every two or three hours, as an intestinal antiseptic.

MERCURY SUBSULPH., YELLOW (Turpeth Mineral), 1-2 and 1 grain (4).
Alterative.
One-half to one grain three times daily, or in three-grain doses as an emetic.

MERCURY TANNATE, 1 grain (1).
Alterative, astringent.
For rapid mercurialization, one every two hours, reducing this as the effect becomes manifest.

MIASMATIC (Boldt), NO. 1 . . . . . (2)
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-8 gr
- *Ext. Aconite* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Piperin* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-30 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 2 gr.

Antimalarial.
One every two or three hours, as required.

MIASMATIC (Boldt), NO. 2 . . . . . (2)
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ext. Aconite* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Piperin* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-30 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 2 gr.

Antimalarial.
One every two or three hours, as required.

MIGRAINE, NO. 1 . . . . . (1, 2, 3, 5)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Camphor Monobrom.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Caffeine Citrated* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Anodyne, specific for sick-headache.
One every hour until four or six are taken.

MIGRAINE, NO. 2 . . . . . (1, 3)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Caffeine* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Camphor Monobrom.* . . . . . 2 gr.

One every hour for three doses, in frontal headache or hemicrania.

MIGRAINE, NO. 3 . . . . . (5)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Camphor Monobrom.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

One every two hours for headache.

MIGRAINE, AROMATIC . . . . . (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Camphor Monobrom.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Caffeine Citrated* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Aromatic Powder* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

One every two hours for headache.

MIGRAINE, IMPROVED . . . . . (1)
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Camphor Monobrom.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Salicylate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Tinct. Gelsemium* . . . . . 2 m.

One every two hours for headache

MIST. GLYCYRRH. COMP. (4.) *See Brown Mixture.*

MIST. GLYCYRRH. COMP. AND AMMONIUM MURIATE (4). See *Brown Mixture and Ammonium Muriate.*

MIXED TREATMENT, NO. 1 . . . (1, 3)
- *Potassium Iodide* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Corrosive Sublimate* . . . . 1-30 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Syrup Sarsaparilla Comp.* . . 30 m.

Alterative, antisyphilitic.
Begin treatment with one after meals and increase dose as required.
A draught of water should be taken with each dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

MIXED TREATMENT, NO. 2 . . . (1, 3)
- *Potassium Iodide* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Syrup Iron Iodide* . . . . . 5 m.
- *Corrosive Sublimate* . . . . 1-64 gr.
- *Sol. Arsen. and Merc. Iodide* . 2 m.
- *Tinct. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 2 m.

Alterative, antisyphilitic.
Begin treatment with one after meals and increase dose as required. A draught of water should be taken with each dose.

MORPHINE ACETATE, 1-8 grain (1, 2, 4).

MORPHINE ACETATE, 1-4 grain (4).
Sedative, narcotic.
One-eighth to one-half grain, as may be directed.

MORPHINE BROMIDE, 1-8 grain (1, 2).
Sedative, narcotic.
One-eighth to one-half grain, as may be directed.

MORPHINE MURIATE, 1-50 grain (4).
Hypnotic.

MORPHINE MURIATE, 1-8 grain (1, 2).
Sedative, narcotic.
One-fiftieth to one-eighth grain at a dose.

MORPHINE MUR. AND TARTAR EMETIC (4)
- *Morphine Muriate* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 1-50 gr.

Hypnotic, expectorant.
One or more, as required.

MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-50, 1-20 and 1-3 grain (4).

MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1 grain (1, 2, 3, 5).
Sedative, narcotic, hypnotic.
One-fiftieth to one grain at a dose.

MORPHINE SULPHATE AND ACONITE (4)
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-32 gr.
- *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 1 m.

Sedative, hypnotic.
One or more, as required.

MORPHINE SULPHATE AND ATROPINE SULPHATE, NO. 1 . . . . . (4)
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Atropine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-150 gr.

Hypnotic.
One or more at a dose, as required.

MORPHINE SULPHATE AND ATROPINE SULPHATE, NO. 2 . . . . . (4)
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Atropine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-200 gr.

Hypnotic.
One or more at a dose, as required.

MORPHINE SULPHATE AND ATROPINE SULPHATE, NO. 3 . . . . . (4)
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-6 gr.
- *Atropine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-180 gr.

Hypnotic.
One or more at a dose, as required.

MORPHINE SULPHATE, EXT. ACONITE AND EXT. BELLADONNA . . . (4)
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Ext. Aconite* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Sedative, hypnotic.
One or two, as required.

MORPHINE SULPHATE AND EXT. BELLADONNA . . . . . (4)
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Hypnotic. One or two, as required.

List of Tablets and Pills.

MORPHINE SULPH. AND RHUBARB . (4)
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-12 gr.
- *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Tonic, calmative.
One or more, as required.

NASAL AND THROAT SPRAY . . . . (1)
- *Antipyrine* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarb.* . . . . . 1 5-8 gr.
- *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1-10 m.

To make solution for use in atomizer.

NAUSEA . . . . . (1, 2)
- *Bismuth Subnit.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Cerium Oxalate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Cocaine Hydrochl.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

One every hour until the stomach becomes settled.

NERVE TONIC, No. 1) (Westbrook) (3, 4)
- *Zinc Phosphide* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.

Nervine, alterative.
One, three times daily.

NERVE TONIC, No. 2 (Westbrook) . (3)
- *Zinc Phosphide* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-20 gr.

Nervine, alterative.
One, three times daily.

NERVINE, No. 1 (Dr. O. C. Edwards) (2)
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Strychhnine Nitrate* . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Zinc Oxide* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Oleoresin Capsicum* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

One, three times a day, discontinuing when nausea is produced, beginning the treatment again a week later.

NERVINE, No. 2 (Dr. O. C. Edwards) (2)
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Strychnine Nitrate* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Zinc Oxide* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Oleoresin Capsicum* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-50 gr.

One, three times a day, discontinuing when nausea is produced, beginning the treatment again a week later.

NERVINE, No. 3 (Dr. O. C. Edwards) (2)
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Strychnine Nitrate* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Zinc Oxide* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Oleoresin Capsicum* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Gold and Sodium Chloride* . 1-20 gr.

One, three times a day, discontinuing when nausea is produced, beginning the treatment again a week later.

NERVINE, No. 4 (Dr. O. C. Edwards) (2)
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Strychnine Nitrate* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Zinc Oxide* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Oleoresin Capsicum* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Gold and Sodium Chloride* . 1-20 gr.

One, three times a day, discontinuing when nausea is produced, beginning the treatment again a week later.

NEURALGIC . . . . . (1, 2)
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-30 gr.
- *Ext. Aconite* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Tonic, anodyne.
One to two at a dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

NEURALGIC (Brown-Séquard) . (1, 2, 5)

Ext. Hyoscyamus	2-3 gr.
Ext. Conium	2-3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia	1-2 gr.
Ext. Opium	1-2 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-3 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-4 gr.
Ext. Stramonium	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-6 gr.

One or two at a dose.

NEURALGIC (Brown-Séquard), one-half strength . . . . . (1, 2, 5)

Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-3 gr.
Ext. Conium	1-3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia	1-4 gr.
Ext. Opium	1-4 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-6 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-8 gr.
Ext. Stramonium	1-10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-12 gr.

One or two at a dose.

NEURALGIC (Brown-Séquard) . . . (4)

Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-6 gr.
Ext. Conium	1-6 gr.
Ext. Ignatia	1-8 gr.
Ext. Opium	1-8 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-12 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-16 gr.
Ext. Stramonium	1-20 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-24 gr.

One every two hours.

NEURALGIC (Dr. Dunlap) . . . . . (4)

Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-80 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1-120 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-80 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-8 gr.

Sedative, tonic.

One every hour until six or eight are taken.

NEURALGIC (Dr. Gross) WITH MORPHINE . . . . . (1, 2, 5)

Quinine Sulphate	2 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-20 gr.
Strychnine	1-30 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-20 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-2 gr.

One or two at a dose.

NEURALGIC (Dr. Gross) WITHOUT MORPHINE . . . . . (1, 2, 5)

Quinine Sulphate	2 gr.
Strychnine	1-30 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-20 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-2 gr.

One or two at a dose.

NEURALGIC HEADACHE (Dr. Meyers) (1)

Sodium Bromide	5 gr
Caffeine Citrated	1-2 gr.
Acetanilid	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-2 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-50 gr.

For migraine or facial neuralgia take one, repeated every half hour, if necessary, for four doses, and then less frequently.

NEURALGIC, IMPROVED . . . . . (1, 2)

Quinine Sulphate	2 gr.
Acetanilid	2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-2 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-4 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-100 gr.

One, repeated in a half hour if necessary, then one every one or two hours.

List of Tablets and Pills.

NEURALGIC (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) . . (4)
- *Zinc Phosphide* . . . . . 1-16 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
- *Ext. Cannabis Indica* . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Sodium Arseniate* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Aconitine Cryst. (Merck)* . 1-400 gr.

Tonic, alterative. May be given where morphine is not tolerated.
One every hour until four or five doses are given, then less frequently.

NEURALGIC (Kenyon), IMPROVED . (4)
- *Zinc Phosphide* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Ext. Cannabis Indica* . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Sodium Arseniate* . . . . . 1-64 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Aconite Root* . . . . . 1-10 gr.

Tonic, alterative.
One, repeated in an hour if necessary.

NITROGLYCERIN (Trinitrin), 1-500, 1-250, 1-200, 1-150, 1-33, 1-25 and 1-20 grain (4).

NITROGLYCERIN (Trinitrin), 1-100 and 1-50 grain (4, 5).
Cerebral sedative.
One-five-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose, repeated as required.

NUX VOMICA EXTRACT, 1-8 grain (3).

NUX VOMICA EXTRACT, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 3, 5).
Nervine tonic.
One after each meal as a nerve and stomachic tonic.

NUX VOMICA, FLUID EXTRACT, 1 and 2 minims (4).
Nerve tonic.
One to three minims at a dose.

NUX VOMICA, POWDERED EXTRACT, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).
Nerve tonic.
One-eighth to one-half grain at a dose.

NUX VOMICA, TINCTURE, 1, 2, 3 and 5 minims (4).
Nerve tonic
One to five minims at a dose.

NUX VOMICA COMP. (Dr. Foster) (3, 4)
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Capsicum, Powd.* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-12 gr.

Tonic, alterative.
One, three or four times daily.

NUX VOMICA AND IGNATIA COMP. (equal to 10 m. of Freligh's Tonic (1, 2, 3)
- *Tr. Nux Vomica* . . . . 1 m.
- *Tr. Ignatia* . . . . 1 m.
- *Tr. Cinchona* . . . . . 5 m.
- *Tr. German Chamomile* . . . 1 m.
- *Tr. Gentian* . . . . . 1 m.
- *Tr. Calumba* . . . . . 1-2 m.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-300 gr.
- *Aromatic Powder* . . . . . 1 gr.

Nerve and cerebral tonic.
One, three or four times daily, taken with a large draught of water.

OPIUM, 1 grain (1, 2).
Sedative, narcotic.
One or two at a dose.

OPIUM, U.S.P., 1 grain . . . . . (5)
- *Opium, Powd. gm. 0.065 (about 1 gr.)*
- *Soap, Powd. gm. 0.02 (about 3-10 gr.)*

Sedative, narcotic.
One at a dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

OPIUM CAMPH., TINCT. (Paregoric), 2, 3, 5 and 10 minims (4).
Sedative, carminative.
One to three, preferably dissolved in warm water.

OPIUM DEODORAT., 1 grain (1, 2).
Sedative, narcotic.
One or two at a dose.

OPIUM EXTRACT, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain (5).
Sedative, narcotic.
One-fourth to one grain.

OPIUM, POWDERED, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain (4).
Sedative, hypnotic.
One-eighth to one grain at a dose.

OPIUM, TINCTURE (Laudanum), 2 and 3 minims (4).
Sedative, narcotic.
One to three at a dose.

OPIUM AND BELLADONNA . . . . (1, 2) { *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.* / *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.*
Sedative, narcotic.
One or two at a dose.

OPIUM AND CAMPHOR . . . . (1, 2, 3) { *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1 *gr.* / *Camphor* . . . . . 2 *gr.*
Anodyne.
One or two, preferably at bedtime, to break up cold in head.
Three to six per day for painful cough, cramps or spasms.

OPIUM AND CAMPHOR . . . . . (4) { *Opium* . . . . . 1-4 *gr.* / *Camphor* . . . . . 1-4 *gr.*
Sedative.
One every three or four hours.

OPIUM, CAMPHOR AND AMMON. CARB. (3) { *Opium Denarcot.* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.* / *Camphor* . . . . . 2 *gr.* / *Ammonium Carb.* . . . . . 2 1-2 *gr.*
One at a dose.

OPIUM, CAMPH. AND LEAD ACETATE (1) { *Opium* . . . . . 1 *gr.* / *Camphor* . . . . . 1 *gr.* / *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
Local astringent, anodyne.
Where the peculiar astringency of lead is indicated, one as often as symptoms demand.

OPIUM, CAMPHOR AND TANNIN . (1, 2) { *Opium, Powdered* . . . . . 1-4 *gr.* / *Camphor* . . . . . 1 *gr.* / *Acid Tannic* . . . . . 2 *gr.*
Local astringent, anodyne.
One every two hours until pain and discomfort cease.

OPIUM AND HYOSCYAMUS . . . . (1, 2) { *Opium, Powdered* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.* / *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1 1-2 *gr.*
Anodyne.
One or two at a dose.

OPIUM AND LEAD ACETATE . . . (1, 2) { *Opium, Powdered* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.* / *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 1 1-2 *gr.*
Local astringent, anodyne.
One every hour for twelve doses.

OPIUM AND LEAD ACETATE . . . . (4) { *Opium* . . . . . 1-4 *gr.* / *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 3-4 *gr.*
Astringent, sedative.
One every two hours in diarrhœa and dysentery.

OPIUM AND LEAD ACETATE, NO. 1 . (5) { *Opium* . . . . . 1 *gr.* / *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
Astringent and sedative.
One every two hours.

List of Tablets and Pills.

OPIUM AND LEAD ACETATE, No. 2 . (5) { *Opium* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Astringent and sedative.
One every two hours.

OX-GALL, 1 grain (1, 2).

OX-GALL, PURIFIED, 1 grain (4).
Useful in deficient biliary secretion.
The smallness of the dose renders the remedy in this form available for delicate patients, especially women.

OX-GALL, PURIFIED . . . . . (1, 2, 5) { *Ox-Gall* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Ginger* . . . . . 1 gr.
Useful in deficient biliary secretion.
One to five at a dose.

OX-GALL COMP. (Andrew) . . . . . (5) { *Ox-Gall, Inspissated* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Aloes Soc., Powd.* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Ext. Stramon. Seed* . . . . . 1-6 gr. / *Berberine Hydroch.* . . . . 1-12 gr.
Promotes the secretion of bile, and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

OX-GALL COMP. (E. E. Richards) (1, 2, 3) { *Ox-Gall* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Pancreatin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Colocynth Comp.* . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Quinine Hydrochlor.* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-8 gr. / *Ext. Dandelion* . . . . . 1 gr.
For intestinal indigestion.
One or two before meals.

OX-GALL AND ALOES . . . . . (1, 2) { *Ox-Gall, Purified* . . . . . 3 gr. / *Ext. Aloes* . . . . . 1 gr.
Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

OX-GALL AND ALOIN COMP. . . . (1, 2) { *Ox-Gall, Purified* . . . . . 3 gr. / *Aloin* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Euonymin* . . . . . 1 gr.
Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

OX-GALL, ALOIN AND RHUBARB . (1, 2) { *Ox-Gall, Purified* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Aloin* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Ext. Rhubarb* . . . . . 1 gr.
Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

OX-GALL AND COLOCYNTH COMP. (1, 2) { *Ox-Gall, Purified* . . . . . 3 gr. / *Ext. Colocynth Comp.* . . . . 1 gr.
Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

OX-GALL AND EUONYMIN COMP. (1, 2) { *Ox-Gall, Purified* . . . . . 3 gr. / *Euonymin* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Leptandrin* . . . . . 1 gr.
Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

OX-GALL AND EUONYMIN COMP. WITH PODOPHYLLIN . . . . . (1, 2) { *Ox-Gall, Purified* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Euonymin* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Leptandrin* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

OX-GALL AND IPECAC COMP. . . (1, 2)
Assimilative, alterative.

Ox-Gall	2 gr.
Ipecac	1-2 gr.
Mercury Biniodide	1-100 gr.
Strychnine Arsenite	1-100 gr.

This pill is especially adapted to patients who have long been sufferers from so-called "biliousness" associated with constipation, flatulency, insomnia and other evils more or less formidable. It should be employed for a week at a time, the diet being properly regulated and a mild saline used as may be required. Patients should be instructed to rely chiefly upon meat as a dietary, stale bread and the succulent vegetables being permitted.
One, three times a day, with meals, or before eating.

OX-GALL AND JALAP COMP. . . . (1, 2)

Ox-Gall, Purified	3 gr.
Ext. Jalap	1 gr.
Podophyllin	1-4 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

OX-GALL AND MANGAN. COMP. . (1, 2)
Tonic, alterative, digestive.

Ox-Gall, Purified	3 gr.
Manganese Sulph., Dried	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1 gr.

One or two at a dose.

OX-GALL AND PANCREATIN COMP. (1, 2)
Assimilative, digestive.

Ox-Gall	2 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure	1 gr.
Quinine Hydrochlor.	1-2 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-20 gr.
Strychnine Arsenite	1-100 gr.

One should be taken during the early portion of the meal, the diet being selected in accordance with the suggestions noted under Ox-Gall and Ipecac Comp. A second can be taken two hours after meals in case of flatulency, although amylopsin is well calculated to relieve this symptom.

OX-GALL, PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN, No. 2 . . . . . (1, 2)
Alterative, digestive.

Ox-Gall	2 gr.
Pepsin, Pure (1-3000)	2 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure	2 gr.

One or two at meal-time.

OX-GALL AND RHUBARB . . . . (1, 2)

Ox-Gall, Purified	3 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb	1 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

PANCREATIN, PURE, 2, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Digestive.
Two to ten grains at meal-time.

PANCREATIN, SACCHARATED, 5 grains (1, 2).
Digestive.
Five to ten grains before or after meals.

PANCREATIN COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
Digestive, dyspeptic.

Pancreatin, Pure	2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	3 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-10 gr.

One or two at meal-time.

PAREGORIC (4). See *Opium Camph., Tinct.*

PEPSIN, PURE, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Digestive.
One to five grains before, with or after meals.

List of Tablets and Pills.

PEPSIN, SACCHARATED, 5 grains (1, 2).
Digestive.
Two to twenty grains before, with or after meals.

PEPSIN AND BISMUTH COMP. . . (1, 2)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 3 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Animal Charcoal . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Digestive, antidyspeptic, absorbent.
One or two, half an hour after meals.

PEPSIN AND BISMUTH, No. 2 . . (1, 2)
Pepsin, Sacch. . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Antidyspeptic, absorbent, corrective, tonic.
One every three hours, and continued for a cumulative and permanent effect.

PEPSIN AND BISMUTH, No. 3 . . (1, 2)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.
Antidyspeptic, absorbent, corrective, tonic.
One every three hours, and continued for a cumulative and permanent effect.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL, No. 1 (1, 2)
Pepsin, Pure (1-3000) . . . . . 2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.
Charcoal . . . . . 2 gr.
Digestive, antidyspeptic, absorbent.
One or two, half an hour after meals.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL, No. 2 (1)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 1 gr.
Charcoal . . . . . 3 gr.
Digestive, antidyspeptic, absorbent.
One or two, half an hour after meals.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA (1, 2)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Tonic, sedative, digestive.
One, three times a day, after meals.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCH., No. 2 (1, 2)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, sedative, digestive.
One, after meals and at night, decreasing as symptoms improve.

PEPSIN AND EXT. NUX VOMICA, No. 1 (4)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Tonic, digestive.
One or two after meals, or in atonic dyspepsia one every two hours.

PEPSIN AND EXT. NUX VOMICA, No. 2 (4)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Tonic, digestive.
One every two hours during the day.

PEPSIN AND NUX VOMICA COMP. (1, 2)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 3 gr.
Diastase . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ipecac, Powdered . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Tonic, digestive.
One, three times daily.

PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN, PURE . . (4)
Pepsin, Pure . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Digestive.
One to four at meal-time.

PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN, No. 2 . (1, 2)
Pepsin Pure . . . . . 2 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure . . . . . 3 gr.
Digestive.
One or two at meal-time.

List of Tablets and Pills.

PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN COMP., No. 1 (1, 2)
Digestive.
One or two after meals.

Pepsin, Pure	1 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure	1 gr.
Acid Lactophos. Lime	1-4 gr.
Celery Seed	1-4 gr.

PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN COMP., No. 2 (1)
Digestive.
One or two after meals.

Pepsin, Pure (1-3000)	3-4 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure	3-4 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.
Sodium Bicarb.	2 gr.
Ginger, Powdered	1-2 gr.

PEPTONIC (1)

Pepsin, Pure	1 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure	1 gr.
With Lactophosphate of Lime and Acid Lactic.	

Assimilative, specific for chronic dyspepsia. See p. 259.

PHENACETINE, 1-2, 1, 3, and 10 grains (1).

PHENACETINE, 2 and 5 grains (1, 5).
Antipyretic and anodyne.
Five to thirty grains at a dose.

PHENACETINE COMP. (1)
Antipyretic, antiseptic, anodyne.

Phenacetine	3 gr.
Cinchonidine Salicylate	2 gr.
Cadeine (Alkaloid)	1-6 gr.

Adapted to the various forms of influenza, particularly the nervous, pulmonary and abdominal types.
One for adults, repeated at intervals of from one to three hours.

PHENACETINE AND CAFFEINE (1)
Antipyretic, cerebral stimulant.

Phenacetine	3 gr.
Caffeine Citrated	1 1-2 gr.

Possesses remarkable powers as an antineuralgic.
Two at first and then at intervals of four hours until symptoms are relieved.

PHENACETINE AND CAFFEINE COMP. (1)
Antipyretic, cerebral stimulant.

Phenacetine	3 1-2 gr.
Caffeine	1 gr.
Sodium Bromide	7 1-2 gr.

Two at first and then at intervals of four hours until symptoms are relieved.

PHENACETINE AND QUININE SULPHATE, No. 1 (1)
Antipyretic, febrifuge.
One or two at a dose.

Phenacetine	2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	2 gr.

PHENACETINE AND QUININE SULPHATE, No. 2 (1)
Antipyretic, febrifuge.
One or two at a dose.

Phenacetine	2 1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	2 1-2 gr.

PHENACETINE AND QUININE COMP. (LA GRIPPE, No. 2.) (1)
Antipyretic, febrifuge.
One or two at a dose.

Phenacetine	1 1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Ext. Aconite Root	1-24 gr.
Dover Powder	1-4 gr.

PHENACETINE AND SALOL (1, 5)
Tonic, antiseptic.

Phenacetine	2 1-2 gr.
Salol	2 1-2 gr.

Distinctly efficacious in the abdominal types of neuralgia without rheumatism of the muscles.
One or two at a dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

PHOSPHATES COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
Nutritive.
One, three or four times daily.

- *Acid Phosphoric* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Potassium Phosphate* . . . . 7-8 gr.
- *Magnesium Phosphate* . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Calcium Phosphate, Precip.* . 3-8 gr.
- *Ferrous Phosphate, Soluble* . 1-2 gr.
- *Quinine Hydrochlorate* . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-240 gr.

PHOSPHORUS, 1-100, 1-50 and 1-30 grain (2, 5).

PHOSPHORUS, 1-20 grain (5).
Nutritive, stimulant.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS COMP. . . . . (2)
Nerve tonic, stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-6 gr.

PHOSPHORUS COMP., NO. 1 . . . . (5)
Nerve tonic and stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

PHOSPHORUS COMP. AND IRON . . (2)
Stimulant, tonic.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-120 gr.
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-8 gr.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANNABIS INDICA, NO. 1 . . . . . (5)
Nerve tonic and stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Ext. Cannabis Indica* . . . . 1-4 gr.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA COMP. . (2)
Aphrodisiac, tonic, stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Ext. Damiana* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Iron Sulphate, Dried* . . . . 1-2 gr.

PHOSPHORUS AND EXT. COCA COMP. (2)
Nutrient, nerve tonic.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Ext. Coca* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Vallet Mass* . . . . . 1 gr.

PHOSPHORUS, EXTRACT COCA COMP. AND QUININE . . . . . (2)
Tonic, stimulant, antiperiodic.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Ext. Coca* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Vallet Mass* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON . . . . . (2)
Tonic, stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . 2 gr.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUIN. AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . (2)
Nerve tonic, stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-200 gr.
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUIN. AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . (5)
Nerve tonic, antiperiodic.
One or two at a dose.

- *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-40 gr.

List of Tablets and Pills.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND QUININE SULPHATE . . . . . (2)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-200 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Sacch. . . . 1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Stimulant, antiperiodic.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND QUININE SULPHATE COMP. . . . . (2)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Sacch. . . . 1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Tonic, antiperiodic, alterative.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE SULPHATE COMP. AND STRYCHNINE . . (2)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Sacch. . . . 1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, alterative, stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND STRYCHNINE (2)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-150 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Sacch. . . . 1 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Nerve tonic.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOM., No. 1 (5)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Nervine tonic.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOM., No. 2 (5)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-33 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Nerve tonic.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOM. AND DAMIANA (5)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Damiana . . . . . 2 gr.
Aphrodisiac.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOM. AND DAMIANA, No. 1 . . . . . (2, 3)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Damiana . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Aphrodisiac.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOM. AND DAMIANA, No. 2 . . . . . (2, 3)
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Damiana . . . . . 2 gr.
Aphrodisiac.
One or two at a dose.

PILOCARP. HYDROCHLOR. CRYST , 1-50, 1-20, 1-10 and 1-5 grain (4).
Sialagogue, diuretic and diaphoretic.
One-fiftieth to one-fifth grain three times daily.

PLACEBO (Pink, White, Black, Blue, Brown and Yellow) . . . . . (4)
Milk Sugar . . . . . 1 gr.

PODOPHYLLIN, 1-20 and 1-6 grain (5).

PODOPHYLLIN, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain (1, 2, 3, 5).

PODOPHYLLIN, 2 grains (1, 2).
Laxative, cathartic.
One-twentieth to two grains at a dose.

PODOPHYLLIN (Resin), 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).
Cathartic.
One at night for biliousness and constipation.

List of Tablets and Pills.

PODOPHYLLIN COMP. . . . . (1, 2, 3, 5)
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Tonic, laxative.
One or two on retiring.

PODOPHYLLIN, BELLADONNA AND CAPSICUM, U. S. P. . . . . (3, 5)
Resin Podophyllin . . . 1-4 gr. (0.016)
Ext. Belladonna Lvs. . . 1-8 gr. (0.008)
Capsicum, Powd. . . . 1-2 gr. (0.032)
Tonic and laxative.
One or two on retiring.

PODOPHYLLIN AND BLUE MASS . (1, 2)
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Blue Mass . . . . . 2 gr.
Laxative, alterative.
One or two on retiring.

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN . (1, 2)
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Leptandrin . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Laxative.
One to four at night, or one at regular intervals during the day.

POTASS. AND AMMON. BROMIDES . . (1)
Potassium Bromide . . . . . 5 gr.
Ammonium Bromide . . . . . 5 gr.
Sedative.
One to three, dissolved in water, at regular intervals.

POTASSIUM ARSENITE (representing one to five minims of Fowler's solution), 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 and 1-20 grain (4).
Alterative, antiperiodic.
One, repeated every hour or two in diarrhœa, or three times daily in various diseases of the skin.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE, 5 grains (1).
Antacid.
Useful in acidity of the stomach and in dyspepsia due to its condition; suited also to cases of gout and rheumatism, as well as to irritation of the kidneys.
For the antacid effect, one to three may be taken, as required. In gout, rheumatism or gravel, one or two, three to four times daily.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE, 1-100 and 1-50 grain (4).
Alterative.
One, allowed to dissolve on the tongue, in affections of the air-passages.

POTASSIUM BITARTRATE, 5 grains (1).
Mild laxative.
Five to twenty grains at a dose.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE, 5 and 10 grains (1).
Sedative.
Five to twenty grains at a dose, always to be dissolved before taking.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE, 5 grains (1).
Alterative, detergent.
One every hour or two, slowly dissolved in the mouth.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND BORAX . (1)
Potassium Chlorate . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Borax . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Alterative, detergent.
A tablet every hour or two, dissolved in the mouth, will relieve sore mouth and diphtheritic affections of the throat. For offensive breath they will be found equally efficient.

List of Tablets and Pills.

POTASSIUM IODIDE, 5 grains (1).
Alterative.
Two to ten grains in solution.

POTASSIUM NITRATE, 5 grains (1).
Stimulant, detergent, diuretic.
Five to ten grains at a dose, always dissolved in water.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, 1-2, 1, 1 1-4, 2, 3 and 5 grains (1).
Disinfectant, stimulant, emmenagogue.
One-half to five grains in solution, or followed immediately by a draught of water.

POTASSIUM, SODIUM AND AMMONIUM BROMIDES, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (1). See *Triple Bromides, Nos. 1, 2, 3.*

PULV. IPECAC AND OPIUM (4). See *Dover Powder, U.S.P.*

PULV. MORPH. COMP., U.S.P. (Tully Powder), 2 1-2, 3 and 5 grs. (1, 2).
Sedative, diaphoretic.
For cold in the head, take one or two at night on retiring.

PULV. MORPH. COMP., U.S.P. (Tully Powder), 1 grain; also representing 2 1-2 grains (4).
Sedative, diaphoretic.
One every two hours for painful cough or diarrhœa.

QUININE AND ACID ARSENIOUS . . (4) { *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-200 gr.
Tonic, alterative.
One, three or four times daily.

QUININE ARSENIATE, 1-3 grain (1, 2).
Tonic, alterative.
One every three or four hours in malarial anæmia.

QUININE, ARSENIC, STRYCHNINE AND CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE . . (1, 2) { *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr. / *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-100 gr. / *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-100 gr. / *Mercury Bichloride* . . . . 1-100 gr.
Tonic, alterative.
One at a dose, taken at regular intervals.

QUININE AND BISMUTH . . . . (1, 2) { *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 5 gr.
Tonic, sedative.
One or two at a dose.

QUININE BISULPHATE, 1-10, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).

QUININE BISULPHATE, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains (1, 2, 3,).

QUININE BISULPHATE, 1 and 2 grains (5).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One-tenth to fifteen grains at a dose.

QUININE BROMIDE, 1-2 and 2 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One or two at a dose.

QUININE AND CAPSICUM . . . . . (1, 2) { *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Capsicum, Powd* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tonic.
One to three at a dose.

QUININE AND CHOCOLATE TROCHES (3).

List of Tablets and Pills.

QUININE COMP. . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Tonic, alterative.
One or two after meals.

- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-50 gr.

QUININE COMP. AND STRYCHNINE . (5)
Tonic, alterative.
One, three times a day.

- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.

QUININE COMP. WITH STRYCH. (1, 2, 3)
Tonic, alterative.
One or two after meals.

- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.

QUININE AND DOVER POWDER . (1, 2)
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One at a dose.

- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Dover Powder* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

QUININE HYPOPHOS. COMP. . . (1, 2, 3)
Nutrient, nerve tonic.
One, two or three times a day.

- *Quinine Hypophosphite* . . . 1 gr.
- *Iron Hypophosphite* . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Calcium Hypophosphite* . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Hypophosphite* . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Potassium Hypophosphite* . . 1-4 gr.
- *Manganese Hypophosphite* . . 1-4 gr.
- *Strychnine Hypophosphite* . 1-64 gr.

QUININE HYPOPHOS. COMP. AND CREASOTE . . . . . (1, 2, 3)
Nutrient, nerve tonic, antiseptic.
One, two or three times a day.

- *Quinine Hypophosphite* . . . 1 gr.
- *Iron Hypophosphite* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Calcium Hypophosphite* . . . 1 2 gr.
- *Sodium Hypophosphite* . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Potassium Hypophosphite* . . 1-4 gr.
- *Manganese Hypophosphite* . . 1-4 gr.
- *Strychnine Hypophosphite* . 1-64 gr.
- *Creasote* . . . . . 1-2 gtt.

QUININE HYPOPHOS. COMP. WITHOUT STRYCHNINE . . . . . (1, 2)
Nutrient, nerve tonic, antiseptic.
One, two or three times a day.

- *Quinine Hypophosphite* . . . 1 gr.
- *Iron Hypophosphite* . . . . . 1-2 gr
- *Calcium Hypophosphite* . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Hypophosphite* . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Potassium Hypophosphite* . . 1-4 gr.
- *Manganese Hypophosphite* . . 1-4 gr.

QUININE, IMPROVED (W. F. Kiers) . (2)
Tonic.
One to three at a dose.

- *Quinine Bisulphate* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Capsicum, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

QUININE AND IRON . . . . . (5)
Tonic.
One or two, three times a day.

- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.

QUININE, IRON AND NUX VOMICA . (5)
Tonic, stimulant.
One or two, three times a day.

- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Iron Proto-Carb. (Vallet)* . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

QUININE, IRON AND STRYCHNINE PHOSPHATES . . . . . (5)
Tonic, nervine.
One, three or four times a day.

- *Quinine Phosphate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Strychnine Phosphate* . . . 1-60 gr.
- *Iron Phosphate, Precip.* . . . 1 gr.

List of Tablets and Pills.

QUININE, IRON AND ZINC VALERIANATES, No. 1 . . . . . (2, 3, 5)
Quinine Valerianate . . . . 1 gr.
Iron Valerianate . . . . . 1 gr.
Zinc Valerianate . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, antispasmodic.
One every three hours as a sedative, or one three times daily as a tonic.

QUININE, IRON AND ZINC VALERIANATES, No. 2 . . . . . (2, 3, 5)
Quinine Valerianate . . . . 1-2 gr.
Iron Valerianate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Zinc Valerianate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tonic, antispasmodic.
One every three hours as a sedative, or one three times daily as a tonic.

QUININE MURIATE, 1-4 grain (4).
Tonic.
One-quarter to five grains at a dose.

QUININE MURIATE, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One to ten grains at a dose.

QUININE SALICYLATE, 2 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiseptic.
One to ten grains at a dose.

QUININE AND STRYCHNINE . . . . (5)
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic.
One or two at a dose.

QUININE SULPHATE, 1-10 and 1-4 grain (4).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One-tenth to five grains at a dose.

QUININE SULPHATE, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains (1, 2, 3, 5).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
One-half to fifteen grains at a dose.

QUININE VALERIANATE, 2 grains (5).
Tonic, antispasmodic.
One or two, three times a day.

QUINLAN, THROAT (1). See *Throat*, Quinlan.

QUINQUINIA, 2 and 3 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiperiodic.
Two to twenty grains at a dose.

RENNET TABLETS (1). See page 271.

RHEUMATIC, No. 1 . . . . . (1, 2)
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Ext. Colchicum Aceticum . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-3 gr.
Calomel . . . . . 1-3 gr.
Laxative, sedative, alterative.
One or two, three times daily.

RHEUMATIC, No. 2 . . . . . (1, 2)
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Colchicum Root . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Blue Mass . . . . . 1 gr.
Laxative, sedative, alterative.
One or two, three times daily.

RHEUMATIC, No. 3 (Dr. Liggett) . . (1)
Sodium Salicylate . . . . . 5 gr.
Colchicine . . . . . 1-120 gr.
Codeine Sulphate . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Sedative, alterative, anti-uric acid.
One or two, three times daily.

List of Tablets and Pills.

RHINITIS (one-half strength) . . (3, 4) { *Camphor* . . . . . 1-4 *gr.* / *Fluid Ext. Belladonna* . . . 1-8 *m.* / *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-4 *gr.*

For rhinitis, or cold in the head, coryza, or nasal cold.

Rhinitis, or cold in the head, is of frequent occurrence in winter, almost every individual suffering more or less from it; and though the disease is usually slight, it may be the preliminary stage of more serious laryngeal and bronchial affections, extending by continuity of tissue or by the development of minute organisms. The tablets that we now offer as a remedy are effective when the cold or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat has developed the characteristic symptoms of redness, swelling and profuse watery discharge with sneezing, and will abort a threatened cold if taken in time. To abort a cold, the tablets may be taken at first at short intervals—a quarter of an hour—until three or four have been taken, when they should be used less frequently. It is well to begin their use as soon as the patient is conscious of the preliminary dry and painful inflammation of the nose and throat that marks the onset of a cold. To relieve the congestion of the capillaries or superficial vessels of the nasal mucous membrane that gives rise to the feeling of having "caught cold," Quinine and Camphor are the most efficient remedies. The addition of the fluid extract of Belladonna is intended to check the profuse catarrh and sneezing which soon appear in a cold, Belladonna having the well known property of promptly suppressing undue secretion in the nasal passages.

One every half hour for four or five doses, then every three or four hours until disappearance of the coryza.

RHINITIS (full strength) . . . . . (3, 4) { *Camphor* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.* / *Fluid Ext. Belladonna* . . . . 1-4 *m.* / *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.*

One every hour for four or five doses, then every three or four hours until disappearance of the coryza.

For therapeutic notes, see RHINITIS (half strength).

RHUBARB, FLUID EXTRACT, 1-2 and 1 minim (4).

Aperient.

One-half to twenty minims, as indicated.

RHUBARB PULV., 3, 5 and 7 1-2 grains (0.5) (1).

Laxative.

Three to ten grains at a dose.

RHUBARB, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . (1, 2, 5) { *Rhubarb. Powd.* . . . *gm.* 0.2 (3 *gr.*) / *Soap, Powd.* . . . . . *gm.* 0.06 (1 *gr.*)

Laxative, tonic.

One to three at a dose.

RHUBARB COMP., NO. 1 . . . . . (5) { *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 1 1-2 *gr.* / *Myrrh, Powd.* . . . . . 3-4 *gr.* / *Aloes Soc., Powd* . . . . . 1 1-8 *gr.* / *Oil Peppermint* . . . . . 1-128 *m.*

Laxative, tonic.

One or two after meals or at bedtime, increasing according to effect desired.

RHUBARB COMP., U. S. P., 1-2 grain (4).

Tonic, laxative.

One or two after each meal, increased if necessary.

List of Tablets and Pills.

RHUBARB COMP., U. S. P. . . . (1, 2, 5)
Rhubarb, Powd. . *gm.* 0 13 (2 gr.)
Aloes Soc., Powd., *gm.* 0.1 (1 1-2 gr.)
Myrrh, Powd. . . *gm.* 0.06 (1 gr.)
Oil Peppermint . . *c. c.* 0.005 (1-13 *m.*)
Laxative, tonic.
One or two after meals or at bedtime; increase according to effect desired.

RHUBARB AND IPECAC COMP. . . . (1)
Rhubarb, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 5 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-20 *m.*
Tonic, antacid, stomachic, laxative, carminative for flatulent dyspepsia.
One to three, after meals.

RHUBARB AND IPECAC COMP. (Roosevelt Hospital, No. 3) . . . . . (1)
Rhubarb, Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 5 gr.
Tinct. Nux Vomica . . . . . 5 *m.*
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-20 *m.*
Tonic, laxative.
One or two at a dose.

RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA . . . . (1, 2)
Rhubarb . . . . . 2 gr.
Magnesia . . . . . 2 gr.
Tonic, antacid.
One every three or four hours.

RHUBARB AND SODIUM . . . . . (4)
Rhubarb . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Antacid, tonic.
One to five at night, according to age, repeated three or four times the following day.

RHUBARB AND SODIUM BICARB. . . (1)
Rhubarb . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, antacid.
One or two, repeated every three hours for a couple of days if necessary.

RHUBARB AND SODIUM COMP. . . (1, 2)
Rhubarb . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-7 *m.*
Tonic, antacid.
One to two at a dose.

SACCHARINE, 1-2 grain (4).
Saccharine . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Substitute for sugar. Suited to diabetic and rheumatic conditions. Two tablets will sweeten a cup of coffee or tea.

SACCHARINE, PURE, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 1 1-2 and 2 grains (1).
Antiseptic, antipyretic.
One-quarter to five grains, employed in place of sugar in diabetic or dyspeptic conditions.

SACCHARINE WITH SODIUM BICARBONATE, 1-4 grain . . . . . (1)
Saccharine . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-4 gr.
The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

SACCHARINE WITH SODIUM BICARBONATE, 1-2 grain . . . . . (1)
Saccharine . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

SACCHARINE WITH SODIUM BICARBONATE, 1 grain . . . . . (1)
Saccharine . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

List of Tablets and Pills.

SACCHARINE WITH SODIUM BICARBONATE, 1 1-2 grains . . . . . (1)
- *Saccharine* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

SACCHARINE WITH SODIUM BICARBONATE, 2 grains . . . . . (1)
- *Saccharine* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 2 gr.

The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

SALICIN, 1-2 grain (4).

SALICIN, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains (5).

SALICIN, 2 1-2 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Tonic, antiperiodic, febrifuge.
One-half to twenty grains; used where Quinine disagrees.

SALICYLIC ACID (1, 2, 5). See *Acid Salicylic.*

SALINE AND CHALYBEATE TONIC (Flint) (1, 2, 3, 5). See *Tonic Chalybeate* (Flint).

SALINE TONIC . . . . . (1)
- *Magnesium Sulphate* . . . . 20 gr.
- *Ferrous Sulphate* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Acid Sulphuric, Dil.* . . . . . 2 m.
- *Tincture Quassia* . . . . . 5 m.

Laxative.
One to three at a dose, dissolved in water.

SALOL, 1-2 grain (4).

SALOL, 1 and 10 grains (1).

SALOL, 2 1-2 and 5 grains (1, 5)
Antiseptic, antipyretic, anodyne.
One-half to twenty grains at a dose.

SALOL COMP. . . . . (1)
- *Salol* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Bismuth Subnit.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
- *Camphor, Powd.* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Oil Peppermint* . . . . . 1-40 m.

Sedative, antiseptic, anodyne.
One or two every two or three hours, as required.

SALOL AND SANTAL (Lustgarten) . (3)
- *Salol* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Oil Santal Wood* . . . . . 2 m.

Urethral stimulant, antiseptic, laxative.
One or two, three or four times a day.

SALOL AND PHENACETINE (5). See *Phenacetine and Salol.*

SALOL AND TERPIN HYDRATE . . . (1)
- *Salol* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Terpin Hydrate* . . . . . 3 gr.

In bronchitis and catarrh of the stomach, one every two or three hours.

SANTONIN, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (4).

SANTONIN, 1 grain (1, 2).
Vermifuge.
One-quarter to one grain every two hours for several doses, followed by a cathartic.

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL . . . . (1, 2)
- *Santonin* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Calomel* . . . . . 1 gr.

Vermifuge.
One or two every three hours until cathartic action ensues.

List of Tablets and Pills.

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL, No. 1. . (4) { *Santonin* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Vermifuge.
One or two, according to age, until cathartic action follows.

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL, No. 2. . . (4) { *Santonin* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Vermifuge.
One or two, according to age, until cathartic action follows.

SANTONIN WITH CHOCOLATE, 1 grain (1).
Vermifuge.
One or two grains every two hours for six doses, followed by a cathartic.

SANTONIN AND PODOPHYLLIN . . (1, 2) { *Santonin* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Vermifuge.
One or two every three hours until cathartic action ensues.

SANTONIN AND RESIN PODOPHYLLIN (4) { *Santonin* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Vermifuge.
One or two, according to age, until cathartic action follows.

SAW PALMETTO COMP. . . . . (1, 2) { *Ext. Saw Palmetto* . . . . . 3 gr. / *Tinct. Cantharides* . . . . . 2 m. / *Tinct. Belladonna Leaves* . . 2 m. / *Ext. Corn Silk* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tonic, aphrodisiac.
One, three times daily.

SCIATICA . . . . . (4) { *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 3-4 m. / *Tinct. Belladonna* . . . . . 3-4 m. / *Tinct. Colchicum* . . . . . 3-4 m. / *Tinct. Cimicifuga* . . . . . 3-4 m.
One to two every three or four hours the first day, followed by one every four or five hours the following day.

SCILLA COMP. (1, 2). See *Squill Comp.*

SEDATIVE (Dr. B. F. Baer) . . . (1, 2, 3) { *Ext. Valerian* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Sumbul* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Asafœtida, Purified* . . . . . 1 gr.
Nervine and sedative.
One, three or four times a day, for relief of nervousness and hysteria.

SEDATIVE COMP. . . . . (1, 2) { *Ferrous Sulphate, Dried* . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Valerian* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Sumbul* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Asafœtida, Purified* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Nervine and sedative.
One, three or four times a day, for relief of nervousness and hysteria.

SILVER NITRATE AND OPIUM . . . (1) { *Nitrate of Silver* . . . . . 1-8 gr. / *Opium* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Astringent, anodyne.
One or two every three or four hours, for gastric or intestinal ulceration or diarrhœa.

SODA MINT . . . . . (1) { *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 4 gr. / *Ammonium Carbonate* . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Oil Peppermint* . . . . . 1-6 gtt.
Stimulant, antacid.
A pleasant antacid and stomachic, effective in nausea, sick-headache, sea-sickness, heartburn, indigestion, flatulence, etc. One tablet represents one tablespoonful of liquid Soda Mint.
One to two, to be repeated every half hour until relieved.

List of Tablets and Pills.

SODA MINT AND CHARCOAL . . . . (1) { *Soda Mint* . . . . . 4 gr. / *Charcoal* . . . . . 1 gr.
Stimulant, antacid.
One or two, to be repeated every half hour until relieved.

SODA MINT AND PEPSIN . . . . . (1) { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 4 gr. / *Ammonium Carbonate* . . . 1-4 gr. / *Oil Peppermint* . . . . . 1-6 gtt.
Digestive
In cases of weak and impaired digestive powers, nausea, headache, excess of eating or drinking, one or two will invariably give speedy relief. The dose may be repeated every one or two hours if necessary.

SODIUM ARSENIATE, 1-100, 1-60, 1-20 and 1-10 grain (4).
Alterative.
One-hundredth to one-tenth grain in chronic diseases of the skin, discontinued when physiological effect is noticeable.

SODIUM BENZOATE, 5 grains (1).
Stimulant, antilithic.
Five to fifteen grains at a dose.

SODIUM BENZOATE COMP., No. 1 . (1, 2) (Dr. Q. C. Smith) . . . . . { *Sodium Benzoate* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Santonin* . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Expectorant.
One every two or four hours.

SODIUM BENZOATE COMP., No. 2 . (1, 2) (Dr. Q. C. Smith) . . . . . { *Sodium Benzoate* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Santonin* . . . . . 1-12 gr. / *Apomorphine Muriate* . . . 1-48 gr.
Expectorant.
One every two or four hours.

SODIUM BICARBONATE, 5 and 10 grains (1).
Antacid.
As an antacid, one every one to three hours until relieved. For gout, rheumatism or gravel, one or two, three times daily.

SODIUM BROMIDE, 5 and 10 grains (1).
Sedative.
Five to twenty grains, always dissolved before taking.

SODIUM IODIDE, 2½ and 5 grains (1).
Alterative.
Two and one-half to fifteen grains, to be dissolved before taking.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DRIED, 5 and 10 grains (1).
Mild laxative.
Ten to twenty grains, taken in warm water.

SODIUM SALICYLATE, 1 grain (4).

SODIUM SALICYLATE, 2, 3 and 5 grains (1, 2).

SODIUM SALICYLATE, 10 grains (1).
Antirheumatic.
Sodium Salicylate possesses antiseptic properties of a high order, and is thus indirectly antipyretic and anodyne. Moreover, it is efficacious as an *hepatic stimulant*, and therefore especially indicated in a certain class of cases.
One to ten grains.

SODIUM SALICYLATE, 1 and 5 grains (flavored with Wintergreen) (1).
Antirheumatic. One to ten grains.

List of Tablets and Pills.

SODIUM SALICYLATE, 3 and 5 grains (from Oil Wintergreen) (1).
Antirheumatic.
One to ten grains.

SODIUM SALICYLATE COMP. . . . (1, 2)
Sodium Salicylate . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Colchicum Root . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tinct. Digitalis . . . . . 1 m.
Antirheumatic.
One to two every two or three hours.

SODIUM SULPHITE COMP. . . . (1, 2, 3)
Sodium Sulphite . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Capsicum, Powd. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Intestinal antiseptic.
One, three or four times daily.

SODIUM SULPHOCARBOLATE, 5 grains (1).
Antiseptic.
One to two as required.

SPARTEINE SULPHATE, 1-60, 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 and 1-4 grain (4).
Diuretic, cathartic.
One-sixtieth to one-quarter grain at a dose in albuminuria and to regulate cardiac action.

SQUILL COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
Squill, Powd. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ginger, Powd . . . . . 1 gr.
Ammoniacum Gum . . . . . 1 gr.
Soap, Powd. . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Expectorant, diuretic.
One to three at a dose.

STRAMONIUM, TINCTURE, 1, 3 and 5 minims (4).
Narcotic, antispasmodic, anodyne.
One to five minims at a dose.

STRONTIUM BROMIDE, 3 and 5 grains (1).
Nerve sedative and antispasmodic.
Three to ten grains at a dose.

STRONTIUM LACTATE, 3 and 5 grains (1).
Antirheumatic.
Three to ten grains at a dose.

STRONTIUM SALICYLATE, 3 and 5 grains (1).
Antirheumatic.
Three to ten grains at a dose.

STROPHANTHUS, TINCTURE, 1 and 2 minims (4).
Heart tonic, sedative.
One to five minims, given cautiously, three or four times daily.

STRYCHNINE, 1-200 and 1-32 grain (4).

STRYCHNINE, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 grain (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
Nervine tonic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose.

STRYCHNINE COMP. . . . . (2, 3)
Strychnine . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . 1-16 gr.
Iron Carbonate (Vallet's) . . 1 gr.
Nervine tonic.
One to two at a dose.

STRYCHNINE ARSENITE, 1-100, 1-50, 1-32, 1-30 and 1-20 grain (4).
Tonic, diuretic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain three times daily.

List of Tablets and Pills.

STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-60, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 grain (1, 2).

STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40 and 1-30 grain (5).
Tonic, nervine.
One-sixtieth to one-twentieth grain.

STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 grain (4).
Tonic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain as a general tonic in neurasthenia.

STRYCHNINE SULPH., 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr. (1, 2, 3 5.)
Stomachic and general nerve tonic.
One hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose.

STRYCHNINE SULPHATE, 1-200, 1-100, 1 60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 grain (4).
Tonic.
One-two-hundredth to one-sixteenth grain, three times daily, as a general tonic.

SULFONAL, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 grains (1).
Antipyretic, antiseptic.
Two to thirty grains at a dose.

SULPHOCARBOLATES COMBINED . . . (1)
Zinc Sulphocarb. . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Sulphocarb. . . . . . 2 gr.
Calcium Sulphocarb. . . . . . 2 gr.
Intestinal antiseptic.
One or two at a dose.

SULPHUR, 2 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Laxative, alterant.
Two to thirty grains at a dose.

SULPHUR COMP. . . . . (1)
Sulphur, Washed . . . . . 5 gr.
Ext. Ipecac . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Ext. Capsicum . . . . . 1-500 gr.
Potass. Bitart. . . . . . 2 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Sodium Benzoate . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Alterative.
One to three at a dose.

SULPHUR AND CREAM TARTAR, No. 1 (1, 2)
Sulphur . . . . . 5 gr.
Cream Tartar . . . . . 1 gr.
Alterative, refrigerant.
One or two at night as a mild laxative.

SULPHUR AND CREAM TARTAR, No. 2 (1)
Sulphur . . . . . 4 gr.
Cream Tartar . . . . . 2 gr.
Alterative, refrigerant.
One or two at night as a mild laxative.

SUMBUL COMP. . . . . (2, 3, 5)
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-40 gr.
Iron Sulphate, Dried . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul . . . . . 1 gr.
Asafœtida . . . . . 2 gr.
Tonic, antispasmodic.
One after each meal as a general nerve tonic.

"SUN" CHOLERA MIXTURE . . . . (3)
Tr. Opium . . . . . 3 m.
Tr. Rhubarb . . . . . 3 m.
Tr. Capsicum . . . . . 3 m.
Spirits Camphor . . . . . 3 m.
Spirits Peppermint . . . . . 3 m.
For gastric and intestinal colic and summer diarrhœa.
One or two every two hours, as required.

SYPHILITIC, No. 1 . . . . . (1)
Potassium Iodide . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate . . . . 1-40 gr.
Alterative.
One or two at a dose, to be dissolved before taking.

List of Tablets and Pills.

SYPHILITIC, No. 2 . . . . . (1)
- *Potassium Iodide* . . . . . 2 *1-2 gr.*
- *Corrosive Sublimate* . . . . *1-40 gr.*
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . *1-10 gr.*

Alterative.
One or two at a dose, to be dissolved before taking.

TARTAR EMETIC, 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 grain (4).
Diaphoretic, emetic.
One-fiftieth to one-quarter grain, three or four times daily, in bronchial affections.

TERPIN HYDRATE, 2 and 5 grains (1, 5).

TERPIN HYDRATE, 3 grains (1).
Expectorant and stimulant to mucous surfaces.
One to three at intervals of from two to four hours, although renal complications will interfere with its liberal use.

TERPIN HYDRATE AND CODEINE, No. 1
- *Terpin Hydrate* . . . . . *5 gr.*
- *Codeine, Alkaloid* . . . . . *1-8 gr.*

Expectorant, stimulant. (1, 5)
One to three at intervals of two to four hours.

TERPIN HYDRATE AND CODEINE, No. 2
- *Terpin Hydrate* . . . . . *2 gr.*
- *Codeine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-8 gr.*

Expectorant, stimulant. (1)
One to three at intervals of two to four hours.

TERPIN HYDRATE AND CODEINE, No. 2
- *Terpin Hydrate* . . . . . *2 gr.*
- *Codeine* . . . . . *1-8 gr.*

Expectorant, stimulant. (5)
One to three at iutervals of two to four hours.

TERPIN HYDRATE AND HEROIN, Nos. 1 and 2 (1, 3, 5). See *Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, Nos. 1 and 2.*

THREE IODIDES . . . . . (3, 4)
- *Mercury Iodide, Red* . . . . *1-30 gr.*
- *Arsenic Iodide* . . . . . *1-40 gr.*
- *Ferrous Iodide* . . . . . *1-12 gr.*

Alterative.
One, three or four times a day.

THREE VALERIANATES, NOS. 1 and 2 (1, 3, 5). See *Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerianates, Nos. 1 and 2.*

THROAT (1). See *Guaiac and Hydrastis Comp.*

THROAT, MENTHOLATED . . . . . (1)
- *Menthol* . . . . . *1-35 gr.*
- *Cocaine Muriate* . . . . . *1-280 gr.*
- *Oil Anise* . . . . . *1-80 m.*
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . *1-12 gr.*
- *Eucalyptol* . . . . . *1-16 gr.*

These tablets are prepared for the especial purpose of acting locally, quickly and pleasantly in cases of sore throat and in inflammatory conditions of the mouth and pharynx, such as stomatitis and pharyngitis. If taken properly—that is, if allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth—the medicaments of which they are composed will soon apply themselves to the affected parts, imparting a cool, agreeable sensation to the inflamed mucous membrane. The tablets are compounded of remedies of great power in reducing the painful heat and dryness of sore throat and kindred affections and destroying the bacteria that may cause inflammation and purulent secretions of mouth and pharynx. Menthol and Eucalyptol are antiseptic and antiphlogistic, and diminish the pain of inflammation by stimulating the flow of blood from the congested capillaries. This action is completed by the local anodyne effect of Cocaine, which is contained in the

List of Tablets and Pills.

tablets in small quantity. Acid Benzoic, besides being an excellent antiseptic, has a pleasant, soothing action on inflamed mucous surfaces, conducing materially to the rapid relief of the painful symptoms of throat affections. An agreeable taste is imparted to these tablets by adding the Oil of Anise. For sore throat, ordinary colds with cough, the tablets may be taken at intervals of half an hour until three have been administered. For stomatitis and pharyngitis, four daily.

THROAT, MENTHOLATED, MODIFIED (1)
- *Menthol* . . . . . 1-35 gr.
- *Oil Anise* . . . . . 1-80 m.
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . 1-12 gr.
- *Eucalyptol* . . . . . 1-16 gr.

These may be taken in the same doses and for the same pathologic conditions as the Throat Mentholated Tablets.

THROAT (Quinlan) . . . . . (1)
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Paregoric* . . . . . 10 m.
- *Tinct. Belladonna* . . . . . 1 m.
- *Ext. Liquorice, q. s. to* . . . . 6 gr.

Dissolve one tablet on the tongue slowly for dryness of the throat attended with pain.

THROAT (Quinlan) . . . . . (4)
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Paregoric* . . . . . 10 m.
- *Tinct. Belladonna* . . . . 1 m.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 1-5 gr.

Dissolve one tablet on the tongue slowly for dryness of the throat attended with pain.

THYROID GLAND, POWD., 5 grains . (1)
- *Colloid constituent preserved unaltered. Each Tablet represents 5 grains of Sheep's Thyroid Gland.*

The daily dose is three tablets, taken at suitable intervals. For cases of the insane a larger dose may be given, the physician being guided by the amount of febrile reaction. To reduce flesh in healthy individuals when obesity does not exist, the tablets should be employed with prudence. In senility, one tablet, morning and evening, will have beneficial results.

Therapeutic notes on the use of the Thyroid Gland supplied on application.

THYROID GLAND, POWD., 10 grains . (1)
One to three tablets daily.
- *Colloid constituent preserved unaltered. Each Tablet represents 10 grains of Sheep's Thyroid Gland.*

TINCTURE ACONITE (4). See *Aconite, Tincture.*

TINCTURE BELLADONNA (4). See *Belladonna, Tincture.*

TINCTURE BRYONY (4). See *Bryony, Tincture.*

TINCTURE CANNABIS INDICA (4). See *Cannabis Indica, Tincture.*

TINCTURE COLCHICUM (4). See *Colchicum, Tincture.*

TINCTURE DIGITALIS (4). See *Digitalis, Tincture.*

TINCTURES DIGITALIS AND STROPHANTHUS (4). See *Digitalis and Strophanthus Tinctures.*

TINCTURES DIGITALIS AND STROPHANTHUS WITH STRYCHNINE (4). See *Digitalis and Strophanthus Tinctures with Strychnine.*

List of Tablets and Pills.

TINCTURE DIGITALIS WITH STRYCHNINE (4). See *Digitalis Tincture with Strychnine.*

TINCTURE GELSEMIUM (4). See *Gelsemium, Tincture.*

TINCTURE HYOSCYAMUS (4). *See Hyoscyamus, Tincture.*

TINCTURE IGNATIA (4). See *Ignatia, Tincture.*

TINCTURE NUX VOMICA (4). See *Nux Vomica, Tincture.*

TINCTURE OPIUM (Laudanum) (4). See *Opium, Tincture* (*Laudanum*).

TINCTURE OPIUM CAMPH. (Parcgoric) (4). See *Opium Camph., Tincture* (*Paregoric*).

TINCTURE STRAMONIUM (4). See *Stramonium.*

TINCTURE STROPHANTHUS (4). Sec *Strophanthus, Tincture.*

TONIC (Aiken) . . . . . (1, 2, 3, 5)

Reduced Iron	2-3 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Strychnine Alkaloid	1-50 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-50 gr.

Nerve tonic and stimulant.
Onc or two, three times daily, after meals.

TONIC AND APERIENT (Dr. O. C. Edwards) . . . . . (1, 2)

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1-50 gr.
Reduced Iron	2 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1-4 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-50 gr.

Nerve tonic and stimulant, aperient.
One or two, three timcs daily, after meals.

TONIC CHALYBEATE (Flint) . (1, 2, 3, 5)

Sodium Chlor., C. P.	3 dr.
Potassium Chlor., C. P.	9 gr.
Potassium Sulph., C. P.	6 gr.
Potassium Carb.	3 gr.
Sodium Carb., C. P.	36 gr.
Magnesium Carb.	3 gr.
Calc. Phos. Præcip.	30 gr.
Calc. Carb.	3 gr.
Ferri Redact. (*Merck.*)	27 gr.
Ferri Carb.	3 gr.
M. et ft. Pil. No. LX.	

A most valuable formula where a chalybeate is indicated.
Two, three times daily.

TONIC CHALYBEATE (Flint) one-half strength (1, 2, 3).
One or two, three times daily.

TONIC, FOR CHILDREN . . . . . (3)

Reduced Iron	1-10 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1-4 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-500 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-500 gr.

Tonic.
One, three or four times a day.

TONIC (Kenyon) . . . . . (1, 2)

Sodium Arseniate	1-25 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-4 gr.
Caffeine	1-2 gr.
Quinquinia	1 gr.

Tonic, alterative.
One, three times daily.

TONIC LAXATIVE (Skene) . . . . (1, 2)

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-10 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	1-2 gr.

One to three at night.

List of Tablets and Pills.

TONSILLITIS (1). See *Guaiac and Potassium Chlorate Comp.*

TONSILLITIS . . . . . (4)
- *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 1-5 min.
- *Red Iodide of Mercury* . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Tinct. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-10 m.
- *Tinct. Bryony* . . . . . 1-10 m.

Three or four dissolved on the tongue in sore throat the first hour, then less frequently.

TONSILLITIS, FOLLICULAR (4). See *Follicular Tonsillitis.*

TONSILLITIS (Gargle). . . . . (1)
- *Sodium Salicylate* . . . . 3 1-3 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . 3 1-3 gr.
- *Acid Boric* . . . . . 3 1-3 gr.
- *Oil Gaultheria* . . . . . q. s.

Three tablets dissolved in a glass of hot water, used freely every hour, will be found an excellent spray.

TRIFOLIUM COMP. . . . . (1, 2)
- *Ext. Red Clover* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Stillingia* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Prickly Ash Berries* . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ext. Burdock* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Poke Root* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Blue Flag* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Alterative.
Two, three times daily.

TRIPLE BROMIDES, NO. 1 . . . . . (1)
- *Potassium Bromide* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Sodium Bromide* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ammonium Bromide* . . . . . 2 gr.

Sedative.
One or two at a dose, dissolved in water.

TRIPLE BROMIDES, NO. 2 . . . . . (1)
- *Potassium Bromide* . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Sodium Bromide* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Ammonium Bromide* . . 2 1-2 gr.

Sedative.
One or two, dissolved in water.

TRIPLE BROMIDES, NO. 3 . . . . . (1)
- *Potassium Bromide* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Sodium Bromide* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Ammonium Bromide* . . . . 5 gr.

Sedative.
One, dissolved in water.

TRIPLEX . . . . . (1, 2)
- *Aloes* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Blue Mass* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Cathartic.
One as a laxative, two as a cathartic, taken before retiring.

TRINITRIN (4). See *Nitroglycerin.*

TULLY POWDER (1, 2, 4). See *Pulv. Morph. Comp., U. S. P.*

TURPETH MINERAL (4). See *Mercury Subsulph., Yellow.*

UTERINE ASTRINGENT AND ANTISEPTIC (1)
- *Alum* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Zinc Sulphate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Fluid Golden Seal, colorless* . 1 1-2 m.
- *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . 1-20 gr.
- *Acid Tannic* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Acid Boric* . . . . . 6 gr.

For wash or injection.
Dissolve one or more tablets in the required quantity of water.

UTERINE SEDATIVE . . . . . (1, 2)
- *Ext. Cramp Bark* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Golden Seal* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Jamaica Dogwood* . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Pulsatilla* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

One, three times daily, or if the symptoms are acute or pain is present, one may be taken every three or four hours.

List of Tablets and Pills.

VALERIAN EXTRACT, 2 grains (5).
Nerve sedative.
One every two or three hours.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, POWD. EXT., 1 grain (3, 4).

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, POWD. EXT., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Uterine sedative and antispasmodic.
One to ten grains, administered every hour with warm drinks or infusions.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM EXT. AND CASCARA EXT. (1, 2)
- *Viburnum Extract, Powd.* . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Cascara Extract, Powd.* . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Uterine sedative and antispasmodic.
One to three every hour, administered with warm drinks or infusions.

VOICE TABLETS . . . . . (1)
- *Cocaine Hydrochlorate* . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Borax* . . . . . 3 gr.

Induce a healthy condition of the mucous membrane, thus lessening any irritation. Peculiarly indicated in all cases of huskiness, loss of voice and weak or irritated condition of the vocal cords and throat generally.
Allow a tablet to dissolve ou the tongue frequently.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE WITH ALOES (represents 1 teaspoonful) (1, 2, 3, 5).

WARBURG'S TINCTURE WITH ALOES (represents 1-2 teaspoonful) (5).
Antimalarial.
One or two, three times daily, for chronic malarial fevers. Decrease the dose if action is too free.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE WITHOUT ALOES (represents 1 teasp.) (1, 2, 3, 5).

WARBURG'S TINCT. WITHOUT ALOES (represents 1-2 teaspoonful) (5).
Antimalarial.
One or two, three or four times daily, in chronic malarial fevers, and, if constipated, alternate with Warburg's Tincture Tablet with Aloes until laxative action is produced.

WHITE PINE COMP. . . . . (1)
- *Syrup White Pine Bark* . . . 5 m.
- *Syrup Wild Cherry* . . . . . 5 m.
- *Syrup Squill* . . . . . 3 m.
- *Syrup Senega* . . . . . 3 m.
- *Syrup Ipecac* . . . . . 2 m.
- *Syrup Sanguinaria* . . . . . 1 m.
- *Paregoric* . . . . . 10 m.
- *Potassium Nitrate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . q. s.

Expectorant.
One every two or three hours.

WILMARTH . . . . . (1, 2)
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Caffeine Citrated* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . 1 3-4 gr.

Stimulant, laxative, sedative.
One to three at a dose for sick headache.

YARROW ANTISEPTIC TABLETS (1). See *Antiseptic* (Yarrow).

ZINC CARB. PRECIP., 1-4 grain (4).
Astringent.
One to two grains at a dose.

List of Tablets and Pills.

ZINC OXIDE COMP., NO. 1 (Dr. J. F. Davison) . . . . . (1, 2)

Zinc Oxide	4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.
Coto Bark, Powd.	1 gr.

Tonic, stomachic.
One to two at a dose.

ZINC OXIDE COMP., NO. 2 (Dr. J. F. Davison . . . . . (1, 2)

Zinc Oxide	6 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.
Coto Bark, Powd.	2 gr.

Tonic, stomachic.
One to two at a dose.

ZINC PHOSPHATE, 1 grain (1, 2).
Tonic.
One to five grains at a dose.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE, 1-12, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (1, 2, 3).

ZINC PHOSPHIDE, 1-20, 1-10 and 1-4 grain (4).

ZINC PHOSPHIDE, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 grain (5).
Nerve tonic.
One-twentieth to one-half grain at a dose.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE AND EXTRACT NUX VOMICA . . . . . (1, 2, 4, 5)

Zinc Phosphide	1-10 gr
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-4 gr.

Nerve tonic.
One every three or four hours.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE COMP. . . . . (5)

Zinc Phosphide	1-8 gr
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-8 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-8 gr.

Nerve tonic.
One every three or four hours.

ZINC SULPHATE, 1-2 grain (1, 2).
Dissolve one in a dessertspoonful of water, which makes a solution of one to two hundred and fifty.

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 2 1-2 and 5 grains (1, 2).
Antiseptic.
One to five grains.

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE, 1-6 grain (4).
One every hour or two in infantile diarrhœa.

ZINC VALERIANATE, 1-2, 1 and 2 grains (5).
One-half to two grains at a dose.

COMPRESSED

MEDICINAL LOZENGES.

The cordial endorsement given by medical men to our Compressed Pills (Tablets) and Tablet Triturates induced us to offer a number of formulæ as Compressed Lozenges, which, however, should not be confused with the numerous confections and pasty mixtures so much in vogue at one time. Our Lozenges are intended strictly and exclusively for medicinal purposes. They embrace all those authorized by the United States Pharmacopœia, the British Pharmacopœia, the London Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (formulæ suggested by Sir Morell Mackenzie) and a number of unofficial but popular combinations that have long been recognized by the profession as standard remedial agents.

Our long experience in manufacturing this class of products, and the perfection of our machinery, enable us to produce a Lozenge of exact weight, accuracy of dose, beauty of finish and thorough comminution of the active medicinal ingredients. As Lozenges are used *ad libitum*, we do not undertake to suggest definite doses excepting in a few instances.

OFFICIAL LOZENGES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

(TROCHISCI, U. S. P.)

ACIDI TANNICI . . . . . *Acid Tannic . . gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)*

AMMONII CHLORIDI, 1880 . . . . . *Ammon. Mur. . gm. 0.12 (2 gr.)*

AMMONII CHLORIDI, 1890 . . . . . *Ammon. Chlor. . gm. 0.10 (1 2-3 gr.)*
Ext. Liquorice . gm. 0.25 (4 gr.)

CATECHU (U.S.P. 1900—GAMBIR) . . . *Catechu . . . . . gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)*

CUBEBÆ . . . . . *Oleoresin Cubeb . gm. 0.02 (1-3 gr.)*
Oil Sassafras . . c.c. 0.01 (1-6 m.)
Ext. Liquorice . gm. 0.25 (4 gr.)

These lozenges will be found very serviceable in diminishing excessive secretion of mucus from pharyngitis, etc.
One every three or four hours.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII . . . . . *Ext. Liquorice . gm. 0.15 (2 1-2 gr.)*
Powd. Opium . . gm. 0.005 (1-12 gr.)
Oil Anise . . . . c.c. 0.002 (1-30 m.)

KRAMERIÆ . . . . . *Ext. Rhatany . . gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)*

Astringent.
For sore throat, take one every two hours, dissolved slowly in the mouth; for diarrhœa, dysentery, summer complaints, etc., one every hour.

Official Lozenges of the United States Pharmacopœia.

MAGNESIÆ, 1880 . . . . . *Magnesia Calc. . . gm. 0.18 (3 gr.)*

POTASSII CHLORATIS, 1890 . . . . . *Potass. Chlor. . . . gm. 0.30 (5 gr.)*
One as often as may be required.

SODII BICARBONATIS . . . . . { *Sodium Bicarb. . . gm. 0.18 (3 gr.)*
Nutmeg . . . . . gm. 0.01 (1-6 gr.)

SODII SANTONINATIS, 1880 . . . . . *Sodium Santon. . . gm. 0.06 (1 gr.)*

SANTONINI . . . . . *Santonin . . . . gm. 0.03 (1-2 gr.)*
For adults, one night and morning; for children, one-fourth or one-half.

OFFICIAL LOZENGES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

ACIDI TANNICI . . . . . *Acid Tannic . . . . . 1-2 gr.*

BISMUTHI . . . . . { *Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.*
Magnesia Carbonate . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Precipitated Chalk . . . . . 3 2-3 gr.

CATECHU . . . . . *Catechu . . . . . 1 gr.*

FERRI REDACTI . . . . . *Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.*

IPECACUANHÆ . . . . . *Ipecac . . . . . 1-4 gr.*

MORPHINÆ . . . . . *Morphine Muriate . . . . . 1-36 gr.*

MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ . . . . { *Morphine Muriate . . . . . 1-36 gr.*
Ipecac . . . . . 1-12 gr.

SODII BICARBONATIS . . . . . *Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 5 gr.*

LOZENGES OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

FORMULÆ SUGGESTED BY DR. MORELL MACKENZIE.

Made from Black- and Red-Currant Paste.

ACIDI BENZOICI . . . . . *Acid Benzoic . . . . . 1-2 gr.*

ACIDI CARBOLICI . . . . . *Acid Carbolic . . . . . 1 gr.*
Antiseptic, stimulant, disinfectant.

In this form (lozenge) is afforded the very best possible medium for the internal administration of Carbolic Acid. They are almost a specific for fetor of breath, vomiting, sore throat and cough when due to irritability of the gastric or intestinal mucous membranes. In dyspepsia coupled with fermentative diarrhœa and flatulence they give speedy relief. They are also valuable for removing intestinal worms, and, owing to the diaphoretic properties of the drug, will be found useful in measles, scarlatina and smallpox. Three to six may be taken during the day.

ACIDI TANNICI . . . . . *Acid Tannic . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.*

ACONITI . . . . . *Tinct. Aconite, B.P. . . . . 1-2 m.*

AMMONII CHLORIDI . . . . . *Ammonium Muriate . . . . . 2 gr.*

BORACIS . . . . . *Borax . . . . . 3 gr.*

CATECHU . . . . . *Pale Catechu . . . . . 2 gr.*

Lozenges of the London Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

CUBEBÆ . . . . . *Cubeb* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*
This Lozenge will be found very serviceable in diminishing excessive secretion of mucus from pharyngitis, etc.
One every three or four hours.

GUAIACI . . . . . *Guaiac Resin* . . . . . *2 gr.*
One every two hours in acute inflammations; three times daily in chronic affections.

HÆMATOXYLI . . . . . *Ext. Logwood* . . . . . *2 gr.*

KINO . . . . . *Gum Kino* . . . . . *2 gr.*

KRAMERIÆ . . . . . *Ext. Rhatany* . . . . . *3 gr.*
Astringent.
For sore throat, take one every two hours, dissolved slowly in the mouth; for diarrhœa, dysentery, summer complaints, etc., one every hour.

LACTUCÆ . . . . . *Ext. Lettuce* . . . . . *1 gr.*

POTASSÆ CHLORATIS . . . . . *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . *3 gr.*

POTASSÆ CITRATIS . . . . . *Potassium Citrate* . . . . . *3 gr.*

POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDÆ . . . . . *Potassium Bitartrate* . . . . *3 gr.*

PYRETHRI . . . . . *Pellitory Root* . . . . . *1 gr.*

SEDATIVI . . . . . *Ext. Opium* . . . . . *1-10 gr.*

UNOFFICIAL LOZENGES.

ACID BENZOIC, 1-2 grain.

ACID BENZOIC COMP. (R. B. Faulkner)
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*
- *Acid Boric* . . . . . *1 gr.*
- *Sugar and Blk. Currant Paste* *q. s.*

ACID CARBOLIC, 1 grain.

ACID SALICYLIC, 1 grain.

ACONITE CO. TROCHES (R. B. Faulkner)
- *Morphine Bimeconate* . . . *1-100 gr.*
- *Cocaine Hydrochlorate* . . . *1-125 gr.*
- *Tinct. Aconite Root* . . . . . *1-6 m.*
- *Althea Root, Powd.* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*
- *French Currant Paste* . . . . *q. s.*

ACONITE . . . . . *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . *1-2 m.*

ALUM, 2 grains.

ALUM AND CATECHU . . . . .
- *Alum* . . . . . *1 1-2 gr.*
- *Catechu* . . . . . *2 gr.*

ALUM AND KINO . . . . .
- *Alum* . . . . . *1 gr.*
- *Kino* . . . . . *1 gr.*

AMMONIA (Jackson) . . . . .
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . *1 gr.*
- *Morphine Muriate* . . . *1-24 gr.*
- *Hyoscyamus* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*
- *Ulmus* . . . . . *3 gr.*
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . *3 gr.*
- *Tolu* . . . . . *1-5 gr.*

For an adult, one; children, one-fourth to one-half, repeated every four hours, or oftener if required.

Unofficial Lozenges.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND CUBEB . . { *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . 2 gr. / *Cubeb* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 7 1-2 gr.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LIQUORICE { *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . 2 gr. / *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 7 1-2 gr. / *Oil Anise* . . . . . 1-20 m.
One every hour or two.

BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL . . . . . { *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 gr.

BORAX, 3 grains.

BROWN MIXTURE . . . . . { *Each lozenge represents 100 minims Mist. Glycyr. Comp., U.S.P.*

BROWN MIXTURE AND AMMON. MUR. { *Each lozenge represents 85 minims Mist. Glycyr. Comp., U.S.P., and 3 grains Ammonium Muriate.*

CAFFEINE CITRATED, 1 grain.

CAPSICUM, 1-5 grain.

CHARCOAL, 10 and 20 grains.
One to two before and after meals.

CHARCOAL AND SODA . . . . . { *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 gr. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 3 gr.

CHLORODYNE . . . . . { *Each Lozenge represents 2 gtt. of Wyeth's Chlorodyne.*

COCAINE . . . . . { *Cocaine Hydrochlorate* . . . . 1-6 gr. / *Sweet Vanilla Chocolate* . . . 1¼ gr.

COCAINE AND CUBEB COMP. . . . . { *Cocaine Muriate* . . . . . 1-12 gr. / *Cubeb* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 3 gr. / *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . 1-2 gr. / *Potassium Chlor.* . . . . . 2 gr.
One every two or three hours.

COLTSFOOT COMP. . . . . { *Fl. Ext. Coltsfoot* . . . . . 1-10 m. / *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 1-100 m. / *Oil Peppermint* . . . . . 1-15 m. / *Powd. Ext. Glycyr.* . . . . 2 gr. / *Balsam Tolu* . . . . . 1-10 gr. / *Fl. Ext. Capsicum* . . . . . 1-100 m. / *Oil Anise* . . . . . 1-15 m.

CORYZA . . . . . { *Oleoresin Cubeb* . . . . . 1-5 gr. / *Tolu* . . . . . 1-5 gr. / *Oil Sassafras* . . . . . 1-10 m. / *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 7 gr.
Five to ten may be taken during the twenty-four hours.

CUBEB, AROMATIC . . . . . { *Cubeb, Tolu, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Capsicum, Ammon. Mur., Potass. Chlor. and Liquorice.*

ELM BARK, 5 grains.

EUCALYPTUS . . . . . { *Gum Eucalyptus* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Alum* . . . . . 1 gr. / *Rose Leaf* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
One every hour or two.

GINGER (strong) . . . . . *Tinct. Ginger* . . . . . 15 m.
One or two, and repeat if required.

Unofficial Lozenges.

GINGER AND SODIUM BICARBONATE . { *Tinct. Ginger* . . . . . 10 m. / *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 2 gr.

Stimulant, carminative and antacid.

This well known and much used combination will correct acidity, relieve headache and prove an admirable corrective and stimulant in most cases of indigestion, flatulence, heartburn and dyspepsia.

A lozenge should be dissolved slowly in the mouth every half hour or hour until relieved.

GUAIAC . . . . . *Resin Guaiac* . . . . . 2 gr.

One every two hours in acute inflammations; three times daily in chronic affections.

GUAIAC AND POTASSIUM IODIDE . . . { *Resin Guaiac* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Potassium Iodide* . . . . . 1 gr.

IPECAC AND OPIUM . . . . . *Dover Powder* . . . . . 1 gr.

IPECAC AND SQUILL . . . . . { *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-4 gr. / *Squill* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

IRON AND CHOCOLATE . . . . . *Reduced Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.

Three to six taken in the course of twenty-four hours.

KERMES MINERAL, 1-2 grain.

KINO, 2 grains.

KOLA AND COCA COMP. . . . . { *Ext. Kola* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Ext. Coca Erythroxylon* . . . 1-2 gr. / *Fluid Ext. Celery* . . . . . 1 m.

KRAMERIA COMP. (Dr. R. B. Faulkner) { *Cubeb* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Ext. Krameria* . . . . . 2 gr. / *Sugar and Blk. Currant Paste* q. s.

LETTUCE . . . . . *Ext. Lettuce* . . . . . 1 gr.

LIQUORICE, 5 and 10 grains . . . . . { *Made of Mellor & Rittenhouse's Pure Ext. of Liquorice.*

One or more as often as desired.

LIQUORICE AND ANISEED . . . . . { *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . 1-80 gr. / *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 1-80 gr. / *Oil Star Anise* . . . . . 1-10 m. / *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 5 gr.

LIQUORICE POWDER CO., U.S.P. (Pulv. Glycyr. Comp., U.S.P.), 20 grs.

Two or three.

LIME JUICE.

LIME JUICE AND GINGER.

LOGWOOD . . . . . *Ext. Logwood* . . . . . 2 gr.

MARSHMALLOW . . . . . { *Marshmallow Root, Powd* . . 5 gr. / *Sugar and Neroli* . . . . . q. s.

MINT . . . . . *Cane Sugar with Oil Peppermint.*

PASTILLES DE PARIS. See *Coryza.*

PECTORAL (Jackson) . . . . . { *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-15 gr. / *Kermes Mineral* . . . . . 1-15 gr. / *Morphine Muriate* . . . . . 1-20 gr. / *Tolu* . . . . . 1-5 gr. / *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 2 gr.

One every one, two or three hours; children, proportionately less.

Unofficial Lozenges.

PELLITORY . . . . . *Pellitory Root* . . . . . 1 gr.

PEPPERMINT (strong) . . . . . *Oil Peppermint* . . . . . 1-3 m.
One as often as desired.

PEPSIN . . . . . *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 5 gr.

PEPSIN, AROMATIC . . . . .
- *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 3-4 gr.
- *Acid Tartaric* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Oil Pimento* . . . . . } q. s.
- *Oil Lemon* . . . . . } q. s.
- *Oil Cassia* . . . . . } q. s.

PEPSIN AND BISMUTH . . . . .
- *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 3 gr.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL . . .
- *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 gr.

One before and after each meal.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND GINGER . . . .
- *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Ginger* . . . . . 1 gr.

PEPSIN AND CALCIUM LACTOPHOS. . .
- *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Calcium Lactophosphate* . . . 2 gr.

PEPSIN AND CHARCOAL . . . . . .
- *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 gr.

One before and after meals.

PEPSIN, CHARCOAL AND SODA . . . . .
- *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Charcoal* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 3 gr.

PEPSIN AND CHARCOAL WITH MAGNESIA AND GINGER . . . . . .
- *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Charcoal* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Magnesia Calc.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ginger* . . . . . 1 gr.

One before and after meals and at bedtime.

PEPSIN AND IRON . . . . . .
- *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Iron Pyrophosphate* . . . . . 2 gr.

POTASS. CHLORATE (with Lemon), 2 and 3 grains.

POTASS. CHLORATE (with Vanilla), 2, 3 and 5 grains.
One as often as may be required.

POTASS. CHLORATE (with Wintergreen), 4 grains.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND AMMONIUM MURIATE . . . . . .
- *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Tolu* . . . . . 1-10 m.
- *Oil Anise* . . . . . 1-20 m.

One as often as may be required.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND COCAINE . .
- *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Cocaine Muriate* . . . . . 1-12 gr.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND CUBEB . . .
- *Cubeb* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Oil Sassafras* . . . . . 1-10 m.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND GUAIAC . .
- *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Resin Guaiac* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-8 gr.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE, 5 grains.

POTASSIUM CITRATE, 3 grains.

Unofficial Lozenges.

POTASS. TARTRAS ACIDA . . . . . *Cream Tartar* . . . . . *3 gr.*

RED GUM.

Astringent, styptic, antiseptic.

This lozenge is admirably adapted and effective as a remedy in all cases of relaxed uvula, inflamed mucous membranes and bronchial tubes, ulcerated sore mouth and gums, and its local action as an astringent, styptic and antiseptic is most marked. Its peculiar styptic effect upon all mucous surfaces, particularly the fauces, deadens the sensibilities, thus sheathing and producing a soothing, calmative effect, lessening the tendency to cough and relieving the soreness.

Dissolve one slowly in the mouth every two or three hours.

RHUBARB, AROMATIC . . . . . *Rhubarb* . . . . . *2 gr.*; *Oil Peppermint* . . . . . *1-10 m.*; *Aromatic Powder* . . . . . *1 gr.*

RHUBARB AND GINGER . . . . . *Rhubarb* . . . . . *2 gr.*; *Ginger* . . . . . *1 gr.*

RHUBARB, GINGER AND SODA . . . . *Rhubarb* . . . . . *2 gr.*; *Ginger* . . . . . *1 gr.*; *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . *2 gr.*

Carminative, stimulant, antacid.

One or two before or after meals, or, as a regular daily remedy, take one three times a day.

RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA . . . . . *Rhubarb* . . . . . *2 gr.*; *Magnesia* . . . . . *2 gr.*

ROSE LEAF AND ALUM . . . . . *Red Rose Leaf* . . . . . *1 gr.*; *Alum* . . . . . *1 gr.*

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL . . . . . *Santonin* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*; *Calomel* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*

For adults, one at night; for children, half of one as often.

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL WITH CHOCOLATE . . . . . *Santonin* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*; *Calomel* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*; *Sweet Chocolate* . . . . . *19 gr.*

For adults, one at night; for children, one-half or one-fourth.

SANTONIN AND CHOCOLATE . . . . . *Santonin* . . . . . *1 gr.*; *Sweet Chocolate* . . . . . *19 gr.*

For adults, one at night; for children, one-half or one-fourth.

SANTONIN AND PODOPHYLLIN . . . . . *Santonin* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*; *Resin Podophyllin* . . . . . *1-20 gr.*

SODIUM BENZOATE COMP., NO. 1 (Dr. Q. C. Smith) . . . . . *Sodium Benzoate* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*; *Santonin* . . . . . *1-48 gr.*; *Ext. Cubeb* . . . . . *1-12 gr.*; *Marshmallow* . . . . . *2 gr.*; *Saccharine* . . . . . *1-4 gr.*; *Black-Currant Paste, q. s. to* . *20 gr.*

SODIUM BENZOATE COMP., NO. 2 (Dr. Q. C. Smith) . . . . . *Sodium Benzoate* . . . . . *1-2 gr.*; *Apomorphine* . . . . . *1-48 gr.*; *Santonin* . . . . . *1-48 gr.*; *Ext. Cubeb* . . . . . *1-12 gr.*; *Marshmallow, Powd.* . . . . *2 gr.*; *Saccharine and Currant Paste, q. s.*

SPITTA'S. See *Coryza.*

SQUILL COMP. . . . . *Squill* . . . . . *1 1-2 gr.*; *Senega* . . . . . *1 1-2 gr.*; *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . *1-25 gr.*

Unofficial Lozenges.

SULPHUR COMP. (Dr. Q. C. Smith)

Sulphur	5 gr.
Cream Tartar	2 gr.
Ext. Ipecac	1-100 gr.
Ext. Capsicum	1-500 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-1000 gr.
Calcium Bisulphite	1-8 gr.

This admirable combination has recently excited considerable interest among the members of the medical profession. Its advantages as a gentle but efficient aperient and as a convenient, pleasant and active remedy for habitual constipation, will be at once apparent, and it will doubtless supplant many of the active drastic purgative remedies in general use.

One, two or three, to be slowly dissolved in the mouth soon after meals, will be sufficient to produce a gentle and pleasant action. We would suggest, in addition, that the patient, after the lozenge has dissolved, slowly drink a glass of water to increase the potency of the lozenge.

SULPHUR AND CREAM TARTAR

Washed Sulphur	5 gr.
Cream Tartar	15 gr.

Stimulant, laxative, anti-constipation.
One to four during the day.

TAR.

TOLU-ELM — *Balsam Tolu, Elm Bark and Rock Candy.*

WILD CHERRY

Morphine Sulphate	1-50 gr.
Ipecac	1-50 gr.
Kermes Mineral	1-4 gr.
Oil Bitter Almond	1-100 m.
Fluid Ext. Wild Cherry	1-10 m.
Tinct. Veratrum Viride	3-10 m.

WINTERGREEN.

WISTAR'S

Opium	1-10 gr.
Ext. Liquorice	2 gr.
Oil Anise	1-30 m.

BROOKLYN THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES.

No. 1.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE COMP.

Ammonium Muriate	2 gr.
Cubeb	1 gr.
Ext. Liquorice	6 gr.

For the cure of hoarseness, bronchial irritation, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, etc. These lozenges are specially adapted for public speakers, clergymen, singers and those who are affected by enfeebled vocal organs.

One may be dissolved slowly in the mouth before singing or speaking, or one every hour or two in cases of coughs, hoarseness and other affections of the lungs and throat.

No. 2.

COCAINE COMP.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate	1-10 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-24 gr.
Potassium Chlorate	3 gr.

SPECIALTIES.

ACETANILID COMP. POWDER.

Acetanilid . . . . . *70 parts*
Caffeine . . . . . *10 parts*
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . *20 parts*

This formula combines the nerve-sedative and analgesic properties of Acetanilid with the antacid, diuretic and stimulating properties of the Sodium Bicarbonate and Caffeine, and is therefore valuable in neuralgia and other forms of headache. As an adjunct in the treatment of various infectious and contagious diseases its value is established. It soothes the irritation, lessens the fever and allays pain.

Dose.—One to two grains, repeating if necessary.

ACID BORIC, C. P. (in Impalpable Powder)

IN THE TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA.

At a meeting of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, held at Titusville, Pa., in May, 1882, a paper was read by Dr. CHARLES S. TURNBULL, of Philadelphia, entitled, "Powdered Acid Boric in the Treatment of Chronic Purulent Inflammation of the Middle Ear (Otorrhœa)," from which we quote:

"A most gratifying experience in the use of powdered acid boric in the treatment of chronic purulent inflammation of the tympanal mucous membrane, the constant symptom of which is otorrhœa, has induced me to consider the antiseptic, or what might be more accurately termed the *dry method* of treatment. The marked success that I have met with induces me to advocate its use in this most frequent form (in this country) of aural disease.

"Anything new in therapeutics, especially as a means of combating that most frequent of aural symptoms, 'otorrhœa,' must call for immediate and specific attention, not only on account of its practical worth, but also for the greater power it gives every physician to control—yes, cure—what hitherto has been generally considered an incurable (symptom of a) disease of the middle ear.

"*Chronic* purulent inflammation of the middle ear continues its work of destruction year in and year out, gradually corroding the contents of the middle ear and seriously compromising the functions of its appendages. Upon these delicate parts, covered by an inflamed or ulcerated mucous membrane (which, it must be remembered, acts the part of the periosteum), all sorts of foreign material collect, and these, with the

added irritation from fermenting discharges (caused by the high temperature of the parts, collections of bacteria, etc.), increase the fire of inflammation, which burns fiercely, and the mucous membrane, in defence of itself, pours out a copious secretion.

"To remedy these affections general surgery has done little, so that in many instances medical men are glad to get rid of 'patients with running ears,' and this, added to the prejudices in the minds of the community at large, and in some of the profession, too, as to the injurious effect of healing or 'drying up,' as it is termed, discharges from the ear, has caused this affection, through ignorance or apathy, to be much neglected.

"BEZOLD conceived the idea that acid boric had failed on account of the powder used. He therefore procured *acid boric in an impalpable powder* and, when he began *packing the meatus tightly* with it, obtained excellent results.

"Since BEZOLD'S paper, BUCKNER speaks highly of the powdered acid in the otorrhœas, and Dr. J. O. GREEN also recommended BEZOLD'S treatment, which he had used extensively in the meantime.

"From that time to the present, with but few exceptions, the treatment recommended by BEZOLD and GREEN was given a trial; but, although POLITZER, of Vienna, recommended it highly, and CASSELLS, of Glasgow, did the same thing, no one was satisfied that the plan of treatment was particularly efficacious or to be preferred to many others.

"The great mistake, as I have discovered, was in the fact of many experimenters not having observed BEZOLD'S instructions—namely, that the *acid boric must be nicely powdered.*

"The ear is not to be syringed at all; it should be cleansed with absorbent cotton.

"According to the character of the intratympanal secretion am I guided in the introduction of the antiseptic powder; hence especial note must be made of the exact variety of the discharge as regards color, odor, consistency, etc.

"As the cleansing procedure is more or less apt to provoke reflex coughing, it must be gently and carefully done; *in fact, the successful treatment of any case greatly depends upon the method of cleansing the meatus.* If it be carelessly done, more discharge is provoked, and an artificial eczema, aggravated by the powder used, defeats the objects sought by a thorough cleansing. The powder is to be poured into the speculum *ad libitum.* A little will drop through, but the bulk of the powder will remain in the speculum, and this will require displacing and *packing.* To hold the speculum still and pack down the powder without causing pain from the edges of the speculum is no easy procedure. Force cannot be employed because by the pressure the edges of the speculum will cut; then, too, and suddenly, the mass moves, and whatever is used to thrust it down is apt to impinge, with more or less force, upon the delicate parts beneath. I use a thin steel probe with the point (about one line) bent at a right angle, and whilst the auricle and speculum are held immovable, the parts being illuminated with the head mirror (the head of patient unmoved from first position), I hug the inside wall of the speculum, and so can always tell when I am down to its lower orifice. As the powder is filled into the meatus through the speculum, it is *packed,* layer upon layer, not tightly but firmly; meanwhile, I gradually withdraw the speculum until it reaches the mouth of the meatus. Here I insert a light pledget of cotton, only to be worn for six or eight hours (until bedtime), and then to be withdrawn and not again introduced.

"My directions to my patients are to permit, in fact, endeavor to have, all the powder possible remain within the meatus. If any moisture be felt, sop (that is, wipe by pressing) the mass, and soak out the discharge with absorbent cotton or dry thin linen, but do not disturb the powder.

From the moment this agent is used all odor, even from the most fetid discharges, ceases, and, unless the discharge be extraordinarily profuse, never returns. No reaction ensues if filled into the meatus as I have directed.

"Of course, the mechanical deafness caused by the foreign mass in the meatus was sometimes complained of, but this was gladly endured when explained as only of a temporary nature.

"Oftentimes one packing was enough. In other cases the packed powder was washed out, by discharge, in a few days; but I persevered, and have always been rewarded for my trouble in filling and repacking. If the discharge ceases and leaves a hardened mass or powder, etc., filling the meatus, it must be removed, but not by force nor by syringing. It must be softened by the instillation of warm *fluid cosmoline* (petroleol), which has the charming recommendation of not becoming rancid by heat, etc. I have been compelled to require my patients for whom the powdered acid boric has been prescribed to bring with them the substance procured for inspection, since druggists, as a rule, unless according to special agreement, dispense a powder, so called, composed for the greater part of crystals of the acid. When properly powdered, no particles can be felt, and in dipping the finger into such a mass the sensation can hardly be said to be that of touch; the impression is that of powdered soapstone, such as is used by glove- and shoemakers."

ALKA-THYPTOL.

(LIQUOR EUCALYPTUS COMP.—ALKALINE.)

This preparation represents the purified active principles of Eucalyptus, Mentha Arvensis, Thyme, Gaultheria, in combination with Sodium Biborate, Sodium Benzoate and Glycerine.

Alka-Thyptol is intended solely for the convenience and use of the physician, surgeon, dentist and all specialists, and, being of an alkaline reaction, it is particularly adapted to meet the requirements of those physicians engaged in nose and throat work as a specialty.

The indications for Alka-Thyptol are the same as for Thyptol, as the two preparations are similar, with the exception that the Alka-Thyptol is alkaline, while the Thyptol is acid.

AMYLOPSIN—ANIMAL DIASTASE.

Possibly no form of indigestion has proved more troublesome or more common than that known as amylaceous dyspepsia, arising from an inability to digest the starchy elements of food, and which is not relieved by any of the various preparations of pepsin, the physician requiring in such cases an agent acting directly upon the excess of starchy matter, the most effective form of which agent is to be found in the starch-converting ferment of the pancreatic juice obtained from the pig and other domestic animals.

This principle, known as Animal Diastase (Amylopsin), which we have succeeded in isolating and offer to the medical profession in an available form, promises to occupy a most important place in physiologic medication, as it acts exclusively upon amylaceous substances and is the substance provided by nature for the purpose of digesting starch, and when properly prepared and purified, as with our product, will convert the starchy portions of food (bread, potatoes, etc.) into sugar and

dextrine, which are readily soluble and consequently in a form capable of being immediately assimilated.

Hyperacidity of the digestive tract is a common condition, depending largely upon the character of food taken and following an excessive proportion of carbohydrates, resulting in the presence in the system of a superabundance of acids—lactic, acetic, succinic—together with ethylic alcohol; but as it is not advisable, except in rare instances, that these carbohydrates should be eliminated from the dietary, the physician is confronted with the necessity of supplying a medicament which shall aid in converting and preparing this excess of carbohydrates for assimilation, and with this Animal Diastase, or Amylopsin, at hand the patient may be given starchy food products in moderation, with a reasonable assurance of decided benefit, and that little difficulty will be experienced in the way of intestinal or amylaceous indigestion.

While Diastase has been exploited in various forms, and this product (Amylopsin) resembles in many respects that form obtained from barley, Animal Diastase will be found infinitely preferable for administration on account of its animal origin and the fact that its amyloptic activity remains unimpaired by age, while Vegetable Diastase, unless recently prepared, is of uncertain value.

For convenience of administration, we have prepared Animal Diastase in the form of Powder-Capsules of two and one-half and five grains each and in tablets of two grains each, a dose of which will give almost immediate relief from that discomfort frequently experienced after eating hot biscuits, cakes, waffles, etc., and should be taken immediately after meals; for children, one-half this quantity should be given.

One-half a tablet, crushed and mixed with a small quantity of water or milk, will be found of great service to infants being fed upon the various infant foods so largely used, nearly all of which contain large quantities of starch and are difficult of digestion in certain cases, the Amylopsin to be added only when there is evidence that a portion of the food has remained undigested.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC TABLETS (Effervescing).

(POTASSIUM AND LITHIUM SALICYLATES)[1]

Each tablet contains 3 1-2 grains of the combined salts in proper proportions.

The excellence of acid salicylic and the salicylates as remedies for gout and rheumatism—as antipyretics and anodynes—is now so well established that they are almost universally held to be specifics. But the use of these medicaments (especially acid salicylic) in suitable doses has hitherto not been free, in a certain number of cases, from effects unpleasant enough in very delicate subjects to render any adequate treatment by such means impracticable, or at least disagreeable. It is true that these effects (ringing in the ears, gastric disturbances) are chiefly the result of the use of acid salicylic alone. The salts are not nearly so objectionable in this regard except in a very few cases, where there must be unusual susceptibility. They have, besides, some merits which the acid does not possess, are milder in action with as much power, seeming to combine the strength of a specific remedy with the agreeable properties of the alkaline elements.

1 Copyrighted, 1897, by John Wyeth & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.

In these effervescing tablets we have, we believe, adopted a means of minimizing the objection just referred to. Acid carbonic, which is an ingredient of their compositiou, has a sedative influence upon the digestive organs. It renders the assimilation of these salts easy and effective, and controls the irritant action of any portion of acid salicylic set free during digestion by neutralizing an excess. This excess is to be avoided, if possible, for it is almost certain that the ringing in the ears is directly caused by too large quantities of acid salicylic entering the blood current in a short space of time and finding their way to the auditory centres.

It is, however, not solely on this account that we have thought it best to unite the salicylates, in an effervescing mixture, with acid carbonic. A tablet so prepared, dropped in a little water, effervesces briskly, making a sparkling draught that, besides possessing the various useful properties just mentioned, is easy for the most susceptible to take. In this way, too, the dosage (always a matter of precision if good results with the salicylates are to be certain) can be conveniently and exactly regulated. In rheumatism and gout two of these tablets should be given every two hours. In cases of fever and pain it is best to take several at the very beginning of the attack, or one at short intervals, until the trouble subsides. It is well known, of course, that to prevent relapses in acute rheumatism the remedy must not be at once discontinued when the joint affection ceases, but should be given continuously for several days until the possibility of a recurrence of the malady is over.

As regards the value of the salicylates in gout and rheumatism, medical men are practically of one opinion. "It would be superfluous," says Prof. VULPIAN, of Paris, in his "Essais" on these salts, "to add that they are efficacious in acute articular rheumatism and in gout, as there is complete unanimity on this point among physicians." (*Bull. de Thérapeutique*, t. c, p. 97.) Another high authority says, "STRICKER, having first proclaimed the specific powers of acid salicylic in rheumatism, was immediately supported by the concurrent opinions of other physiciaus"—LEONHARDI-ASTER, BAELZ, CAVAFY, TALFOURD JONES, CLARK, of New York—all of whom signalized the remarkable action of this medicament in rheumatic and gouty affections. With regard to the sodium salicylate, the facts reported by SÉE, OULMONT, HARDY, JACCOUD, GUENEAU DE MUSSY and numerous others are absolutely unchallenged. The rapid and almost certain action of this salt in relieving the pain of rheumatism, the disease of the joiuts, renders its power indisputable. This remedy is a specific for acute articular rheumatism. (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Dict. de Thérapeutique*, t. iv, p. 513.) Lastly, their opinions are shared by the greatest names in contemporary medical science—by SENATOR (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1875, p. 460), SCHMIEDEBERG (*Arzneimittellehre*, p. 120), BRUNTON (*Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, p. 629), STRUMPELL (*Practice*, p. 908).

The remarkable efficacy, in truth, of the salicylates is not alone due to their power to reduce fever and allay pain, but to a property, possessed more especially by these salts and the iodides, of rapidly finding their way into the tissues and fluid and serous cavities (joints, pleura, peritoneum), so that the disease, if it be in such parts, is attacked in its most intricate recesses. In truth, soon after the dose is taken, it is possible to find a large portion of it in the fluid and tissues of the joints and pleura, a fact conclusively demonstrated by LEUCH (*Centralblatt für kl. Medicin*, 1890, p. 833) aud by Prof. ROSENBACH (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1890, p. 813). This is a fortunate property, for rheumatism, as nobody doubts to-day, is a zymotic disease, that is, caused by a germ; and in order to extirpate such a malady from the system it is necessary to bring the disease and its remedy into intimate contact. According to Prof. VULPIAN, the salicylates, without being strictly speaking antiseptics, possess some

especial power in destroying the rheumatic poison, though it is not known on what properties this power depends. The fact, however, as Prof. SENATOR says, is well established in practice. (*Loc. cit.*, p. 461.) The various salicylates have much the same properties one as another, except that the Lithium salt seems to succeed better in old cases of rheumatism and in gonorrhœal rheumatism, a very troublesome form. (*Comptes-rendus de l'Acad.*, 1886.). Prof. SÉE succeeded with these salts in that most obstinate rheumatic affection, *rheumatoid arthritis difformans*, which, as has been shown recently, has its peculiar germ. (*Bull. de l'Acad. de Méd.*, t. xlii, p. 736.) He, as well as others, likewise tried them successfully in acute inflammatory rheumatism, in lumbago (in which they are admirable remedies), in chorea, gout, acute and chronic neuralgia of various kinds, and in cystitis. His conclusions are as follows:

1. The cessation of pain in rheumatic inflammation took place in from ten to twelve hours, this phenomenon being constant.
2. In the joints the disease yields in from one to three days.
3. Movement in the limbs returns on the third day.
4. The fever diminishes with the pain.

The febrifuge properties of the salicylates are very remarkable. Hence their successful use not only in acute rheumatism, but in general fevers as well—typhoid, intermittent, the hectic of phthisis, etc. SENATOR reports fifty cases of the last kind, in which a salicylate did distinct good. In ten cases of intermittent fever he obtained even better results. The salicylates are well borne by children and have been successfully tried in the intermittent of childhood by ZIELEWICZ, who reports two hundred and fifty cases. (*Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift*, 41, 1879.)

In addition to their febrifuge properties the salicylates facilitate the excretion of bile and render it of thinner consistence. They tend, therefore, to prevent the formation of gall-stones. They have been used advantageously by Dr. SABUCEDO, of Havana, in yellow fever. As they likewise prevent the excretion of sugar by the liver, they are often of great value in diabetes. (*Union Médicale*, 1881; HAIG, *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, 1889.)

In relieving pain the salicylates are not only efficient but safe. Prof. SÉE has employed them with marked success in the pains of locomotor ataxia. They are very useful in migraine (BRUNTON), in neuralgia, in sciatica and tic douloureux. They have also been recommended by two eminent gynæcologists—BATELLE and SABATOUSKI—in dysmenorrhœa, an affection in which, *a priori*, they might be supposed efficacious.

The lithium salicylate, besides being as efficacious in gout and rheumatism as the other salicylates, is particularly valuable in catarrh of the urinary organs. In these cases it has a marked effect in diminishing the fetidity of the urine, in relieving pain, and in increasing the excretion of nitrogenous products. In gout it is eminently indicated in cases where the attacks are presumably due to a condition of this kind, to the so-called uric-acid diathesis, or the tendency on the part of the organism to accumulate nitrogen in excessive quantities in the blood. In cases of rheumatism of an obstinate type the lithium salicylate is believed by Prof. VULPIAN to be superior to the others. (*Bull. de l'Acad.*, 1886, xiv.) There are some interesting empirical uses of these salts reported from various sources. For instance, Dr. ABBOTT, of Boston, has cured by their means a case of pericarditis supervening on inflammatory rheumatism (*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, 1886); Dr. THEOBALD, of Baltimore, cites a case in which the salicylates brought about in a few days a cure of plastic iritis of rheumatic origin (*Maryland Med. Journal*, 1886); a French physician reports three cases of ophthalmic neuralgia in which, under two-grain doses of these salts, the pain rapidly ceased (*Nouveaux Remèdes*, p. 117, 1880). It might be added that the salicylates are indicated

in gastro-intestinal catarrh and certain forms of dyspepsia—namely, that of gouty origin. In the latter it has been used with good results by Prof. GUBLER and others.

From the foregoing observations it is clear that the applications of acid salicylic and the sodium salicylate to the treatment of rheumatic, gouty and other morbid states are attested by an immense clinical experience. In the combination now submitted to the profession we avail ourselves of the superior qualities of the potassium and lithium bases. The potassium salicylate and the lithium salicylate, as combined with an effervescing salt, especially, are more effective as remedies, as they are more pleasing in administration than the sodium salicylate. A potassium salt is more diffusible than a corresponding sodium salt; more important still, it has far greater diuretic property, as it has far more power to secure excretion of the unoxidized products of the retrograde nitrogenous metamorphosis. In the passage of the potassium and sodium salts respectively through the kidneys, it is well known that the sodium combinations are less soluble, and therefore escape less readily, while they tend more greatly to form concretions. On the other hand, the potassium combinations are readily soluble, and as they increase the outward flow of urine, tend to dilute it and flush out the urinary passages. These considerations, therefore, justify us in substituting the potassium combination for the sodium and in claiming for it superior utility.

Since the time of GARROD, who first made known the antirheumatic quality of lithium, the salts of this base have been much employed in the treatment of rheumatic and gouty affections and in cases where a more abundant excretion of the products of nitrogenous waste was desired. As the local deposition of sodium urate is one of the essential conditions of the gouty attack, so it is necessary to the most successful employment of acid salicylic and its congeners that they be combined with potassium and lithium bases. The lithium base has, since GARROD'S time, been the most popular of the combinations, because of its greater diuretic property, its higher oxidizing power, and superior secretory activity.

In the combination of the potassium and lithium salicylates with an effervescing mixture, we secure their solution in water as the acid carbonic is liberated from its association with a base. The presence of the gas in its nascent state promotes the action of the salicylates, while it favors the reception and facilitates the absorption of acid and bases. It follows from these considerations that our combination of Potassium and Lithium Salicylates, in the form now offered to the profession, presents many advantages over the sodium salicylate, or over other acids and bases, notwithstanding, as we have fully stated, the sodium salt has occupied so large a space in the therapeutical expedients applied in the treatment of the various affections to which they are adapted.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—In attacks of acute rheumatism or gout two or three tablets should be taken every two, three or four hours, according to the severity of the joint pain and inflammation and the range of temperature. To prevent attacks of these affections, or to lessen excessive acidity of the urine, or to act as diuretics in various inflammatory diseases alluded to above, or to secure dilution of the urine and maintain a neutral or alkaline state of this secretion in chronic or Bright's disease, two or three tablets may be taken, dissolved in sufficient water, three times a day. The degree of dilution in water should be determined in part by the particular object in view. For the treatment of such acute affections as rheumatism and gout, only the quantity of water to secure the necessary ease of administration may be made use of; but when the acidity of the urine is to be lessened, or an active diuretic action is to be secured, the proportion of water should be considerably larger.

ANTISEPTIC CONES.

ANTISEPTIC, ANODYNE.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR LOCAL APPLICATIONS TO ALLAY THE INFLAMMATION AND IRRITATION CAUSED BY THE BITE AND STING OF MOSQUITOES, FLIES, GNATS, ETC.

Recognizing a universal need during the summer months in all northern countries, and during almost the entire year in southern climates, of a remedy in convenient, clean and compact form which will quickly and effectually allay all poisonous, irritating and smarting effect caused by the bites and stings of gnats, flies, ticks, mosquitoes, ants, fleas, spiders and, in fact, the innumerable list of insects which attack the human family, we have prepared this cone—composed of such chemicals, germicides, antiseptics and anodynes as are well known to be repulsive and antagonistic to this class of pests.

The cones are particularly designed to rapidly and effectually allay the irritation and swelling of the surfaces after one has been bitten or stung, and to counteract the poisonous effect, which in many cases develops into very serious and painful sores, frequently leading to blood-poisoning; or they will subdue in a moment, by one or two thorough applications, that annoying irritation and swelling caused by a mosquito bite, relieving one of the persistent desire to scratch and further inflame the surfaces. A light application of the cone to the face, neck and hands will prove almost a perfect barrier to their attacks.

These cones contain the best known non-poisonous antiseptics in combination with anodynes and healing remedies, also such chemical insecticides as will repel further attacks. The cones can be carried about one's person without danger of melting or of soiling the clothing, and thus always be at hand for immediate application. The cones are in no sense caustic or corrosive and are not injurious to the skin, no matter how frequently or extensively they are used or how thoroughly rubbed into the surfaces.

Apart from their convenience and cleanliness they are more efficacious and speedy in their action than any of the well-known remedies, such as aqua ammonia, camphor, witch hazel, ointments, lotions, oils, etc.

Below are a few directions for application and use; but the many opportunities when they could be used with gratifying results, in relief and comfort from the many irritations of the skin, are so great that we will not endeavor to enumerate them.

DIRECTIONS.—Rub the affected parts thoroughly; repeat as often as may be necessary. To prevent the attacks of insects, the exposed parts —face, arms, hands, etc.—can be rubbed lightly.

The eruption caused by contact with poison ivy, poison oak or other poisonous plants, its irritation and spread, can be quickly subdued by frequent applications of the cone. It will also allay the pain of, and assist in healing, scratches caused by briars, thorns, cacti, wire-grass, etc.

On rubbing the cone over the affected part a sense of coolness, followed by a slight smarting, is experienced; in a few minutes the sensation is dissipated, and usually the pain dissappears. It is perfectly harmless, and can be used with safety on any part of the body.

When the cone is not in use, keep the holder tightly closed, otherwise the volatile nature of the cone will cause it to evaporate quickly.

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

This solution represents in proportionate combination the purified active principles of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Gaultheria, Mentha Arvensis and Baptisia Tinctoria, with sixteen grains of Acid Benzo-Boric and three grains of Acetanilid in each fluidounce.

Antiseptics possess the property of checking the origin and vital force of putrefactive processes—controlling those tendencies which convert organic material into deleterious products—the main uses being to protect the human body, both internally and externally, from causes which operate in a manner detrimental to life. Sanitation and hygiene have been greatly aided by the investigation of science and by a more exact knowledge of the operation of those agencies which are the fertile sources of contamination of air, water and food. The use of antiseptics may be said to promote cleanliness by establishing a greater power of resistance against opposing forces. To adapt this class of agents to the needs of our every-day life we must select those which are of vegetable origin and possess no corrosive property—such as can be freely used upon the skin, upon the internal parts of the body, and for the various purposes of toilet sanitation. Whilst the properties of these substances are positive in their character, they possess the additional advantage of being absolutely harmless. We may use them also as effective, agreeable deodorants, substituting the pleasing aroma of plants for the irritating and noxious fumes and gases of highly charged chemical disinfectants. They supply, also, balsamic and protecting lotions to wounds, sores, and eruptive processes, and greatly aid minor surgery in some of its most important operations.

Our Antiseptic Solution combines all of the most valuable antiseptics of the vegetable Materia Medica. With Thyme, Eucalyptus, Gaultheria, Mentha Arvensis, Baptisia Tinctoria, we combine both Acid Benzo-Boric and Acetanilid, which are most valuable on account of their highly detergent and healing as well as antiseptic qualities. It will be seen that the applicability of this Antiseptic Solution extends to a multitude of useful purposes, medical and domestic: the operations of surgery, for instance; in obstetrics and the gynæcological service; as an application to all mucous surfaces; in catarrhs of the throat, stomach and nasal cavities; in the discharges of leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa; as a deodorant in the emanations of fever, typhoid and others; in the ulcers and aphthæ of sore mouth; in controlling the fetor of excretions, checking fermentative dyspepsia, modifying diarrhœal and dysenteric discharge; in all the operations of dentistry, and in the conditions which arise from ordinary and excessive caries of the teeth; in brief, in all the numerous needs which fall to the daily experience of the physician and to the observation of the individual. It yields its properties to the senses, and differs from many so-called similars in not being so completely enfeebled by dilution as to be almost odorless and comparatively useless. Its use may be indicated as follows:

FOR THE SURGEON.—It may be used freely in solution or in full strength for its antiseptic and detergent properties in cases of *wounds*, *contusions*, *abscesses*, *open sores*, *indolent ulcers*, *etc.*, and always as a *surgical dressing*.

FOR THE PHYSICIAN —Given in teaspoonful doses, diluted with water, this solution will be found effective in relieving the symptoms of gastric and intestinal irritation—*catarrh*, *indigestion*, *flatulency*, *headache*, *etc.* It may also be *employed as a vehicle* for the administration of other indicated remedies, and as an *inhalant* in all throat and lung affections.

FOR THE DENTIST.—Combining antiseptic and deodorant properties,

and possessing an agreeable aromatic odor, it must prove an acceptable medicament for *dental operations*, and as a *mouth-wash and gargle.*

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.—It will be found a desirable household remedy; being *perfectly harmless* and producing a fragrant odor throughout the house, it is *adapted to a multiplicity of uses.* In all cases of illness its great value will be readily appreciated in the sick-room.

ADMINISTRATION.—*The dose* for an adult is one teaspoonful diluted with water, and this dose may be repeated at intervals of one to four hours, according to the directions of the attending physician. *For inhalation*, one or two tablespoonfuls are placed in hot water in a suitable vessel. *For local use* it may be used with hot water in the proportion of one to four.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—ALKALINE.

Each tablet contains Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Biborate, Sodium Benzoate, Sodium Salicylate, Sodium Chloride, Eucalyptol, Thymol, Menthol, Oil Wintergreen.

DIRECTIONS.—Dissolve one tablet in two fluidounces of warm water, and use as a spray or wash, to be sniffed up the nose by the patient morning and night.

This admirable combination has given such marked relief in so many cases of nasal catarrh and its complications that we have been induced to put up the solid ingredients in the form of solid tablets, so that the physician can direct his patient intelligently how to use them, and at the same time enable him to have the means, at all times, of preparing a perfectly fresh solution.

The solution, as prepared from these tablets, has also been found very agreeable and beneficial as a mouth wash, in cases of stomatitis and retraction of the gums, etc. It may also be used with benefit as a disinfecting and antiseptic cleansing wash for other mucous surfaces than the nasal mucous membrane. It is particularly useful in cases of dry catarrh with ozœna, as it destroys the disagreeable odor better than any other combination.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—ALKALINE (Improved).

(SEE PAGE 123—TABLET LIST.)

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—BERNAY—SMALL.

COMPRESSED AND MOULDED.

WHITE OR BLUE.

Each tablet contains

Corrosive Sublimate	*1 41-50 grains*
Acid Citric	*87-100 grain*

One tablet added to four ounces of water makes a one to one thousand solution.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—BERNAY—LARGE.

COMPRESSED AND MOULDED.

WHITE OR BLUE.

Each tablet contains

Corrosive Sublimate	*7 3-10 grains*
Acid Citric	*3 1-5 grains*

One tablet added to a pint of water makes a one to one thousand solution.

These tablets are rendered very soluble by combination with acid citric. As a smaller quantity of this is required to cause a solution of the mercury salt, the tablets are smaller than the usual antiseptic tablets.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—DR. C. G. CUMSTON.

WHITE OR PINK.

Each tablet contains

Mercury Cyanide	*7 1-2 grains*
Sodium Borate, C. P.	*15 grains*

These tablets are made over the formula as suggested by Dr. CHAS. G. CUMSTON in the *New York Medical Journal and Philadelphia Medical Journal*, September 26, 1903.

Mercury cyanide possesses all the derirable properties of the bichloride salt, but is devoid of its many objectionable features. It exerts no corroding or deleterious effect upon the most delicate instruments and preserves the integument of the hands of the operator and nurse in a soft and clean condition. Clinical trial has conclusively proven that its toxicity is no greater, and in all probability far less, than that of mercury bichloride.

A reprint of the article published by DR. CUMSTON *will be mailed on application.*

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—WILSON.

WHITE OR BLUE.

Each tablet contains

Hydrarg. Chlor. Corros.	*7.3 grains*
Ammonium Chloride	*7.7 grain*

The ammonium chloride hastens solubility and makes a permanent solution by preventing the decomposition of the bichloride and the deposition of calomel.

Dr. WILSON says (*Medical News*, Philadelphia, December 27, 1884), "To those medical men who desire to use this, the safest and best antiseptic agent, the tablets will prove of great use. They save the carrying about of bulky solutions; they make a solution which is mathematically correct as to its strength; they eliminate an element of danger, because the physician can carry the tablets about with him, making and using the solution when required, and throwing the unused portion away, thus avoiding the necessity of leaving a dangerous poison in the hands of irresponsible or ignorant people, or the necessity of bringing his solution at each visit; they will also be of use as a means of preparing disinfectant solutions, as a large amount of disinfecting material can be obtained in this way in a compact form."

Each tablet contains the requisite amount of corrosive sublimate to make a 1 to 1000 solution when added to a pint of water, which is the ordinary strength employed. For vaginal douching, urethral injections, etc., 1-2000 is the proper strength. By increasing or diminishing the amount of water, the strength of the solution may be altered at pleasure. For example:

One tablet to Oss = 1 in 500
One tablet to Oj = 1 in 1000
One tablet to Oiss = 1 in 1500

Elaborate experiments conducted by Drs. ARLOING, CORNEVIN and THOMAS, at Lyons, France, and by Dr. KOCH, at Berlin, and Dr. STERNBERG, of the U. S. A., prove that corrosive sublimate *is the most efficient germicitic agent known*, an aqueous solution of one part to five thousand being capable of destroying the resting-spores of bacilli, which are the most difficult of all forms of life to destroy. Hence these tablets give us one of the easiest and best methods of destroying typhoid-fever stools and preventing contagion. As a disinfectant, the solution possesses the great advantage of having no odor.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—YARROW—IMPROVED.

(SEE PAGE 124—TABLET LIST.)

ANTISEPTIC VAGINAL TAMPONS.

(SEE VAGINAL TAMPONS—ANTISEPTIC.)

ARGENOL.

A NEUTRAL ORGANIC SALT OF SILVER.

A brown salt of silver in small crystals, neutral, readily soluble in water or glycerine; contains ten per cent. of silver in organic combination. It is a powerful antiseptic, bactericide and alterative, devoid of irritating properties, and possesses to an unusual degree the power of penetrating the mucous membrane, which renders the salt exceptionally valuable in local treatment for urethritis, ulcers and affections of the eye, nose and throat.

ASTHMA CIGARETTES—ROBERT'S.

A certain relief, and often a cure, for the worst cases of asthma, bronchitis, chronic cough, catarrh, oppression of the chest, convulsive cough, angina pectoris, irritation of the bronchial tubes and throat, spasms of the œsophagus and stomach, shortness of breath, and all diseases and affections of the respiratory organs.

It is of the utmost importance that persons using them should inhale the smoke—that is, cause it to pass down to the lungs and air passages. This may be easily effected, after one or two trials, by drawing in the breath with the mouth full of smoke, then closing the mouth and respiring by the nostrils. This should be repeated as often as necessary until relief is obtained.

BEEF EXTRACT, LIQUID.

FOR THE RAPID AND CONVENIENT PREPARATION OF THE FINEST SOUPS.
A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR STOCK.

Every housekeeper will recognize how invaluable a well-made consommé or other clear soup is to a dinner—increasing the appetite, stimulating the digestive organs, and giving greater zest to the meal—yet experience teaches us how seldom even quite good cooks prepare them satisfactorily.

Appreciating what a boon, and how largely a beef-stock would be used —when assured it was made from choice portions of the beef, free from gelatine, unsurpassed in purity and delicacy of flavor—we have succeeded, after exhaustive and careful experiments, in preparing a Liquid Extract of Beef critically embracing all these essentials, aided by appliances and machinery necessary to insure not only the pure flavor of the beef, but containing in solution all the soluble nutrient salts, not possible with ordinary domestic utensils. The Liquid Extract of Beef, as manufactured by us, we believe, embodies every advantage claimed—purity, convenience, delicacy of flavor, with economy. We select only the freshest and finest parts of the bullock for use in this preparation, and soups, gravies and sauces made from our Liquid Extract of Beef will be found superior to those prepared by the most celebrated *chefs*.

It will be found to possess all the flavor and streugth of the finest beef, in a most concentrated form, and by its use all the highly-prized bouillons and consommés can be made in from three to five minutes, with very little trouble.

As a basis for making soups of every variety, aspic jelly, sauces, gravies, etc., our Liquid Extract of Beef cannot be excelled by that made by the most experienced cooks, and is in every way superior to any of the so-called extracts of beef or preparations of beef to be found in the market.

Owing to its extreme concentration, it will be found invaluable for tourists and travellers, camping-parties, etc., as it occupies but little space and requires only the addition of boiling water, pepper and salt to make a very palatable beef-tea or bouillon, which will be found to be the most refreshing drink obtainable when fatigued from over-exertion, etc.

BEEF, IRON AND WINE.

Each tablespoonful contains all the soluble salts of one ounce of prime lean Beef, two grains of Iron and Ammonium Citrate, and one-half ounce of matured Sherry Wine of the best quality, pleasantly flavored and aromatized.

In this preparation are combined the stimulant properties of wine and the nutriment of beef with the tonic powers of iron, the effect of which, on the blood, is so justly valued. For many cases in which there are pallor, weakness, palpitation of the heart, with much nervous disturbance—as, for example, where there has been much loss of blood, or during the recovery from wasting fevers—this article will be found especially adapted. The peculiar feature of this combination is that it combines nutriment with stimulus.

In the majority of cases, along with failure of strength, and indeed as one cause of that failure, there is an inability to digest nourishing food. Hence it is very desirable to furnish nourishment in a form acceptable to the stomach at the same time we excite this organ to action. On the other hand, wine stimulus, although needed, is ill borne if given by

itself, producing headache, excitement and other symptoms, which may be avoided by the addition of nutritious substance, such as the essence of beef.

Iron, also, can be taken in this way by the most delicate or sensitive woman or child, to whom it may be inadmissible as usually given. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of sudden exhaustion arising either from acute or chronic diseases, and it will prove a valuable restorative for all convalescents.

As a nutritive tonic, it would be indicated in the treatment of impaired nutrition, impoverishment of the blood, and in all of the various forms of general debility. Each tablespoonful contains the essence of one ounce of beef, with two grains of citrate of iron, dissolved in Sherry wine. With a view of making the article more palatable, a portion of the beef is, in the first place, partially roasted, as experience has shown that it is better borne by the stomach, and can be administered for a longer period when this is done.

We trust physicians will be careful to direct our manufacture of Beef, Iron and Wine, as numbers of persons make mixtures called by the same name and claiming equal merit. We can only say, the reputation of this medicine was created by our preparation, and it is almost exclusively prescribed by our leading physicians.

Dose —For adults, one tablespoonful between meals and when suffering from fatigue or exhaustion. For children the dose should be reduced according to age.

BEEF, IRON, WINE AND CINCHONA.

Beef, Iron and Wine, with ten grains Cinchona in each dessertspoonful.

The addition of Cinchona makes this an exceptionally fine tonic and stimulant, particularly beneficial in cases where there is general debility or indications of a malarial condition. As a tonic during the changes of the seasons, spring and fall, it is especially desirable, preventing that lassitude and languor incident to climatic changes.

BEEF JUICE.

A LIQUID PREPARATION OF THE CHOICEST BEEF, CONTAINING THE NUTRITIOUS ALBUMINOUS PRINCIPLES IN AN UNALTERED AND SOLUBLE FORM.

It is now, we think, generally recognized among physicians that beef extracts made by the Liebig process are utterly devoid of the valuable and nutritious albuminous constituents of meat, as these are coagulated and filtered out in the process of manufacture; and, in consequence, the most advanced medical practitioners to-day employ the commercial extract of meat only as a stimulant, fully realizing that it possesses no real nutritious properties. Recognizing this fact, we have, after continued and exhaustive experiments, succeeded in preparing the article which we offer as Wyeth's Beef Juice, for which we make the following claims:

FIRST.—That it contains all the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form, which fact may be readily demonstrated by mixing a small portion with an equal part of water in a test-tube or any convenient vessel, and gradually heating to the boiling point, when the albuminous principles will be coagulated.

SECOND.—That it contains the hæmoglobin of the meat unaltered, as

is evidenced by the bright arterial color of the preparation, and by the fact that it loses this color upon boiling, the hæmoglobin being precipitated with the albumin.

THIRD.—Clinical experience will demonstrate conclusively that this Beef Juice possesses the nutritive properties of the choicest beef to a higher degree than any extract of meat yet offered to the profession.

Physicians will find Wyeth's Beef Juice of great value as a strengthening diet in cases of consumption, nervous prostration, typhoid fever, debility, etc., and especially in convalescence. Beef tea prepared with it contains more nourishment than any other liquid preparation of meat, and, when properly seasoned, is more grateful and appetizing to the patient.

We do not claim, nor do we wish to give the impression, that our Beef Juice will replace the quantity of roast beef it represents, for it lacks one most important adjunct to the diet—the fibre, which cannot be held in solution; but we do believe that, for the invalid to whom solid food is not admissible, or to any one in health when ordinary food is not obtainable, it is the best substitute ever prepared, and should not be compared with ordinary beef extract, mutton broth, chicken soup or other forms of liquid food so frequently administered. While we admit that our Beef Juice does not fully replace meat, owing to the absence of fibre, it will, if administered diluted with water, stimulate with a very marked allied nutrient advantage, much more quickly than the same amount of roast beef, rendering it of much more value in many conditions which medical men will quickly appreciate. When given with a biscuit or cracker to persons who can take solid food, it will, to a great degree, compensate for the lack of beef fibre.

It will be found very helpful and strengthening to delicate women, lessening the strain and effort incident to social, domestic and other duties—a teaspoonful, given in half a glass of water, with a cracker, stimulating and giving strength without causing after-depression. Professional and business men suffering from the effects of overwork, mental anxiety, etc., will find that a half teaspoonful, taken in half a glass of iced water at intervals during the day and upon retiring, will relieve fatigue of mind and body. A teaspoonful in water, taken with a biscuit or cracker, in case of delay or omission of the regular meal, will prove a grateful substitute in such an emergency, far more useful than a glass of wine, stimulating almost as quickly and more permanently, without the languor and exhaustion following alcoholic stimulation.

The traveler, by sea or land, will find Wyeth's Beef Juice invaluable, relieving fatigue when other food is not available or cannot be retained; it will, in most cases, relieve seasickness, as in many cases it overcomes and controls nausea. Even young children will be greatly benefited by ten to twenty drops of Wyeth's Beef Juice added to their usual food. While it is a Beef Juice pure and simple, and cannot possibly prove harmful, the physician should always be consulted before administering it to young children, even as a food.

There is no *substitute* for wine or spirits so valuable or efficacious as this Beef Juice. It is borne by the most sensitive stomach, giving tone and strength and enabling one, in a short time, to take other food. Habitual drinkers will find a teaspoonful, taken in iced water, will afford great help in overcoming the desire for alcoholic stimulants.

CAUTION.—As the valuable albuminous elements are rendered insoluble by extreme heat, this preparation should only be mixed with iced or lukewarm water, and never with water at the boiling point.

Dose.—In cases of debility, nervous prostration, convalescence, etc., one-half to one teaspoonful in a half tumblerful of iced or lukewarm water.

BEEF PEPTONE—PURIFIED.

GRANULAR POWDER, SOLUBLE, NEUTRAL.

This is a pure type of Beef Peptone, carefully prepared, as insuring strength and purity.

BORACETANILE.

ACETANILID AND ACID BORIC.

Acetanilid and acid boric, being much alike in physical properties and in antiseptic action, combine excellently in the form of a powder, which is now favorably known as a soothing, non-irritant and efficient dressing for lacerated and incised wounds, ulcers, sores and any other injury that requires a bland but effective application. The present preparation contains these two ingredients, finely powdered, in the proportion of *twenty-five* parts of acetanilid to *seventy-five* parts of acid boric.

Acetanilid is a substance of neutral reaction, belonging, chemically, to the anilines, and occurring in white, odorless crystals of silky appearance, soft to the touch and not disagreeable in taste. It is soluble in one hundred and eighty-nine parts of cold water, but freely so in hot water and alcohol. Being a non-toxic, it possesses, both locally and internally employed, anodyne and febrifuge properties, which render it of the greatest utility in surgery and medicine. Acid boric, like acetanilid, is non-irritant, being very feebly acid in reaction. It occurs in brilliant, white, odorless scales, soluble in water and alcohol. It is very destructive to low vegetations, and is much used in Sweden to preserve meat and milk from spoiling.

It is evident that in physical properties these two remedies are exceptionally valuable. Their being *odorless* is an obvious advantage in susceptible cases, and, above all, in a dressing intended for syphilitic ulcers, chancres, mucous patches and various other venereal affections that require surgical treatment. In this class of cases acetanilid alone has been much used by BODAMER at the German Hospital of Philadelphia, with most admirable results. (*Med. News*, March 10, 1894.) As a dressing for chancroid it is recommended by LIEBREICH as superior to iodoform. (*Encyklopädie d. Therapie*, i, 28.) Another surgeon, Dr. CASTLE, of Cincinnati, writes that he has had gratifying results with acetanilid in treating ulcers of syphilitic origin, chancroids and injuries in general. (*Med. News*, 1894, ii, 303.) Others might be cited if it were necessary, but an odorless dressing for venereal sores is obviously so important a desideratum as to need no more extended notice here.

As an antiseptic dressing for wounds, acetanilid was introduced by LIEBREICH and LANGGAARD. (*Arzneiverordnungs Lehre, Artikel "Antifebrin."*) They, as well as GUTTMAN (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1887, p. 643), found it an efficient and non-irritating application. It was employed as a fine powder, which, strewn over a wound, "forms a covering under which granulation goes on rapidly without any inflammatory reaction . . . and scarcely any pus." Dr. KRIEGER, another German surgeon, had equally good results with acetanilid in a series of cases. "Incised wounds treated with this powder healed by primary intention, and superficial wounds without pus or sloughing." (*Centralblatt für kl. Med.*, 1886, p. 764.)

In America, acetanilid has been extensively employed as a surgical dressing. Dr. BODAMER reports admirable results in cases of ulcerations, sinuses, the lacerated wounds of workingmen, where dust and oil, by

getting into the wound, may keep an injury from healing. In such cases a layer of powdered acetanilid and acid boric will protect the wound from the entrance of irritating particles, and allow granulation to go on, without it being necessary to resort to enforced rest on the part of the patient. Cases of this kind are very frequent in our manufacturing towns, and it is fortunate, therefore, that the surgeon can avail himself of a remedy of peculiar convenience and efficiency. For all such injuries, according to Dr. BODAMER, acetanilid "is a non-irritant dressing, with antiseptic, anæsthetic and strongly desiccant properties." (*Loc. cit.*, p. 270.) According to CASTLE, "it is efficient, antiseptic, stimulant, non-irritating, non-toxic, odorless, clean, easy to wash from the surface of a wound and the surrounding skin, desiccant and hæmostatic." (*Loc. cit.*, p. 363.) Dr. ALLEN, who prefers acetanilid to iodoform, says, "It is antiseptic, hæmostatic, stimulant, desiccant and also a powerful analgesic." (*Med. Bulletin*, 1895, xvii.) He combines it usually with acid boric. Dr. HARREL, who has had much experience with acetanilid, deems it superior to acid carbolic, and even to mercury bichloride, for its bland, unirritating properties." (*Med. News*, 1893, ii.) Its powerful action, too, is well demonstrated by Dr. KNOWLES, who cured by its means a severe case of cervical fistula (*Med. News*, 1894, ii, p. 419), and by EDWARDS, who employed it in a variety of cases—tuberculous abscesses, amputation of the breast, gunshot wound, lithotomy, ulcerations, fissures, etc.—with "most gratifying results. (*Southern Cal. Practitioner*, 1895, p. 306)

The antiseptic powers of acetanilid, that can be deduced from the above experience of a practical kind, have been investigated in the laboratory by PENZOLTZ (*Archiv für exp. Path. und Pharmakol.*), by LIEBREICH and by FROTHINGHAM and PRATT (*American Journ. of the Med. Sciences*, August, 1895). The result may be summed up in the words of LIEBREICH (*Encyklopädie d. Therapie*, i, 28) and FROTHINGHAM, that, although acetanilid is not, strictly speaking, a germicide, it is a "powerful antiseptic," and superior, according to the former authority, to iodoform. In other words, it suspends the activity of bacteria, and prevents in an especial degree the growth of pus-producing germs.

The anodyne properties of acetanilid are justly vaunted, and have been demonstrated by considerable clinical and experimental experience. We may infer from a case of SCHAPER, of supraorbital neuralgia cured, that this remedy has unusual analgesic power. (*Militärärtzliche Zeitschrift*, 1888, p. 164.) In the laboratory this action has been established by PODANOWSKI. (*Bull. gén. de Thérap.*, 1888, ii, 271.) According to this observer, acetanilid is a "powerful anodyne," an opinion supported by another authority, WEILL. (*Ibid.*, 1887, i, p. 166.) The testimony on this point, indeed, is abundant and thoroughly convincing. (EULENBURG, *Real. Encyklopädie*, 1894, i, p. 648.) It acts locally as well as internally.

Locally applied, it is very efficient in angina *tonsillaris*, relieving the cough and making swallowing more easy. (SAHLI, *Correspondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aertze*, 1884, 374.) It was used by the same authority in diphtheritis with good effects. In that extremely painful affection of old age, senile gangrene, it is almost certain in action. DEMIEVILLE, who recommends it strongly in this disease, had excellent results in checking the attacks of pain. (*Revue méd. de la Suisse rom.*, 1887, p. 317.) In other diseases, marked by painful "crises" and ulcerative processes, in *caries*, *ostitis*, *nasal polypi*, *hæmorrhoids*, etc., it is a remedy of power. In diseases of the skin it has been tried and warmly recommended by DEMIEVILLE (*loc. cit.*) and by NEWTH (*Lancet*, 1889, i, p. 681.) For urticaria, erythema, psoriasis, herpes, erysipelas, the application of finely powdered acetanilid is a remedy of most favorable action.

In all these cases, as well as in surgical dressings, acid boric, though

not so powerful nor so much employed as acetanilid, is calculated to increase the efficiency and bland, unirritating action of this powder. It is especially useful in gargles, in the affections of the throat referred to above, such as angina *tonsillaris*, and in diphtheritis and sore throat. In cases of gangrene and wounds it is an efficient remedy by itself, and, in conjunction with acetanilid, a thoroughly reliable preparation.

For the convenience of physicians boracetanile is furnished in two-ounce bottles, fitted with a sprinkler top; also in one-pound bottles.

BORATED THYMOL COMP. SOLUTION.

(SEE SOLUTION BORATED THYMOL COMP.)

BOROGLYCERIDE (50-per-cent. Solution).

Boroglyceride, occasionally called Glyceryl-Borate, is a compound of acid boric and glycerine. It has for some time been regarded as a very valuable antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorant—arresting fermentation and putrefaction.

Boroglyceride is especially adapted for surgical dressings, having the peculiar properties of an antiseptic—healing and particularly soothing—thus possessing in many cases a decided superiority over iodoform, acid carbolic or acid salicylic.

Boroglyceride promotes the rapid healing of wounds, sores and the drying up of suppurating surfaces, such as vaginitis, purulent ophthalmia, otorrhœa, etc.

Its excellent results in the treatment of ulcers caused by burns, and others which are foul and unhealthy, are too well-known for us to more than mention the fact.

It combines readily with acid carbolic, chrysarobin, atropine, morphine, etc., and may be applied locally in a great number of skin diseases and affections of the eye.

Used as an ointment, with vaseline, it is particularly adapted to the treatment of eczema, impetigo, prurigo and non-syphilitic psoriasis.

An aqueous solution is also valuable in the treatment of parasitic diseases of the skin, and as an injection in reducing chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes, especially those attended with unhealthy and fetid discharges, such as nasal catarrh, ozæna, cystitis, chronic or persistent gonorrhœa, etc., and in mitigating the catarrh of hay fever.

An alcoholic solution is preferred in the treatment of pruritus and urticaria; but a glycerole is used in cases of erysiplas, erythema and tinea. As a local application to diphtheritic membranes, our fifty-per-cent. solution is especially adapted. Fetor of the feet, arm-pits, etc., will be speedily relieved by applying a strong solution of Boroglyceride.

As Boroglyceride is almost always used in solution, we make a fifty-per-cent. solution containing thirty-one per cent. acid boric. Being very hygroscopic, the containers should be kept tightly corked.

Under the name of Gracralin, it is frequently dispensed for the preservation of milk, meat and food, for which purpose it is efficient in arresting or preventing fermentation or putrefaction.

CAF-ACETAN.

(SEE EFFERVESCING HEADACHE SALTS, PAGE 83.)

CAPRENALIN.

The suprarenal body has long been known to possess an active relation to the sympathetic ganglia. Through its influence upon this nervous mechanism it causes extensive contractions of the muscular layer of the arterioles and a consequent decided rise of blood pressure. More closely examined, these effects are found to be due to the action of a peculiar principle secreted by the capsules—a principle with distinct physiological properties and with chemical affinities similar to those of many alkaloidal bases—which active pressor principle we have succeeded in isolating, eliminating entirely the depressor principle associated with it in the capsules. It will, therefore, be found to act with a degree of certainty and regularity essential to operative and medicinal efficiency with remedies of this nature. This constancy of action we have tested in a series of careful physiological experiments. In these Caprenalin invariably caused an immediate rise of blood pressure, not only decided in effect but continued over a long period without diminution. The quickness with which the contraction of the capillaries is effected, and the powerful character of the action, render this agent one of the most efficient hæmostatics known.

Besides this styptic action, the secretion of the suprarenal bodies, as isolated in the present preparation, has been observed in numerous cases in practice to possess analgesic properties. The lessening of pain through the action of Caprenalin is doubtless caused by its modifying the sensibility of the terminations of the peripheral nerves to impressions exciting pain. In this respect it resembles cocaine, and the two together form an excellent combination. Caprenalin not only contributes to the analgesic effects of cocaine, but, by contracting the capillaries and retarding the absorption of cocaine into the general circulation, materially prolongs its action. These combined effects are very useful in local operations. The effect of Caprenalin lasts, approximately, for a quarter of an hour, and the blanching of the mucous membrane is achieved in from ten to sixty seconds. Further control over the blood supply of membranes may be obtained by frequent instillations. In various other conditions, in the field of local surgery, ophthalmology, laryngology, etc., Caprenalin is a valuable adjunct to such drugs as pilocarpine, eserine, atropine, eucaine, acetanilid, etc.

The most prominent characteristic of Caprenalin is that, applied externally, its physiological action does not normally advance beyond constringing the capillaries. Given internally, it is claimed that this principle of the suprarenal gland possesses the property of regulating the intricate processes of chemical change, or splitting up of substances such as toxins, that they may be converted into harmless matter. When this power is impaired, as in Addison's disease, it has been thought that the administration of a corrective, in the shape of the suprarenal elements artificially prepared, would prove curative. Such, in a measure, has been the case, as the disease has been favorably influenced by the use of this principle, and it is probable that permanent cures of this obstinate affection will be obtained in the near future. Caprenalin is a strong means of supporting heart, respiration and central nervous system. Hence it is a powerful aid in *syncope*, *collapse*, *maniacal prostration* and *coma*. In cases of poisoning by morphine, for example, where it is necessary to provide a stimulus for the failing circulation, it should be utilized; and in desperate extremities it can be advantageously combined, as an injection, with the normal salt solution (.6).

In Ophthalmology.—The value of Caprenalin for the treatment of diseases of the eye is now universally recognized. It permits a bloodless field for operations on the orbit, lids and muscles of the eye. It will be

found, therefore, greatly to facilitate surgical procedure in strabismus, removal of foreign bodies, injuries to the conjunctiva, excision of tumors, lipomata, epitheliomata, etc. It relieves congestion and aids in the introduction of sounds in lacrymal disease. In major operations, such as enucleation of the eye, abscess in the lacrymal sac, it has rendered potent service in checking hemorrhage. As a vehicle useful in itself and enhancing the effect of Caprenalin in eye surgery, the normal salt solution is to be recommended.

In Laryngology, Rhinology, etc.—In diseases of the respiratory tract, Caprenalin is both prompt and efficient. It rapidly reduces the congested membranes, allays the irritation, dries up the secretions and causes a decidedly beneficial change in the nutrition of the altered mucous surfaces. In acute and chronic stomatitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis and laryngitis, the standard solution of Caprenalin (1 to 1000) should be employed by means of an atomizer; the weaker solution may be obtained by dilution with the normal salt solution to the desired strength. The nares, in hay fever, and the nasal and pharyngeal mucous membranes, in coryza, should be sprayed with a 1 to 1000 solution. In hypertrophic rhinitis, Caprenalin, applied once daily by means of a swab, will distinctly reduce the size of the hypertrophied turbinated bones, with a corresponding enlargement in the lumen of the nasal cavity.

In Diseases of the Auditory Canal.—Inflammation of the external and middle ear and Eustachian tubes is best treated by using Caprenalin locally and internally. Here the remedy affords marked relief from the pain by checking the inflammatory process and causing a discontinuance of the discharge. Deafness, if due to an engorged membrane of the middle turbinate, is quickly relieved by Caprenalin, as it causes a shrinkage of the turgid capillaries, thus opening the Eustachian tube and restoring the hearing to a marked extent. Those cases of deafness not relieved by this treatment are probably due to a more serious condition. As a means of differentiating such, Caprenalin seems to be of value.

In Diseases of the Male Urethra.—Non-specific urethritis, enlarged prostate and cystitis are conditions in which injections or irrigation with Caprenalin will prove beneficial by lessening congestion and limiting the range of the morbid process. In stricture of the urethra and other conditions which may render the passage of a sound or catheter painful and difficult, injections of Caprenalin facilitate the progress of the instrument by increasing the resilience of the canal.

In Hemorrhoids, Diseases of the Rectum, etc.—These cases, being hemorrhagic and ulcerative in character, are notably suitable for local treatment with Caprenalin.

In Hemorrhagic Metritis.—Caprenalin, given internally in five-drop doses three or four times daily, has been effective. Its internal use is indicated in hemorrhages from the lungs, the stomach and in post-partum bleeding. The researches of Prof. SCHAEFER, of Edinburgh, have also shown its utility in increasing the strength of the uterine contractions in labor.

Use of Caprenalin with Radio-active Agents.—Caprenalin has been used as a preliminary application in the treatment of lupus with the Finsen light. This opens a promising field for its employment.

In Asthma.—Caprenalin has caused a stoppage of the attack in some cases where swelling and thickening in the region of the nasal septum has seemed to be an irritating cause.

General Use.—A powerful hæmostatic, vaso-motor stimulant and an aid in an emergency.

For the convenience of physicians we prepare Caprenalin in vials containing one grain each, and aseptic solution (1 to 1000) in glass-stoppered vials of one ounce each.

CARPANUTRINE.

(PEPTONIZED BEEF AND BREAD)

It is characteristic of a large class of maladies involving the digestive tract that their underlying cause is a deficiency, both in the quantity and in the solvent properties, of the secretions upon which a normal vigorous absorption of food depends. From the secretion of ptyalin in the saliva down to that of the pancreatic juice in the duodenum, through a scale of complex chemical changes, it is a primary condition of sound digestion that these juices should be present in proper amount and unmodified by the changes of disease. As the modified condition is but too common, even in cases where no real disorder exists beyond an impaired function on the part of the secretory activities of the stomach, it has been found necessary to seek artificial aids for the natural digestion. This is best accomplished, as scientific researches prove, by transforming the essential foods, such as beef and bread, into that state in which we know them to be most readily assimilated by the human organism. In this metamorphosis, or changed condition, foods become peptones, or the final products of gastric digestion. As peptones, they are promptly assimilated, being in a most soluble, diffusible form for transmission through the gastro-intestinal wall.

Carpanutrine, therefore, is to be understood as a preparation of food in that final state—peptone—in which it is most easily, and with the least expense of natural resources, assimilated by weak digestions. Carpanutrine contains the proteids of beef, the carbohydrates of wheat, in a soluble form; without this solubility they can be but imperfectly absorbed, if at all. The want of such a preparation has long been apparent to us; and after careful, elaborately conducted experiments, we are now able to offer to physicians and the public a reliable peptonized food—one that, besides, represents a higher concentration of nutritious principles than any other. Apart from the value of a food in the most digestible form as an aid to impaired digestion, it has another advantage in being—what is not always the case in nature—completely converted into peptone. As is well known, the change of proteids into peptone, when thoroughly done by a vigorous stomach, is a lengthy process, consuming from six to twenty-four hours. Such a task an enfeebled organ is wholly unequal to perform. The advantage is obvious, therefore, of having for invalids and in the sick-room a food in a predigested liquid form, requiring no additional labor for the stomach or pancreas.

The most careful attention has been given to the preparation of Carpanutrine—to the selection of materials, to their purity and to all laboratory details. The most approved methods have been followed. Consequently, it can be said that the most nutritive qualities of the foods used—fresh lean beef and whole-wheat flour—are preserved intact and with no loss to the savory properties of those staples. This last is a great merit, for the palatable quality of a food is one of its chief advantages. It is this quality that enables the delicate, rebellious stomach to retain food, and, being stimulative to its exhausted lining, promotes the natural secretion of its juices. In order to extract from the beef and flour their stores of nourishment—compress them in this concentrated form without losing their gastronomic value—the process employed has been carried out with a due regard to the culinary as well as the scientific side. Carefully selected fresh lean beef is trimmed, minced and broiled. It is then reduced to the temperature approximating that of the body, and acted upon by the ferments found in the intestinal tract. In other words, the proteids of the beef, from non-diffusible albumen, are changed, by the action of these ferments, into diffusible bodies, ready for instant assimila-

tion into the tissues. As already stated, the proteids, in the course of this process, are converted into peptones. This solution of peptone thus obtained is concentrated "in vacuo" to the point of containing a definite assayed nutritive value. The whole-wheat flour is also carefully cooked and subjected to the action of the proteolytic enzymes, which convert the gluten and starch into peptone and maltose. These are then concentrated to a certain strength and added to the beef juice. The whole is evaporated to a dense syrupy consistency, and is then brought to a standard strength by the addition of a vinous aromatic and stomachic vehicle.

Thus, in small compass, are included all those components that man is obliged to absorb daily in his food to sustain life in a state of health and vigor. This preparation, when analyzed, contains: peptone, 6.75 per cent.; carbohydrates, 11.25 per cent.; mineral salts, 2.35 per cent. Free from any effects that can irritate the epithelium of the stomach or intestines, it is in a form to have all its nutritive elements appropriated without waste by the organism; it will be found, also, to possess superior palatable qualities. The vehicle in which it is incorporated is of such a medicinal character as to disguise the naturally bitter taste of peptone and enhance the value of the food by imparting to it a tonic action on the digestive canal. As a general advantage, the saving of waste attained by the use of this form of nutriment is noteworthy. A considerable proportion of the foods naturally ingested, owing to the rapidity of the peristaltic movements of the intestines and to deficiencies in function on the part of the organs concerned in transfusion, passes out of the body unchanged. This is the case more particularly with the vegetable foods, which, owing to their bulk and to their being so often enclosed in tough cellular membranes, are disintegrated with difficulty. In fact, as regards the rate at which they can be utilized by the body for its tissue change, animal foods stand first, and, of the two classes, beef and wheaten bread are the most easily digested and assimilated; and when these are provided in a form free from all adventitious materials contributing to waste, the rate of absorption probably reaches the maximum.

We venture to claim, therefore, that Carpanutrine represents a larger proportion of assimilable proteids than can be obtained from other sources. Care has been taken that the process of peptonization is complete, that the intermediate products—proteoses, proto- and deutero-albumoses, gelatoses—are not left in the final solution. The presence of these is a disadvantage, as they must be further acted upon by the digestive enzymes before they can be absorbed. Carpanutrine, therefore, differs from other foods on the market, which contain their proteids principally in the form of proteose. Not less important to a food than its richness in peptones is its possession of the necessary inorganic salts in proper proportion. The percentage of the elements (sodium, calcium, iron, etc.) requisite to maintain an active metabolism, or tissue change, has been adjusted in this preparation with scrupulous exactitude. It is likewise essential to the purpose of providing a digestible food that it should not contain any substance susceptible to fermentative change. To these changes the carbohydrates are liable, unless they have been thoroughly transformed into maltose or into a soluble, diffusible agent. In Carpanutrine, this important process of the conversion of the carbohydrates has been studiously perfected.

General Uses of Carpanutrine in Medicine.—It should be sufficiently obvious, from the foregoing, that Carpanutrine is adapted to a wide variety of uses both in health and disease. As regards those cases of simple ill health where there is no specific disorder but a distaste for food, even repugnance, it will promote the appetite. In graver conditions it possesses a primary requisite, as it can be taken for long periods without monotony. As a food for children, it deserves careful trial.

In Diseases of Children.—Where fever or a low state of vitality exists, this food should be administered in suitable doses and under the direction of a physician.

In Fevers.—In typhoid the question of dietetics is of paramount importance. When the temperature is high, the action of the heart weak, Carpanutrine is useful in keeping up the strength. It should be given judiciously, in small amounts, at frequent intervals. In continued fevers, such as typhus, where wasting of tissue has proceeded for a long time, this food can be given more freely, with distinct advantage. In these cases its tonic and aromatic properties have a decided effect; and also where a strong supporting dict is needed, in *diphtheria*, *mumps*, *whooping-cough*, *tonsillitis*, *influenza*, *malaria*, *erysipelas*, *phthisis.* Carpanutrine is valuable as well in the dyspeptic troubles accompanying *consumption.*

In many cases a liquid food is imperatively required by the conditions of the malady; for example, where convulsions or spasms interfere with deglutition—*tetanus*, *hydrophobia*, *cerebro-spinal fever.* Here the convenience and the utility of the preparation are obvious.

In cases marked by painful deglutition—*laryngitis*, *bronchitis*, *common cold*, *bulbar paralysis*, *œdema of the glottis*, *narrowing of the œsophagus*, *etc.*—a food, to be useful, must be given in a concentrated form. Hence the value of Carpanutrine in all of these affections.

In febrile inflammatory conditions, as *pneumonia*, *endocarditis*, it is often necessary to employ a strong diet to maintain the vitality. For this purpose the administration of a food like Carpanutrine is indicated.

Many nervous disorders of the system require powerful aliment, as *hysteria*, *chorea*, *neurasthenia*, *debility.* The supporting effects of Carpanutrine are here very beneficial.

On the same principle, it is valuable in diseases of the *blood*, *anæmia*, *chlorosis*, *myxœdema.*

In *dyspepsia*, *gastro-intestinal catarrh*, *stomatitis*, *gastric ulcer*, in all states of imperfect assimilation or of inflammation of the digestive tract, Carpanutrine is particularly efficient.

In *alcoholism*, which should be treated by abundant feeding, it is productive of marked benefit.

When administered in cases selected by the physician, it can be employed with advantage in certain chronic maladies—*nephritis*, *diabetes*, *Addison's disease*, *intestinal obstruction*, *hepatic cirrhosis*, *jaundice*, *locomotor ataxia.*

Dose.—The dose should be carefully regulated to suit the case. In general, it may be said that the best results with Carpanutrine are obtained by giving it in small quantities at intervals of two hours; for adults, a tablespoonful; for children, a half to a teaspoonful.

CASCARA WAFERS.

A sweet laxative confection of Senna and Cascara with aromatics and fruit pastes.

Useful wherever a mild and pleasant laxative-cathartic is indicated.

Dose.—One to two as required.

CHLORAMINE PASTILLES.

(SEE SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES.)

CHLORODYNE.

ANODYNE, SEDATIVE, ANTISPASMODIC AND DIAPHORETIC.

This invaluable preparation produces all the anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic and diaphoretic effects of other opiates, without giving rise to the nausea, prostration, loss of appetite and depression of spirits which are so apt to follow their use, and which are sometimes so distressing as to preclude the employment of such articles where they would otherwise be strongly indicated.

Chlorodyne is free from any such objection. It has been very extensively prescribed by the most eminent physicians, both in this country and abroad, and has gained steadily in favor the longer it has been tried. It relieves pain, relaxes spasm, soothes the irritated nerves, and promotes sleep without inducing any unpleasant after-effects.

These advantages are especially marked in all forms of gout, rheumatism and neuralgia; in colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, and Asiatic or epidemic cholera (the testimony to its virtue in this latter affection, from those who have had abundant opportunity for witnessing its trial in India and elsewhere, is positive and convincing); in painful menstruation or dysmenorrhœa, in uterine colic and in hysteria; in cases of insomnia or sleeplessness, especially in those due to the effects of dissipation, with great irritability of stomach; in cases of asthma, bronchitis, consumption, whooping-cough, angina pectoris, and in all chest diseases attended with pain; in renal or nephritic colic, from the passage of a stone from the kidney to the bladder; in tetanus, epilepsy, and in many forms of convulsions.

It will be found especially useful in the neuralgic and other headaches from which females suffer so severely, as its use does not induce the disagreeable relaxing effect, invariably the case with all other anodynes. We might extend and particularize this list to a much greater length, but it would be needless to do so.

We believe physicians will find the Chlorodyne prepared by us superior to the English or to any other made in this country.

DIRECTIONS.—The adult dose of our Chlorodyne is twenty drops, to be repeated every hour or two, if relief is not experienced, until three doses are taken. Even this quantity may be increased, but only by direction and advice of the physician. The dose for children, from five to ten years of age, is from three to ten drops, repeated as often. It should be remembered that on account of its pungency, this article should always be administered in a little water or syrup, when it is not combined with other remedies.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE TABLETS.

FOR MAKING EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTIONS.

The rapid development of low forms of vegetable life in the solutions of cocaine, even if kept for a comparatively short time, has induced us to manufacture a compressed tablet of a specific weight, similar to our Compressed Hypodermic Tablets, so that the practitioner can, in a moment, make a fresh solution of any strength he may desire.

One tablet if added to 30 drops of water makes a 4 per cent. solution.
One tablet if added to 60 drops of water makes a 2 per cent. solution
One tablet if added to 120 drops of water makes a 1 per cent. solution.

Their convenience, accuracy and economy will commend them to every physician who has occasion to use this drug.

They are put up in vials, each vial containing twenty tablets.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE TABLETS.

(SEE HAY FEVER TABLETS).

COD LIVER OIL—EGG EMULSION.

Represents forty per cent. of Cod Liver Oil emulsified with eggs and combined with brandy, sugar and water.

Dose.—For an adult, from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

Contains forty per cent. of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful immediately before or after each meal. For children, proportionate dose, according to age. Many prefer to take it in from two to four times its bulk of milk, wine or water, well stirred.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION, FERRATED.

Contains forty per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, with four grains Iron Pyrophosphate in each fluidounce.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful immediately before or after each meal. For children, proportionate dose, according to age. Many prefer to take it in from two to four times its bulk of milk, wine or water, well stirred.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

(LIME AND SODIUM.)

Each tablespoonful contains three grains of chemically pure Hypophosphite Salts.

This preparation represents, in a convenient form, one of the most efficient and popular remedies in cases of pulmonary character, with tendency to hemorrhage, loss of appetite, cough, and especially when attended with emaciation.

The Hypophosphites with Cod Liver Oil may be given, also, with great advantage in anæmia, chlorosis, to nursing mothers, and in all cases of nervous exhaustion and general debility.

Since the introduction of the "Hypophosphites of Sodium, Lime and Iron," separately or combined, in the treatment of the large class of wasting diseases (of which consumption is the most prominent and familiar type), the confidence of the medical profession in these articles has steadily increased.

Phosphorus itself, which, theoretically, is strongly indicated in these cases as a stimulant to the nervous system, and thus indirectly as a promoter of nutrition, cannot be so disguised or sheathed with demulcents as to be tolerated by the stomachs of many patients who would otherwise be greatly benefited by its use. It must be chemically combined, and introduced into the organism in such a form as to favor its absorption and assimilation. Precisely this is done when acid hypophosphorous, with one or more of the alkaline bases above mentioned, is properly prepared. The stomach receives it without irritation; it is taken up along with other food and carried into the economy, to be there resolved and to

supply the waste which often constitutes the first link in a chain of morbid actions.

It is in cases of pulmonary disease, with emaciation, cough, debility, hemorrhage and the whole train of too-well-known symptoms that the benefits of this article are most manifest. In many other wasting disorders, both in children and adults, the same indications are presented.

The advantages derived from Cod Liver Oil in the same class of affections need hardly be dwelt upon. We use a strictly correct expression when we say that the tissues are "burning up:" they are really being consumed to maintain the temperature (often much above the normal standard) of the body. Cod Liver Oil takes their place as a fuel. By its introduction into the economy, and its consumption there, the living elements of the organism are enabled to retain their structure, and are restored to their proper nutrition and functions.

By combining the Hypophosphites with Cod Liver Oil—the latter in a finely divided state—by our peculiar process of emulsifying, and so disguised as to be inoffensive to even a delicate stomach, we are enabled to afford, at the same time, a stimulant to the nervous system and a promoter of nutrition, as well as a fuel which takes the place of the wasting tissues.

It would be easy to dwell at much greater length upon the claims of this valuable combination to the favor of the medical profession and the public; but we feel assured that the foregoing brief statement, founded upon physiological and chemical facts, and borne out by the constantly increasing testimony of experience, will commend itself to those who give it their unbiased consideration.

We would only say, further, that this preparation, like every other bearing our name, is composed of the very best materials, and made up with the utmost care. We are, therefore, confident that it will fully maintain our assertions in regard to it.

Dose.—For adults, one-half to one tablespoonful three times a day; an hour before or after meals is the best time to take it. For children, one to two teaspoonfuls as often. For infants, decrease in proportion to age. Shake the bottle well before using.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES AND CREASOTE.

Each fluidounce contains

Pure Cod Liver Oil	*40 per cent.*
Lime Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Beechwood Creasote	*2 minims*

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful immediately before or after each meal. For children, proportionate dose, according to age. Many prefer to take it in from two to four times its bulk of milk, wine or water, well stirred.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LIME LACTOPHOSPHATE.

Each fluidounce contains four grains Lime Lactophosphate in an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, delicately flavored.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful immediately before or after each meal. For children, proportionate dose, according to age. Many prefer to take it in from two to four times its bulk of milk, wine or water, well stirred.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LIME PHOSPHATE.

Each fluidounce contains eight grains Lime Phosphate.

We earnestly invite the attention of physicians to this article—which will be found to answer a most important purpose—as a remedy in the large class of wasting diseases.

One of the principal features in all these affections is the impairment or perversion of nutrition, the too rapid tissue transformation, and the want of certain substances essential to the organism. Especially is this manifest in the typical forms: scrofula in children, pulmonary complaints in adults. In these disorders, Cod Liver Oil acts as a fuel, maintaining animal heat. By adding to it the lime phosphate, we supply not only a tonic to the nervous system, but an important ingredient to other tissues of the body. When there is an actual tuberculous deposit, this article promotes its most favorable results: cretefaction.

Children and invalids, however fastidious, can take, without difficulty, our Cod Liver Oil prepared in the form of an emulsion, being pleasantly flavored and perfectly disguised; but *physicians will readily understand that the real reason why delicate persons can digest our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is that the oily particles are, without chemical change, broken up and incorporated with an agreeable solution used as a vehicle in the process of manufacture. The molecular condition of the oil is entirely changed; and it is, in consequence, more quickly and readily digested.*

We therefore feel the utmost confidence that this remedy will not disappoint the expectations of those who employ it, and we offer it as a valuable addition to the resources of the profession against the disorders which are, in this country, the most numerous and the most formidable which they are called upon to combat.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful, to be increased to one tablespoonful. For children, in proportion to age. The bottle should be well shaken before giving each dose.

COD LIVER OIL—PURE.

Expressed and refined from fresh and selected cod livers. This oil is neither vitiated, oxidized, medicated nor adulterated.

Dose.—For an adult, one-half to two tablespoonfuls, to be taken with wine, milk or a pinch of salt. Repeat two or three times a day.

COLLYRIUM.

The use of an antiseptic eye-lotion is of great benefit to all persons suffering from congestion or redness of the eyes caused by using them for near work over a prolonged period, this in turn causing such annoying symptoms as intolerable itching and desire on the part of patient to continuously rub the eyes. They feel dry, hot and sandy; bright light causes discomfort, the tears sometimes running over the cheeks. The mild, stimulating and astringent properties of this lotion will, with the exercise of such care as the physician directs, cause a subsidence of inflammation of the delicate structure of the eyes and lids, allay the itching, produce a cool and soothing effect, remove all redness and congestion, thereby restoring the parts to their former healthy condition.

The application of the lotion two or three times will best demonstrate

its effectiveness in acute and chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis or allied diseases, lessening almost immediately the annoying itching and burning sensations with which they are associated. This eye-lotion may be used slightly warmed or at the ordinary temperature. It is necessary, however, that it penetrate freely over the eyeball and under the lids. For this purpose an eye-cup should be half filled with the lotion and inverted over the eye for several minutes, or, if desirable, a piece of absorbent cotton or ordinary linen may be saturated, pressing out the liquid over the eye. The treatment may be repeated every half hour, or as frequently as may seem advisable, without fear of giving rise to any complication. To insure the lotion being brought in contact with every portion of the eye, the lower lid may be drawn down during its application.

Collyrium—Wyeth, aside from its valuable healing properties, will prove an efficient adjunct in any treatment the physician may direct.

COMPOUND PEPSIN POWDER.

(SEE PEPSIN POWDER COMP.)

CORDIAL TONIC OF YELLOW PERUVIAN BARK, SERPENTARIA, ETC.

The grateful and invigorating influence of this tonic adapts it particularly to persons enfeebled by sickness or exposure, the ingredients of which it is composed being the most energetic of antiperiodics. As a preventive to the influence of miasma, noxious climate and the debilitating effects of sudden changes of temperature resulting in low fevers, chills, etc., it will be found invaluable.

Dose.—One tablespoonful, morning, noon and night.

CORN AND WART PENCILS.

For the painless removal of warts, and a certain cure for hard and soft corns. Its use for both warts and corns, besides being more certain, is not open to the annoyances of the plasters, ointments and caustics usually prescribed.

CRYSTALLIZED LINIMENT.

RUBEFACIENT CONES.

A new form of counter-irritant application, combining the advantages of Mustard, Capsicum, Porous and other Plasters, Liniments and Counter-Irritants generally, and free from all the inconveniences, blistering and trouble connected with agents of this character.

In the present state of medical knowledge it is quite certain that the effect entitled *rubefacient* is far more generally useful for the relief of local inflammatory and neuralgic affections than the more severe *vesicant* and *caustic* applications, as effected by mustard, cantharides, etc. The most casual examination of existing data will convince any one of the accuracy of this statement.

A local application having a counter-irritant action must affect different parts through the nervous system, either by direct or reflex communication. A superficial and strictly localized painful or inflammatory affection may be acted on directly, the terminal portion of the nerve

coming within range of the topical application. We have an illustration of this in the action of cocaine on the nerves on that part of the mucous membrane to which it is applied; but this mode of procuring relief must, necessarily, be limited in scope and restricted in utility. The most important results are those secured by a reflex mechanism.

When a counter-irritant impression is made on some external part, distant inflammatory and painful affections are relieved by a reflex action which includes in its range the sensory portion of the nervous system and the vaso-motor or circulatory system. To obtain these important results the degree of counter-irritation must be properly gauged. Certain well-established physiological principles enable us to arrive at a close approximation to the necessary amount of irritation. Severe and protracted counter-irritation depresses the functions both of the nervous system of animal life and the organic nervous system, including the vaso-motor and trophic. Extensive blistering, for example, may be compared to a large burn on the surface—and it is well known how profoundly such an injury will modify the nutrition of the internal organs and inaugurate serious structural lesions. On the other hand, such a moderate degree of counter-irritation as is involved in the process of rubefaction tones up the relaxed vessels, and thus relieves congestion of internal organs and allays the irritability of excited sensory nerves.

The materials heretofore employed as rubefacients have not been satisfactory, because their action is not sustained and uniform. If continuously applied, the effect passes the merely rubefacient, and vesication and ulceration result. The special need is a rubefacient that shall maintain a constant impression without involving deeper and more severe injuries. We believe we have accomplished this purpose successfully in our Rubefacient Cone. Crystallized Liniment is capable of all the applications required of this class of remedial agents, and free from their inconveniences and unpleasant effects. They will cause redness without involving the danger of vesication. As respects the pain which accompanies the action of a rubefacient, the Cone has the merit of so modifying the local impression that while the counter-irritant action is taking place the pain is reduced to a not disagreeable sensation of heat and tingling. The most protracted application does not cause an inflammation of the skin—only that degree of redness of the part necessary to a proper counter-irritant effect.

The Rubefacient Cone is also anodyne by reason of the impressions made on the nerve terminals—the end organs—and of the reflex action on the nerve centres in anatomical relation thereto.

The therapeutical applications of the Cones—counter-irritant—are numerous and important. In general terms, wherever a counter-irritant is indicated, the Cones can be employed instead of the plaster, the ointment, the liniment; for the endless uses to which these topical agents can be applied, the Cone can be substituted as at the same time a neater, more convenient and elegant and more efficient means.

Migraine, or hemicrania, neuralgia of the fifth nerve, spinal pain and irritation, intercostal neuralgia, lumbago, muscular rheumatism or myalgia, all pains in superficial nerves, are relieved by the counter-irritant Cones, In such cases the Cone is rubbed over the part to be acted on until a sufficient impression is made or relief obtained.

For the internal affections of an inflammatory character in which counter-irritants are constantly used with success, the Cones are admirably adapted. We may mention, in this connection, sore throat, croup, bronchitis and pleurisy. For the relief of these troubles, the Cones are rubbed over the throat externally, over the larynx and trachea, and over the part of the chest affected by inflammation. For the abdominal and pelvic inflammations, for peritonitis, stomach disorders, colic, dysmen-

orrhœa, and, indeed, for all the painful and inflammatory affections of the various internal organs, the Cones can be used with the certainty of affording as much relief as can be effected by counter-irritant remedies.

The Cones are especially indicated when the case is one of superficial pain—as *lumbago*, weak and *tender spine*, etc.

Prepared as these Cones are, they are entirely cleanly, easy of application, and present singular advantages for the treatment of the maladies for the relief of which the various counter-irritants are now employed. They are of a size to be convenient in handling; they do not waste rapidly; they adapt themselves to any surface; they require no bandaging or other dressing, or after-treatment; they do not injure the skin, and are absolutely free from danger, immediate or remote.

DIRECTIONS.—The Cones can be applied under any circumstances; on railway journeys, at sea, at home or abroad. It is only necessary to rub the Cone on or over the part, the seat of pain, a few times until the gentle tingling caused by it is felt. The amount of irritation can be controlled at will, according to the degree or mode of application, and can be removed entirely by simply wiping the surface of the skin with a damp cloth or towel.

DIALYSED IRON (FERRUM DIALYSATUM).

A pure neutral solution of Iron Peroxide in the colloid form. The result of endosmosis and diffusion with distilled water. Each fluidounce contains 27.68 grains.

Our Dialysed Iron (*Ferrum Dialysatum*) is a preparation of much interest, chemically, and of much value in therapeutics, since it is a pure oxide of iron in a liquid state, easily absorbed, unirritating, and capable of being prescribed with great accuracy as to quantity.

In the chemistry of this process, no scientific man can fail to be interested. We effect on a large scale, by a simple endosmosis, the change from an acid combination to a perfectly neutral state, without impairing the solubility of the substance. Heretofore, this has only been done on a small scale, by GRAHAM and others, as a matter of experiment. The advantages theoretically ascribed by chemists to the article, if it could be prepared in quantity, are borne out by practical trials since we have manufactured it.

The process of dialysis consists in placing the substance in a dialyser, formed of a diaphragm of parchment or membrane, the other side of which is in contact with distilled water. At the end of a certain time the *colloids* remain in the dialyser, while the *crystalloids* have, by endosmosis or diffusion, passed the diaphragm, and become dissolved in the distilled water.

In the preparation of Dialysed Iron we avail ourselves of two known principles. The first is connected with the remarkable property possessed by the chlorides in general of combining with the oxides to form oxychlorides, which are usually soluble, and in which the proportion of oxide is very large. As regards iron, particularly, one equivalent of its perchloride may, under suitable conditions, combine with thirty or more of the oxide, giving a soluble oxychloride, the formula of which would be $Fe_2Cl_6,30Fe_2O_3$. To get rid of the acid hydrochloric, and obviate the usual inconveniences of ferruginous preparations, we take advantage of the second principle—that of the unequal diffusibility of acid hydrochloric and iron peroxide, the latter belonging to the class of colloid bodies—and, by means of the dialyser, we completely separate this acid

hydrochloric, so that, as a final result, we have the thirty equivalents of soluble iron peroxide contained in a very small volume of water.

When this operation has been conducted with care, the Dialysed Iron thus obtained is an inodorous liquid of a deep-red color; it has none of the styptic taste so common and so disagreeable in ferruginous preparations.

VERY IMPORTANT.—*Physicians and apothecaries will appreciate how important is the fact that, as an antidote for* POISONING *by* ARSENIC, *Dialysed Iron is quite as efficient as the* HYDRATED SESQUIOXIDE (*hitherto the best remedy known in such cases*) *and has the great advantage of being always ready for immediate use. It will now doubtless be found in every drug store to supply such an emergency.*

We have the testimony of many prominent physicians as to their successful treatment, with our Dialysed Iron, of arsenical poisoning.

The details of their experiments have been published in the various medical journals, and, doubtless, read by the majority of physicians.

BECQUEREL says of it:

"It produces neither heartburn, diarrhœa, constipation, eructations, nor, in short, any gastric disturbance, and—which is a matter of much importance—it *never blackens the teeth.* All these statements are borne out, not only by numerous experiments of my own, but by the facts observed by very many physicians in Europe, among whom might be cited some of the most distinguished societies who have given their attention to the subject. Administered for months together, the Dialysed Iron has shown itself conclusively to afford all these advantages.

"Tested by chemical reagents, this article is found to be immediately precipitated in the form of brown flocculi, by a very small quantity of acid sulphuric, by alkalies and by many salts; but it is not precipitated by acid nitric, acetic or muriatic. This latter property precludes the risk of its activity being interfered with by the chlorides in the digestive canal.

"The solution of Dialysed Iron—obtained as above, and concentrated by boiling—coagulates only to a certain degree, so that it may be reduced in volume with increase of strength. The coagulum formed by heat, by acid sulphuric or by an alkali, is a jelly of deep-red color, closely resembling a clot of human blood. This coagulum is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute acids. GRAHAM, who has given much attention to the study of dialysis, thinks that the colloidal iron hydrate exists in two states, soluble and insoluble, but has not determined the composition of the coagulated hydrate.

"The colloidal solution of iron hydrate, submitted to the action of an electric pile, gives, at the negative pole, the gelatinous hydrate."

Such is the product which we have submitted to physicians and for which we ask a trial, believing it will always be found a ferruginous preparation of great strength, without odor or taste, and harmless to the teeth, combining, in short, all the advantages of the best preparations of iron without any of their objectionable qualities.

It sometimes happens that the Dialysed Iron becomes somewhat thickened, or even (though very rarely) jellified. This is due to the sensitiveness of the article, and is an evidence of its great purity. According to BECQUEREL'S, GRAHAM'S, and our own numerous experiments, this is not an alteration but a transformation of the Dialysed Iron, and may be due to several causes: 1, too great concentration—a slight degree of evaporation sufficing to carry off the small amount of contained water; 2, the drop-counter should not be introduced when moistened with ordinary water, the salts contained in the latter, though in infinitesimal quantity, being enough to thicken or coagulate the Dialysed Iron; 3, extreme cold—freezing having the same thickening effect; but this condition being, as already stated, not an alteration but a transformation, may be corrected by putting a little distilled water into the bottle. Like all

valuable articles, this preparation may be imitated; and the public are cautioned against purchasing any Dialysed Iron not bearing our name.

The advantages of our Dialysed Iron over preparations purporting to be similar will be recognized at once by physicians and druggists. The French and German *Ferrum Oxydatum Dialysatum* which we have examined give acid reactions to test paper, and show the presence of a salt of iron when potassium sulphocyanide or ferrocyanide is added.

By our appliances we are enabled to carry the dialysation to such a degree that our preparation is tasteless and free from astringency, the minute quantity of the oxychloride not being appreciable nor giving evidence of existing unless acid is added, converting it into a salt of iron. GRAHAM obtained 98.5 parts of oxide with 1.5 of acid, noted as follows:

"TH. GRAHAM'S celebrated essay on the diffusion of liquids (*Phil. Trans.*, 1861, 183) announces the following results: 'If recently precipitated ferric hydrate or ammonium carbonate be added to an aqueous solution of ferric chloride, as long as the precipitates are redissolved, and if the dark-red solution thus obtained, containing from four to five per cent. of solid matter, is subjected to dialysis, mainly acid muriatic will pass through the septum, upon which, after nineteen days, remains a red liquid containing, for 98.5 parts of oxide, 1.5 parts of acid muriatic.'"

Our Dialysed Iron is not a saline compound, and is easily distinguished from salts of iron by not giving a blood-red color on the addition of an alkaline sulphocyanide or a blue precipitate with potassium ferrocyanide. It does not become cloudy if boiled. When agitated with one part of alcohol and two parts of ether (fortior), the ether layer is not made yellow.

DROP-COUNTER. *Mode of using.*—In one compartment of the box containing the bottle is a drop-counter. To use it the rubber portion is compressed with the fingers and the tube introduced into the liquid; the pressure is then relaxed, when the liquid passes up into the instrument, which is thus charged, and may be removed. By repeated gentle pressures on the rubber the liquid is made to issue, drop by drop, until the requisite number is counted.

The instrument should not be washed with ordinary water, but should be cleaned after using by wiping it with a clean rag of soft linen. Keep the bottle well corked, and in winter avoid exposing it to extreme cold.

Twenty to fifty drops of Dialysed Iron or, at most, about one-half teaspoonful daily, can be taken, in four or five doses (one-fourth or one-fifth each time) in a little water, with or without sugar (or merely dropped on a small lump of sugar) in wine, coffee, etc. A physician can judge best as to the mode of administration, as well as of the quantity required. It may be remarked that this article can be taken without inconvenience in doses two or three times as large as those stated, but not to any advantage, as only a certain amount can be absorbed into the system; and from numerous experiments recently made it would appear that this amount is not more than from forty to eighty drops per day.

More comprehensive literature on the chemistry and therapy of Dialysed Iron will be furnished on application.

DIASTAS—WYETH.

Will digest from fifty to one hundred times its weight of starch, and is therefore an invaluable adjunct to the digestion of starchy foods for children, and will be found no less serviceable to adults when added to all foods prepared with a considerable amount of starch, such as the various cereals and breakfast foods, rolls, puddings, pastry, etc.; in such cases it should be dusted lightly over or mixed with the food just before eating. In cases of amylaceous dyspepsia or intestinal indigestion it may be given either with the food or shortly after eating.

Dose.—One to five grains.

DIASTASIC MALT AND COMBINATIONS.

Our Diastasic Malt Extracts in combination with various other constituents are prepared by the vacuum process, recognized as a superior method of procedure, owing to the low temperature employed. The Diastasic Extract represents in a highly concentrated form the soluble, nutritive and diastasic constituents of the choicest Canadian Malt, at the same time presents a large percentage of nitrogenous matter, carbohydrates and phosphates in a convenient and palatable form for administration. The bright light color and freedom from the slightest tendency to cloud is evidence of the active and well preserved character of the extract. Being readily miscible with nearly all remedial agents in liquid form, and being a solvent for salts soluble in aqueous menstrua, it is admirably well adapted as a vehicle for other remedies, particularly for convalescents where the Malt Extract is in itself especially indicated.

The various formulæ given below are the more popular combinations, and are offered regularly for the convenience of the physician in prescribing or ordering.

By mentioning "WYETH'S" on prescriptions, the physician is assured of receiving an extract of highest diastasic power.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH CASCARA.

Each fluidounce represents sixty grains Cascara Sagrada.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Cod Liver Oil, forty per cent.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Each fluidounce represents

Cod Liver Oil	*40 per cent.*
In combination with	
Lime Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 1-2 grains*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH CREASOTE.

Each fluidounce contains

Creasote	*4 minims*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH IRON.

Each fluidounce contains four grains soluble Iron Pyrophosphate.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH PHOSPHATE IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidounce represents

Iron Phosphate (soluble)	*4 grains*
Quinine Phosphate	*1 grain*
Strychnine Phosphate	*2-75 grain*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN.

Each fluidounce represents

Saccharated Pepsin	*15 grains*
Saccharated Pancreatin	*15 grains*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH WINE OF COCA.

Each fluidounce represents

Erythroxylon Coca	*30 grains*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH WINE OF PEPSIN.

Each fluidounce represents Wine of Pepsin sufficient to render digestible six ounces of Albumen.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH YERBA SANTA.

Each fluidounce represents thirty grains Yerba Santa.

DIRECTIONS.—For adults, from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful three times daily, taken either pure or mixed with water, milk or wine. For children, it is well to commence with a teaspoonful and increase the dose gradually.

DIASTASIC MALT, DRY.

A concentrated product, representing all the nutritious properties of pure Malt.

This extract is prepared by the process of "mashing" by first converting the starch of the grain into maltose and then rapidly evaporating in vacuo to dryness. It possesses remarkable nutrient properties and is rich in soluble albuminoids. This preparation is employed, with excellent results, in the treatment of amylaceous dyspepsia, and as an adjunct in the preparation of infants' food it cannot be excelled.

Dose.—For adults, one to two heaping teaspoonfuls; for children, a heaping teaspoonful or less, according to age. Best administered incorporated with water or milk.

EGG EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

(SEE COD LIVER OIL—EGG EMULSION.)

EMULSIONS OF COD LIVER OIL.

(SEE COD LIVER OIL EMULSIONS.)

EMULSION OF LINSEED OIL WITH HEROIN.

(SEE LINSEED OIL EMULSION WITH HEROIN.)

EMULSION SEVI COMP.—WYETH.

(SEE SEVETOL.)

ERGOT—PURIFIED.

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR HYPODERMATIC USE.

We doubt if there is another preparation, either isolated or combined with the therapeutic principles of ergot, so admirably adapted for subcutaneous use as this one, as it possesses very positive advantages over the aqueous solutions of ergot, which rapidly decompose.

That the physiological action of ergot is different when administered hypodermatically than when employed internally seems to be a fact. When given by the mouth, the ergot, in passing through the peculiar vital processes necessary before it reaches the circulating medium of the blood, evidently undergoes some physicial or chemical change that eliminates particles of inert, irritating, and blood-pressure-lowering principles. Thus, the same ergot that, introduced into the system by the mouth, produces the characteristic therapeutic effects of this complex drug, when injected hypodermatically causes an instantaneous and decided fall of blood-pressure entirely out of proportion to the dose.

All authorities seem to agree that ergot should produce a decided rise of blood-pressure, and, indeed, this must be true if it is to be employed in cases of internal hemorrhage with a condition of capillary dilatation, which demands a powerful vaso-motor stimulation.

Appreciating fully the conflicting opinions respecting the value of the various constituents of this complex drug, we have recently conducted a series of exhaustive physiological tests, with a view of arriving at a more intelligent understanding of what principles are essential to insure the full physiological action, and what must be eliminated to reduce to a minimum its irritating properties. With this end in view, it has been our aim and purpose to present to the medical profession, as near as possible, an ideal preparation, one thoroughly aseptic, free from all objectionable features, and yet embodying every valuable constituent of the drug; and we feel that the product we now offer embraces all these advantages and cannot fail to meet universal endorsement.

Our Ergot—Purified—physiologically exerts a powerful action upon the unstriped muscular fibres and vaso-motor nervous system, besides having a decided influence upon the uterine muscles, evidently due to direct muscular stimulation and action upon the centres in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord. The respiratory movements are slowed, but, at the same time, they are stronger and fuller. It produces an increase of intestinal peristalsis, also a more abundant flow of urine. The action of Ergot—Purified—upon the blood-pressure is instantaneous, decided in effect and prolonged in action.

Having made numerous experiments by injecting definite quantities subcutaneously in guinea-pigs, we have fully demonstrated that this preparation is entirely devoid of any irritating properties, whereas other preparations of ergot, employed under similar circumstances, have in a number of cases produced an area of inflammation.

Ergot—Purified—is especially indicated in the treatment of uterine inertia, post-partum hemorrhage, following abortion or miscarriage, or in any condition of the uterus in which a decided contraction is desired. Experience, no doubt, will demonstrate the value of this preparation in the treatment of the various forms of hemorrhage, as it is equally valuable in epistaxis, hæmaturia (renal or vesical), purpura hemorrhagica and the hemorrhage of scurvy. It is also indicated in the hemorrhage of typhoid fever, in dysentery with bloody defecations, in serous diarrhœa and in bleeding hemorrhoids. Some authorities advise the use of ergot with bromide of sodium in the treatment of diabetes insipidus.

If we may believe that many nervous affections, such as neuralgia, insomnia, headache and pain in general, are due to the compression of

delicate nerve filaments by engorged capillaries, it must needs follow that administration of Ergot—Purified—in the treatment of this class of diseases, will result in immediate or early relief, as it causes a general constringing of the capillaries; in fact, clinical experience in the majority of cases confirms this statement. The administration of small doses, frequently repeated, will therefore replace to a great extent the use of narcotics, etc., in the treatment of the various manifestations of neuralgic irritability.

Various pathological conditions with which is associated either a local or general dilation of the capillaries, such as acute inflammations, delirium tremens, asthma, puerperal eclampsia, etc., may be most satisfactorily treated with Ergot—Purified—as this preparation will induce a uniformity in the calibre of the capillaries, establishing an equilibrium of blood supply, thus inducing equable metabolic processes, thereby rendering normal the nutrition of the various tissues.

Therefore, in addition to the value of Ergot—Purified—in the treatment of the various phases encountered in obstetric and gynecologic practice, it will be found useful in the treatment of the numerous and varied conditions dependent, to a greater or less extent, upon some disturbance of the general equilibrium of the vascular system.

Dose.—As required.

ESSENCE OF CALISAYA BARK, AROMATIC.

Each fluidrachm contains the extractive matter of five grains of Calisaya Bark.

The grateful and invigorating influence of this preparation is peculiarly adapted to persons enfeebled by sickness or debility.

The bitterness of the Calisaya Bark being blended with aromatics, renders it a pleasant cordial, acceptable to the stomach and invigorating to the system.

Dose.—A teaspoonful for children. For adults, from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful.

ESSENCE OF COCA LEAVES, AROMATIC.

Each fluidounce contains the extractive matter of thirty-two grains of Erythroxylon Coca.

The grateful and invigorating influence of this preparation is peculiarly adapted to persons enfeebled by sickness or debility.

The active, stimulating and tonic properties of Coca Leaves, being blended with aromatics, renders it a pleasant cordial, acceptable to the stomach and invigorating to the system.

Dose.—A teaspoonful for children. For adults, from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful.

ESSENCE OF PEPSIN.

(SEE PEPSIN, ESSENCE OF.)

EYE-WASH.

(SEE COLLYRIUM.)

FEHLING'S TEST TABLETS.

FOR THE RAPID AND ACCURATE ESTIMATION OF SUGAR IN THE URINE OF DIABETIC PATIENTS.

The methods generally followed in detecting the presence and determining the quantity of diabetic sugar in urine by the use of an alkaline solution of cupric tartrate and other liquid reagents, though in the main giving correct results, are neither convenient nor very rapid of execution, as physicians who usually have a large amount of such testing to do have found.

In compliance with requests from several medical friends, extensively engaged in urinary analysis, we are now manufacturing on a large scale compressed chemical tablets, representing the solid constituents of the well-known Test Solution of FEHLING, which is that most frequently employed and yielding by far the most correct results.

By the use of our very complete apparatus and appliances, devised and constructed especially for the purpose, we are enabled to secure a degree of precision and accuracy uuattainable by ordinary means.

The advantages in portability, saving of time and calculations, are obvious, and after a single trial the tablets will commend themselves at once to physicians, druggists, and others interested in the analysis of urine, syrup, etc.

TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF SUGAR.—To a small quantity of urine, contained in a test tube, add the boiling Test Solution, drop by drop; the mixture will then assume a turbid appearance, caused by the liberation of red cuprous oxide, which will deposit on standing.

TO DETERMINE THE EXACT QUANTITY OF SUGAR.—Dilute sixteen minims of the Test Solution with one fluidrachm (4 c. c.) of distilled water, and in another vessel dilute sixteen minims (1 c. c.) of urine with enough distilled water to measure one hundred and sixty minims (10 c. c). Boil the Test Solution and add the diluted urine until the blue color is completely discharged. The quantity of the latter employed is divided by ten, and the result represents pure urine, containing one-twelfth grain (0.005 gm.) of sugar.

TO PREPARE FEHLING'S TEST SOLUTION.

DIRECTIONS.—First: Dissolve the Caustic Soda in sufficient water to measure fifty minims. Second: Dilute two minims of the Solution of Soda with twelve minims of water, and in this dissolve one of each of the tablets (Nos. 1 and 2) with the aid of heat.

Sixteen minims (1 c. c.) of this solution are decolorized, with precipitation of red copper oxide, by the addition of one-twelfth grain (0.005 gm.) of glucose contained in urine, etc. The tablets must be kept in well-stopped bottles and in a dry place. Bottles containing twenty-five tablets, with directions for use, will be mailed on receipt of twenty cents.

FOOD, PREPARED—WYETH'S.

Of late years, much time has been expeuded in scientific physiologic research in the attempt to prepare by artificial meaus a good substitute for mother's milk. Though obviously uature's food, and therefore considered by all authorities the best infant food under normal conditions, mother's milk is so variable in quality that it is often uufit for the nourishment of the infant. The elements that compose an infant's food mus' retain their integrity and relative proportions as food materials that the infant may

be properly nourished and maintained in a state of growing vigor. Fluctuation of the mother s health frequently causes marked variations in the quantity of the elementary constituents.

Researches in physiologic chemistry, and exhaustive analyses of human milk at different periods of lactation, have establ.shed the fact that malnutrition of infants is generally due to excessive fluctuations of the proportion of proteids, fats and carbohydrates in the milk, caused by the mother living on unsuitable food or undergoing at times depressing or exciting emotions. Under such circumstances—that is, when there may be too large a proportion of proteids or too small a proportion of fats and carbohydrates in the milk an infant takes from its mother—the evidences of imperfect nutrition are apparent, the infant quickly sharing in any disturbance of the mother's health.

The number of cases in which mother's milk must be replaced by other methods of feeding is rapidly increasing, as many women are unable to nurse their own infants; furthermore, the wet-nurse, formerly the substitute for the mother, is usually unfitted to properly nourish the infant.

Many physical causes tend to make mother's milk unsuited for the infant. Briefly, these are:

1. Specific and contagious diseases.
2. Tuberculosis or any well-marked cachexia.
3. Poor nutrition, showing itself in the inferior quality and quantity of the milk.
4. Chronic degenerative diseases, such as albuminuria, chorea, Graves's disease, neuritis, etc.

When we consider the number of women belonging to one or another of the above categories who are prevented from nursing their infants, the value of a good, reliable artificially prepared food becomes at once apparent. In other cases, where these specific causes interfering with nursing do not exist, but where the physiologic influence of the emotions on the mammary secretions is such as to alter the composition of the milk, and even in some instances convert it into a direct poison to the offspring, the welfare of the infant unquestionably demands a change. It is evident from these facts that a good artificially prepared infant food is most desirable.

Cow's milk is probably most frequently substituted for mother's milk in those cases in which it is impracticable to employ the latter; but Dr. HENRY ASHBY (*Medical Chronicle*, August 1897) states that "it is doubtful if cow's milk can be employed so as to make it exactly resemble mother's milk, for the proteids of the former differ unquestionably from those of the latter, both in quality and in quantity." While mother's milk contains, on an average, nearly one and five-tenths per cent. of proteids—of which about one-third is casein and the other two-thirds the soluble and readily digestible lactalbumin—cow's milk contains nearly four per cent. of proteids, of which four-fifths is the insoluble and not easily digestible casein and only about one-fifth lactalbumin. In other words, breast milk contains about one per cent. lactalbumin and five-tenths per cent. of casein, while cow's milk contains only about eight-tenths per cent. of lactalbumin but three and two-tenths per cent. of casein.

It has been the experience of many physicians identified with the subject of infant-feeding that cow's milk is much more indigestible than mother's milk, and COURANT (*Revue de Thérapeutique Médico-chirurgicale*, juillet 1892) states that "one reason why cow's milk is not so easily digested by infants is that the casein formed by the action of the curdling ferment of the gastric juices is dense and tough, while that formed from human milk is flaky." According to TAUBE and ESCHERICH, even the acids of the stomach are apt to convert crude milk into tough, heavy

curds. In fact, this is certain to happen unless the milk is first suitably diluted with water and cereals.

Cow's milk contains bacteria, some of which are pathogenic, and a large proportion of diarrhœal diseases depend upon saprophytic bacteria; and cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis and scarlatina may be transmitted by this medium. This bacterial contamination may result from disease in the cow, from the milker's hands or from unclean cans or jars. In fact, there exists a very close connection between diarrhœal diseases of summer and contaminated milk.

The sterilization of milk, if continued over a prolonged period at a high temperature, will destroy all germs except the spores, though the boiled milk is not absolutely sterile, as is commonly supposed. When exposed to air it is more liable to rapid infection by bacteria than ordinary milk. High-temperature sterilization changes the taste to that of boiled milk, which many children do not like; it also renders the milk constipating and the casein more difficult of digestion. Furthermore, the nutritive properties of the milk are impaired; for it is an undisputed fact that the use of sterile milk as the sole diet for a long time is not infrequently followed by scurvy.

In the manufacture of Wyeth's Prepared Food—composed of milk, malt and cereals—we have adopted the well-established principles of infant-feeding. The digestive organs of an infant are adapted only to the digestion of the elementary proteids, fats and carbohydrates; and as our Food is composed of these nutritive elements, carefully selected and scientifically combined, we unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe and wholesome diet for infants and a reliable substitute for mother's milk, for it is not susceptible to the changes in quality and proportion of nutritious elements to which mother's milk is liable.

Special attention is directed to a few important facts which render Wyeth's Prepared Food distinct from and superior to other artificial foods.

First. The milk employed is not a commercial condensed article of doubtful composition, but is perfectly fresh and carefully evaporated to prevent any possible change, thus securing indefinitely the fresh odor and taste so essential in a child's or invalid's food.

Second. The cereals employed are the finest wheat and barley grains obtainable, containing the nutritious elements in a highly soluble and easily assimilable form.

Third. The diastatic malt is so potent, and prepared with such absolute cleanliness and care, that an extract is obtained which will convert many times its own weight of starch material.

Fourth. It is not preserved or rendered aseptic by the addition of chemicals, often employed in food preparations, which addition nullifies all claims to a healthful and pure product of nature.

In this Prepared Food the three valuable elements named are combined in such proportions that an ideal food is insured, suited to all ages, cases and requirements. When prepared warm with either water or milk, the natural digestive principles at once become active, and the starch element of the Food is rendered soluble and converted into maltose, which is most important in the feeding of delicate or very young infants, who have not the starch-converting function strongly developed.

We would direct particular attention to the very important fact that the administration of Wyeth's Prepared Food is not followed by such distressing symptoms as vomiting, diarrhœa and constipation, so liable to occur when a simple starch food, milk alone or plain malt foods are taken.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the claim that this is not a predigested food, but that it will be digested at the proper time in the natural way—that is, shortly after being taken—all other foods of this character requiring a vigorous or healthy stomach to digest them.

It is, however, not only an infant's food, but will be found invaluable for adults and invalids as a daily diet or as an adjunct to other foods, aiding in their assimilation and digestion; and being composed, as stated, entirely of milk, malt and cereals, it will insure complete nutrition without the aid of other diet. It may, if desired, be added to milk (pure or diluted), to gruel, oat-meal or other farinaceous food. In fact, there is no food or beverage for breakfast more nourishing, strengthening, digestible and wholesome. It may be sweetened with sugar or flavored or salted according to taste.

Where there is great exhaustion resulting from low forms of fever, and in all cases in surgical wards, where speedy nutrition is desirable, it will afford continued sustenance and strength, due to its rapid assimilation and absorption.

The cereals present having been so treated during the process of manufacture as to render them readily digestible, Wyeth's Prepared Food may be taken to advantage in either cold, lukewarm or hot water or milk, or even in the form of the dry powder.

Wyeth's Prepared Food, as a nutrient, tonic and stimulant, is of inestimable value to those suffering from the effects of prolonged brain-work, the exhaustion resulting from long walks or shopping and as a substitute for coffee, tea or other stimulants.

DIRECTIONS.—For infants under two months of age, one heaped dessertspoonful of Wyeth's Prepared Food dissolved in about four ounces (a gill) of hot water or milk, or equal quantities of water and milk, may be given every two or three hours. During the third and fourth months, one and one-half to two heaped dessertspoonfuls of the Food to six ounces (one and one-half gills) of hot water or milk, or equal quantities of water and milk, may be given at each feeding; but with babies from four to six months old the quantity of Prepared Food may be increased to a heaped tablespoonful and water or milk proportionately. For older children (over six months of age) the quantity of Wyeth's Prepared Food may be still further increased to two heaped tablespoonfuls, the proportions and quantities of the Food and the water or milk to be determined largely by the mother or nurse, bearing in mind that the older and stronger the child the greater will be the proportion of Prepared Food required to insure its healthy physical condition and development. Sugar or salt may be added to suit the taste.

For Invalids, Dyspeptic Patients and Nursing Mothers.—Being composed of milk, malt and cereals, this Prepared Food contains everything requisite for the nourishment of the adult as well as the child in a state of robust health, and for invalids and convalescents it is invaluable, being easily digested, gently stimulating and appetizing. As a diet in a great number of diseases accompanied with symptoms of debility and inanition it will prove most satisfactory. The cases for which it is best adapted are fevers, such as typhoid and malarial, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, colic, wasting, etc. When prepared with milk and cream, and taken in addition to the ordinary meals of healthy adults, it is very fattening and is strongly recommended to those who wish to increase their weight; and where the digestive organs have lost their power of digesting ordinary foods, it will accomplish admirable results.

In cases of convalescents, where the stomach is assuming its normal condition, as also for nursing mothers, the Food may be taken boiled with milk, while for more delicate persons and very weak patients it should be mixed with hot water only and kept in a warm place for from one-half to one hour before boiling, that it may be partially converted and digested by the action of the diastase before reaching the stomach. Later, after the patient has become accustomed to the Food, milk may be added, gradually increasing to all milk. The quantity of Prepared Food to be used in such

cases is two heaped tablespoonfuls at a time, gradually increasing to three or four heaped tablespoonfuls, as the strength of the invalid may warrant.

For Travelers, Tourists and Business Men.—It will be found invaluable as an instantaneous lunch and to relieve fatigue due to over-exertion or continued office-work.

For the tourist who cannot readily procure milk, this Food may be used to great advantage and will be found very sustaining and invigorating, and for ocean travel it is particularly well adapted, the stomach so often being in such a precarious condition as to preclude the use of any kind of solid food. In these cases an occasional draught of this Food, given preferably with water, will be most beneficial.

General Directions for Preparing the Food for Adults, or as a Stock Mixture for Further Dilution.—Wyeth's Prepared Food, 4 heaped tablespoonfuls (by weight, 2 ounces); hot water, 1-2 pint (8 ounces). Pour the Food into a cup, add the hot water gradually so as to make a smooth paste. When all the water has been added, heat the mixture and let boil a few minutes, stirring continually to prevent the Food from burning. After boiling, measure this mixture, and, if it has lost bulk, bring it up to fully one-half pint by adding enough hot water. If the Food is wanted entirely predigested, set it aside in a warm place, just after the hot water has been added, for one-half to one hour, stirring occasionally, and only boil the Food after the above named time has elapsed. This stock mixture will keep well for twelve to twenty-four hours on ice or in a cool place. It may be warmed again when it is to be used, and, if intended for infants, may be diluted with hot milk to any desired degree. For instance, for an infant under two months of age take one ounce (two tablespoonfuls) of this stock mixture and dilute it with three ounces (six tablespoonfuls) of hot milk. For an infant of four months take two ounces (four tablespoonfuls) of this stock mixture and dilute it with four ounces (eight tablespoonfuls) of hot milk. If intended for older children or invalids, this stock mixture may be taken full strength; and to make a very rich, tasty and most nutritious food add one to two tablespoonfuls of cream to it after boiling.

GLYCEROLE IRON CHLORIDE (Non-Alcoholic).

Each fluidounce represents sixty minims Tincture Iron Chloride.

Submitted to the usual *chemical test*, it develops the reaction characteristic of a *true ferric salt*, as contasted with a reduced (ferrous) salt.

Morever, while retaining all the virtues of the Tincture of Iron Chloride, so essential in many cases in which no other salt of iron (the acid hydrochloric itself being most valuable) can be substituted to insure the results desired, it is absolutely free from the objections hitherto urged against that medicament, being non-irritant, and will deservedly occupy an important therapeutic position in cases where iron is indicated. It has no hurtful action upon the enamel of the teeth, even after long exposure.

In offering to the medical profession the above described elegant pharmaceutical product, a word may be added in relation to the wide range of application to which it is adapted. Its preparation has received the greatest care in our laboratory, having aimed to produce a preparation that would be efficacious as well as pleasant in the treatment of diseases to which this form of iron is adapted, and in this desire we have fully realized our most sanguine expectations.

Whether viewed from a *therapeutical or chemical standpoint*, it will be found infinitely superior to any product of this character now in the market, and we earnestly desire the profession to submit it to *the test of clinical experience.*

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPATIBILITY.—*Glycerole Iron Chloride* (WYETH'S) is compatible with the following *alkaloids:* quinine, atropine, codeine, strychnine and caffeine. It is also compatible with the following *salts and preparations:* morphine hydrochlorate, ammonium hydrochlorate, cocaine hydrochlorate, potassium hydrochlorate, antifebrin, antipyrin, phenacetin, salicin, santonin, etc. Hydrochlorates and nitrates can be added only in small proportions; sulphates and acetates not at all. It is freely miscible in water in all proportions.

TEST.—Potassium ferricyanide in solution added to a small portion of *Glycerole Iron Chloride* (WYETH'S), changes it from a reddish-yellow to a green color (test for ferric salt), while the same added to a ferrous salt results in a blue reaction. Preparations of iron are more or less affected by exposure to the direct rays of sunlight, a fact which must be borne in mind concerning this product.

Dose.—Glycerole Iron Chloride (WYETH'S) may be given in doses ranging from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, an ordinary teaspoonful representing eight to ten drops (approximately four to five minims) of the Tincture.

GLYCEROLE OF PEPSIN.

(SEE PEPSIN, GLYCEROLE OF.)

GLYCEROLE OF RENNET.

(SEE RENNET, GLYCEROLE OF.)

GLYCEROLE OF THYROID GLAND.

(SEE THYROID GLAND GLYCEROLE.)

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES COMP.—WYETH (no Sugar).

The therapeutic value of the glycerophosphates has been clearly demonstrated by clinical tests conducted by the most eminent specialists at home and abroad. They have grown in favor, until now they are recognized as almost indispensable in the treatment of those affections requiring the use of phosphorus in its most available form, combined with the metallic bases, such as lime, sodium, iron manganese, as well as the vegetable salts of quinine and strychnine. We are confident medical men will find Wyeth's Glycerophosphates Compound the most desirable preparation of any yet suggested for the administration of the glycerophosphates—perhaps the most efficient combination as a general tonic and to supply the waste of elementary matter that could be prescribed.

It is a well-known fact that phosphorus exists in the brain, nervous system and all vital organs in the form of glycerophosphoric acid, its salts and compounds, of which lecithin is the most important. In the latter form it plays an important part in the vital processes, which have for

their function the reproduction of life and maintenance of metabolism. ROBIN, of France, with this fact in mind, conducted a series of experiments, in which he proved that phosphorus administered in the form of glycerophosphates is more readily absorbed and appropriated by the various tissues than many other forms of phosphorus. This experimenter has published some striking results with the glycerophosphates in neurasthenia, nervous depression, convalescence from grippe, chlorosis and albuminuria. In the maladies of old age, in impotence, etc., he prefers these salts to the testicular juice, whose power in these cases is due to the phosphorus it contains.

As remedies in nervous and general debility, the glycerophosphates are of practical utility, as they contribute phosphorus, an essential constituent of nerve tissue, to the nervous system. In that troublesome and too frequent disease of modern life, neurasthenia, a disease characterized by a deficiency of phosphates in the nerves, they are especially valuable, whether the malady results from overwork, worry, town life or any other of its multitudinous causes. In such cases the glycerophosphates have come to be considered indispensable, for they alone of the constituents of nervous tissue attract thither oxygen and the nutriments in the blood current, oxygen being by far the most important, without which the life of cells and tissues, both nervous and muscular, must languish and be extinguished. In paralysis they have accomplished excellent results. Their efficacy here is probably due to their nutritive effect upon the nerve cells.

In that large group of maladies characterized by faulty nutrition due to the excessive elimination of phosphorus from the body, as is evidenced by the fatigue and weakness following acute attacks and present in many chronic affections during the course of fevers and in the later stages of phthisis and all diseases of the nervous system, physicians will find of great value the tonic chalybeate properties of this preparation, combined with its general muscular and nerve reconstructant properties.

Guided by the experience of eminent authorities, we suggest the administration of the glycerophosphates for a sufficient time and in proper quantity to correct structural changes and secure proper assimilation of the materials of nerve nutrition in all chronic wasting diseases, in the premature advance of age and in the various forms of nervous debility. Physicians will appreciate that, in order to insure the best results, all the advantages afforded by appropriate hygiene should be utilized. Many medical men who have prescribed the glycerophosphates with marked advantage, both here and abroad, insist that all alcoholic and vinous stimulants should be renounced, the use of tobacco in all forms reduced to a minimum, if not wholly given up, coffee and tea used only occasionally, and excesses of all kinds cease. The physician will necessarily be guided by individual conditions, temperaments or idiosyncrasies. By taking proper physiological exercise in walking, or by such special methods as experience has shown to be most useful, and by spending much time in the open air as the exigencies of business or social life permit, the best results may be obtained.

We offer the glycerophosphates in the form of a solution, without sugar, as in many diseases where they are of great value the process of digestion is impaired, and sugar, therefore, contraindicated. Wyeth's Glycerophosphates Compound (no Sugar), owing to its palatability, will prove acceptable to the most delicate and sensitive patient, and may be given for a continued time without producing any untoward gastric symptoms, but rather aiding digestion and nutrition.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls in a little water, taken three times a day before meals. For children, ten drops to a half teaspoonful in a little water, as may be directed by the attending physician.

GLYKAOLIN.

PASTA ALUMINI SILICATIS COMP.

This preparation—Pasta Alumini Silicatis Composita, or which may perhaps be more conveniently designated Glykaolin—has been designed, as the name indicates, for the purpose of utilizing in convenient form the peculiarly valuable therapeutic properties of its constituents. It is a compound of aluminum silicate, salol and glycerine so combined as to produce a perfectly smooth paste, easily applied and entirely free from the many objections so frequently urged by physicians to the application of ointments, salves, plasters, fly-blisters, etc.

Our attention was first directed to the value of aluminum silicate for the reduction of inflammation some twenty-five years ago by Dr. ADDINELL HEWSON, since which time it has attracted the attention of many prominent medical men, for whose prescriptions we have continued to supply it.

The technical advantages of Glykaolin will be at once apparent to the physician, who will recall the not uncommon experience of increased irritation provoked upon inflamed surfaces following the application of salves and similar preparations having a fatty excipient. The fatty principles of salves, whether of animal or vegetable origin, when kept for any length of time, frequently undergo oxidation, resulting in the development of irritating acids. Oxidation, or the decomposition of Glykaolin into irritating products, is a chemical impossibility, but, on the contrary, it retains its bland, unirritating, soothing properties in any climate for an indefinite period. In removing salves, ointments, plasters, etc., from exposed, abraded and inflamed surfaces the physician experiences both difficulty and annoyance, subjecting the patient to consequent irritation. Glykaolin may be readily removed from any surface by the simple application of water, without subjecting the patient to any pain or annoyance; at the same time it possesses detergent properties, in which particular it is unique, distinguishing it from all other modes of topical treatment. In many cases it dispenses at the same time with the necessity of the usual forms of dressings and bandages, since it embodies in itself the qualities of all these and supplies as well a means of support and compression, easing and protecting the part affected. It is to be preferred to any of the ordinary forms of poultices or dressings, since a renewal of application is never necessary oftener than twice a day, and in many cases much less frequently, as the physician may feel is warranted, whereas poultices, ointments, salves and similar dressings must be constantly changed, subjecting the patient to the likelihood of an application varying not only in temperature but as to its constituents as well. Then, too, the inconvenience, discomfort and difficulty of cleansing without injury to the patient is studiously to be avoided; and we are confident that delicate, abraded or inflamed surfaces, such as those to which it has been the custom heretofore to apply this class of preparations, will respond most gratefully to the application of Glykaolin, which in its technical aspects presents such a decided advantage and contrast to the time-honored but greasy, ineffective class of preparations referred to.

Great and important as are its technical advantages, it is in its therapeutic aspects that we find Glykaolin has its chief claim for very general use, as will be demonstrated when the physician considers carefully the therapeutic properties of its constituents—the peculiar absorptive and at the same time bland properties of the aluminum silicate, of which it is not too much to say that when brought in contact with serous, purulent and sanguineous deposits, the result of inflammatory processes, absorption begins at once, leaving the affected part free for the operation of the recognized resolvent, hygroscopic, emollient and antiseptic properties

of the glycerine and the equally well known alterative, prophylactic, antiseptic and anodyne properties of the salol, to which should be added as well its remedial influence upon deep-seated tissues through osmotic distribution; so that we have in Glykaolin a compound which may be variously indicated. It will be found of inestimable value in the treatment of open wounds, indolent ulcers, boils, inflamed or gathered breasts, erysipelatous eruptions, applied to which the results are as prompt as they are gratifying to physician and patient alike. Not only is this the case, but relief as well is soon to be noted in deeper-seated affections, such as pleurisy, bronchitis, pneumonia, peritonitis, periostitis, synovitis; and applied to hemorrhoids, sprains, burns, felons and those minor but annoying troubles—sunburn and bites or stings of insects—the results are both speedy and gratifying.

By its prompt use the propagation of inflammation to surrounding tissues by continuity may be arrested, as in erysipelas of the skin for example, or by contiguity, which, as in phlegmonous erysipelas, may involve cellular tissue, muscle and other textures. In such states, and indeed in all its indications, the *materies morbi* is removed by absorption, as above pointed out, or destroyed by the antiseptic or the resolvent properties of Glykaolin. The integrity of the capillary circulation is restored and the affected part resumes its normal state.

It is a matter most important to observe that as the logical result of the properties and uses of Glykaolin, as above explained, in many cases where under ordinary circumstances internal medication would be at once indicated, to be accompanied as heretofore with local application of salves, ointments, plasters or similar means, under local treatment by Glykaolin such a proceeding is entirely unnecessary. A prompt application of this preparation, as will be readily seen by a study of its properties, will in many cases prove entirely efficient to prevent any systemic disturbance, and is, in short, when properly applied, the only necessary therapeutic procedure. On the other hand, should other and independent ailments demand the physician's attention and internal medication, such internal treatment may be carried on without the slightest risk of any interference from the Glykaolin.

The foregoing brief statement of the technical and therapeutic advantages of Glykaolin would be incomplete were we to fail to point out, suggestively, its availability as an excipient for the exhibition of other synergistic, remedial substances, not a few of which will at once occur to the experienced practitioner in the course of practice. In the treatment of many cases, often obscure in their origin and frequently difficult to diagnose, including many malignant growths, Glykaolin will at once suggest itself as a base for the exhibition of arsenic and its compounds. It may then be used successfully and surely as a sole remedy, as an adjuvant to other remedies or as a base, which cannot be excelled, for other and entirely independent remedies.

DIRECTIONS.—Before applying, Glykaolin should be warmed, being careful that no water is allowed to come in contact with the preparation; it should then be spread about a quarter of an inch thick on the affected part, being careful always to have the application rather too heavy than too light, and the part then wrapped with a suitable piece of linen or cotton goods. Wherever possible, it should be applied to the affected part, although in cases where the part is difficult of access the preparation may first be spread upon the cloth and then applied.

Usually the whole part affected should be well covered, as in cases of pneumonia or bronchitis the entire breast and back should be encased.

For convenience of physicians, and that their prescriptions may be filled with original packages, we have arranged to supply Glykaolin in

three sizes of packages, indicated as "Small," "Large" and "Hospital Size," the small package holding eight ounces, the large package sixteen ounces and the hospital size two pounds, all of which are readily obtainable through the wholesale and retail drug trade.

GLYKAOLIN, PICRATED.

The great success which has attended the use of acid picric in the treatment of burns and scalds, and the prominence recently given it in this connection by medical authorities, have suggested to us the desirability of combining it with Glykaolin, in which form we now offer it under the title of Picrated Glykaolin (Pasta Alumini Silicatis Comp. cum Acidum Picricum), thus adapting it particularly for application in such cases. As this preparation has had thorough clinical test in hospitals and factories, where burns and scalds are of frequent occurrence, and the reports in each instance have been entirely satisfactory, we commend it to the consideration of our medical friends.

Dr. C. W. ALLEN, in *Pediatrics*, refers to its use for burns, stating "he knows of no better local remedy for burns of the first and second degree than acid picric: it has the effect of giving almost immediate relief from pain, and healing takes place rapidly after its use."

From *American Medicine* we quote the following statement: "During the last two or three years many writers have testified to the value of acid picric as an antiseptic, sedative and keratoplastic agent in various inflammatory affections of the skin. It has proven especially valuable in superficial burns, acute eczema and herpes zoster. For a few minutes there is some smarting, but this soon gives way to a sense of relief. The advantages claimed for this treatment in burns are simplicity, painlessness, rapidity of healing, minimum of suppuration and a smoother cicatrix than is obtained with other methods. It should not be employed in old, deep or suppurating burns."

Eminent foreign authorities also submit testimonials of the virtue of acid picric. According to M. POUCHET (*Rép. de Phar.*, 1895) the analgesic properties of acid picric have been known for a long time, himself having employed it as early as 1869 in his laboratory for treating slight burns accidentally received. In extensive burns, especially of the face and body, compresses saturated with acid picric are used, according to *Pharm. Centralhalle*, 1897. These compresses are covered with absorbent cotton, taking care to use material not impervious to water, as the solution is intended to dry through absorption and evaporation. The dressing is changed every third day, later at longer intervals. Before applying the dressing care should be exercised in opening the pustules caused by the burn and emptying them without removing the epidermis. In burns of the first degree a cure is usually effected within three to four days.

Besides its use in burns, acid picric is also useful, according to THIERY, in eczema, fissures of the nipples, frost-bites, perspiring and sore feet and blisters caused by application of vesicants such as cantharides. PAPAZOGLON (*Rép. de Pharm.*, 1886) uses a one-half-per-cent. solution of acid picric. If the burns are very extensive the patient is plunged directly in an acid-picric bath. In minor burns the burn is first washed with a little acid-picric solution, then the pustules are opened and compressed slightly with a little cotton to press out the watery contents, taking care not to remove the epidermis; after this the real bandage is applied. The acid picric acts antiseptically and chiefly as an analgesic. The application is, according to FILLCUL, free from any danger of poisoning, the only objection being its staining properties. DELPECH also states that acid picric is non-toxic and that even large surfaces may be treated without any danger of poisoning.

As to the use of acid picric in eczema, GAUCHER used it as a one-per-cent. solution applied every two days, and states that it is very beneficial in these cases, subduing the itching sensations. (Soc. Méd. des Hôp. de Paris.)

To remove acid-picric stains M. SABATIER (*Presse Médicale*, July 19, 1902) recommends the immersion of the stained hands, etc , in a ten-per-cent. solution of benzoate of lithia, and we can recommend this method from our own experience.

HAY FEVER TABLETS.

PROMPT RELIEF AFFORDED BY THE USE OF COMPRESSED TABLETS OF COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE.

A remedy for hay fever, to be curative or powerfully palliative, must accomplish one or both of two objects: it must arrest the local irritation; it must prevent the reflex disturbance. It must so affect the nasal and faucial mucous membrane as to remove any special susceptibility that exists, and put the individual so affected in the state of the majority of the population who breathe with impunity air charged with irritating materials. That cocaine fulfills all these requirements clinical experience has abundantly proven. In fact, the remarkable success which has attended the use of cocaine in cases of hay fever is one of the most interesting developments in the therapeutical history of this surprising remedy. We have learned that many are marvelously relieved of their most distressing symptoms, and the disease, *pro tempore*, cured; others are much benefited, but the morbid action continues in a modified way.

Whether the case of hay fever be a mild or severe one, the indications for the treatment remain the same. We cannot change the neuropathic constitution, but we may lessen the excitable condition of the nucleus of the fifth and of the pneumogastric nerves by suitable hygienic and dietetic treatment in the interim. As we are now concerned with the seizure itself, we omit from consideration all that relates to prophylactic treatment. As regards the attack, we are to consider the degree and method of relief which are afforded by cocaine.

Experience has shown that much depends on the manner in which this remedy is applied. When the membrane is pouring out an abundant secretion, the solution, as carefully applied as may be, fails to reach and act on the affected surface. Hence it is that the compressed tablets are so much more efficient. A tablet placed alongside the septum of the nose, or just posterior to the cartilage of the ala, dissolves gradually, and thus comes into contact with successive parts of the inflamed surface. Furthermore, the excipient with which the cocaine is combined favors its diffusion by its liquefying action on the tenacious mucus which covers the mucous membrane.

The degree in which susceptible subjects are affected varies greatly. A few have nothing more than a trivial "cold in the head;" others, a severe catarrh which involves the nose, the eyes, the throat and Eustachian tube, with greater or less congestion of the nasal mucous membrane, and implication of the terminal filaments of the fifth and of the sympathetic nerves ensues; hence the swollen state of the membrane, the acrid and abundant secretion (catarrh), the subjective distress and the formation of "sensitive areas." The sneezing, the asthmatic symptoms and other nervous phenomena are purely reflex effects, readily explained by the anatomical relations of the affected nerves. VULPIAN had, long ago, shown that ablation of the sphenopalatine ganglion—a centre of the sympathetic nervous system—was speedily followed by a profuse catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane. The nucleus of the

fifth nerve has close physiological relations, if not actual commissural connections, with the nucleus of the pneumogastric nerve. Hence a reflex disturbance, originating in the terminals of the fifth nerve, may thus involve the terminals of the pneumogastric nerve and its associated nervous connections, causing, among other nervous disturbances, asthmatic symptoms.

Cocaine allays the heightened sensibility of the terminal filaments of the fifth nerve, distributed to the nasal mucous membrane.

It lessens the congestion and diminishes the outpouring of mucus.

It lowers the irritability of the nucleus of the fifth and of the pneumogastric or vagus nerves, and thus prevents or moderates the asthmatic attacks.

PUT UP IN { TUBES OF 20 TABLETS / BOTTLES OF 100 TABLETS

In one respect the action of cocaine is wanting, howsoever beneficial it may prove to be—that is, the antiseptic property; but combination with remedies of the antiseptic group in the form of the "nasal suppository" has remedied this deficiency. The nasal suppository is a conical or cylindrical body, shaped to the capacity of the nasal passage, and containing the medicament incorporated in a mass with the unirritating and innocuous cacao butter. In such a suppository is included with cocaine the most effective antiseptic or germicide which experience will demonstrate to be most certainly destructive of the morbid germ, whose presence in the nasal passages determines the attack of hay fever. It will be remembered that HELMHOLTZ, a great sufferer from the malady, acting on this conception of the nature of the disease, successfully used a solution of quinine at the onset of the seizure. The nasal suppositories are prepared in various combinations, and contain such active germicides as iodoform, resorcin, corrosive sublimate, etc., with or without cocaine. If without, they can be used in alternation with tablets of the latter, and, if rightly timed, may happily succeed, as HELMHOLTZ did, by acting on the morbific agent at the moment of its introduction, before it can diffuse through the passages.

HEADACHE SALTS.

(SEE PAGE 83.)

HYDRIODIC ACID, SYRUP.

(SEE SYRUP HYDRIODIC ACID.)

HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. (No Sugar).

(SEE SOLUTION HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP., NO SUGAR, NO. 16.)

HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. (No Sugar) WITH CREASOTE.

(SEE SOLUTION HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP., NO SUGAR, WITH CREASOTE, NO. 19.)

INFILTRATION TABLETS, SCHLEICH'S.

(SEE LOCAL ANESTHESIA TABLETS.)

IRON CHLORIDE, GLYCEROLE.

(SEE GLYCEROLE IRON CHLORIDE.)

IRON IODIDE, SYRUP, U. S. P.

(SEE SYRUPS, PAGE 45.)

KISSINGEN TABLETS—ARTIFICIAL (EFFERVESCING).

(FOR THE EXTEMPORANEOUS PREPARATION OF ARTIFICIAL KISSINGEN WATER.)

While we recommend the use of our Granular Effervescing Kissingen Salts (artificial) as the most satisfactory medium for the preparation of artificial Kissingen Water, following a demand made upon us by our many friends among the medical profession, we have arranged to supply the salts in the form of an effervescing tablet.

Dose.—One or two tablets in a glass of water three times a day.

LINSEED OIL EMULSION WITH HEROIN.

Each fluidounce of Emulsion contains

Dilute Acid Hydrocyanic	*2 1-2 minims*
Heroin	*4-25 grain*

Linseed Oil is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil in the treatment of all those cases which exhibit a repugnance for the latter, and the combination of the linseed oil with acid hydrocyanic in the form of a palatable emulsion with the heroin renders it of value in the treatment of tubercular cases, as the heroin exerts a beneficial effect upon the night sweats and does not impair the appetite, disturb digestion or cause a drug habit. This preparation is indicated in all cases of cough, whether due to chronic bronchitis or tubercular indications.

Dose.—For an adult, one dessertspoonful in water, wine or milk, to be repeated at such intervals as the attending physician may indicate.

LIQUENZYME.

ELIXIR OF THE DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

A PLEASANT AND PALATABLE SOLUTION OF THE DIGESTIVE FERMENTS, INCLUDING AMYLOPSIN, THE STARCH-CONVERTING ENZYME OF THE PANCREAS.

One teaspoonful of this Elixir will digest 3000 grains of coagulated albumen in twenty-four ounces of water acidulated with one per cent. C. P. acid hydrochloric (equivalent to three-tenths per cent. of absolute acid hydrochloric), at 104° F., in four to six hours. One teaspoonful, if added to one quart of lukewarm milk, will quickly produce a firm curd.

The importance of obtaining the digestive principles separately, while still retaining their original properties, has frequently been noted; but great care and skilful manipulation are required in order to adapt them to the wants of the physician. Rapid advancement has been made in this department within the past few years, and chemists are now prepared to offer the physician a choice of the various constituents of the digestive

fluids, either in the dry state or in the form of concentrated solutions. The advantages of investigation in this line will be apparent to the physician: knowing the special properties of the different active constituents, he is thus enabled to combine them in suitable proportions for the purpose of meeting and overcoming the defects due to derangement of function. In conjunction with a selected dietary and attention to hygiene, it is not unreasonable to assume that beneficial results will follow this plan of physiologic medication.

As the composition of food-stuffs is complex, and their digestion requires the combined action of the several ferments, it seems manifest that to procure the most satisfactory results the latter should be administered together. This suggestion has been happily adopted in Liquenzyme, in which they are skilfully combined. The chief difficulty in the simultaneous administration of the pepsin and pancreatin to promote digestion, and in their combination in one preparation, lies in the difference of reaction of the media in which they are respectively active. Though late researches have clearly established the fact that while pepsin operates in acid solutions and pancreatin is also slightly active in a moderately acid solution, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the latter does not assume its full digestive activity until it enters the alkaline media of the intestinal contents; and in the preparation of this elixir the utmost care is exercised to have it conform to the chemical and physiological requirements. That the powers of the pepsin and pancreatin are strictly preserved is proved by the action of the elixir on proteids, converting them into peptones; on starches, converting them into dextrine and grape sugar, and on fats, rendering them dialysable.

A preparation of the composition of Liquenzyme must necessarily have an important place in medicine. When digestion is feeble, especially during convalescence from acute illness, or is inefficient because of catarrh of the stomach, or needs the stimulation of an increased supply of ferments to dispose of increased food, in wasting disease, this elixir should be used. It is in fermentative indigestion, with offensive acid and gaseous eructations, that pepsin is most useful. In intestinal indigestion, catarrh of the intestine, flatulence with or without colic pains, in catarrhal jaundice arising from catarrh of the duodenum by contiguity of tissues, in membranous enteritis, in deficiency of the pancreatic juice and consequent imperfect emulsification of fats, we have conditions in which this elixir is indicated and from the administration of which may reasonably be expected the most satisfactory results.

In those cases where derangement of the liver is a concomitant symptom, the continued use of minute doses of bichloride, biniodide or other mercurial salts may prove of great advantage, but this preparation will constitute a most valuable adjunct to the treatment. It will prove of service also in gastralgia, enteralgia, cholera infantum, enterocolitis, dysentery and in the vomiting of pregnancy. It is well *adapted to the wants of nursing mothers* and will also answer a useful purpose in cases of digestive disorders occurring in *teething children*.

Liquenzyme may also be utilized to advantage in preparing predigested foods, such as peptonized milk and gruels, and the grateful and appetizing junkets, all of which will be more easily digested owing to the activity of our pepsin, which is employed in the manufacture of this product. The value of foods prepared in this way in cases of disease and during convalescence can hardly be overestimated, as they are in a condition ready for assimilation with very little exertion on the part of the enfeebled digestive apparatus.

Liquenzyme may be administered with perfect safety to the most fastidious patient, to those with delicate stomachs and to children. It does not produce nausea, and is entirely free from bitterness or unpleasant

after-taste peculiar to medicines in general. Palatability is secured by appropriate and delicate flavoring, with slight acidity, which is carefully estimated according to normal gastric digestion. The prep ration is permanent in ordinary climates, and loses none of its therapeutic properties from age.

A special feature of this preparation should be mentioned: *it curdles milk*, and can therefore be used for making slip, whey or junket, peptonization taking place at the same time under the influence of the other digestive principles present in addition to the milk-curdling ferment. A teaspoonful will curdle one quart of milk in about twenty minutes, the milk having been previously warmed, NOT BOILED. To increase its palatability for convalescents, it may be given with fruit or fruit juice, a different flavor being selected from day to day, by which the monotony of a liquid diet is measurably relieved.

Liquenzyme is especially adapted for those who are unable to digest milk. One or two teaspoonfuls should be given just before or immediately after drinking milk. Proportionate doses should be given infants who regurgitate curds.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls a few minutes before meals, or a teaspoonful three or four times a day when suffering from indigestion. For infants, from three to ten drops, according to age, mixed with their food, milk or gruel.

LIQUID EXTRACT OF MALT.

(SEE MALT EXTRACT, LIQUID.)

LIQUID RENNET.

Yields, with milk, the most luscious of all desserts, the lightest and most grateful diet for invalids and children. Milk contains every element of the bodily constitution; when coagulated with Rennet, it is always light and easy of digestion, and supports the system with the least possible excitement. The convenience and nicety of this article over the former troublesome and uncertain way of preparing slip, junket and frugolac will recommend it at once to all who use it. There are few desserts so economical, delicious and healthful.

This preparation, made of the clear fresh Rennet of the calf, preserved with white wine, excels in purity of material, pleasant flavor and every desirable quality.

Liquid Rennet is especially valuable in the summer season as a diet for invalids and children suffering from or threatened with the complaints incident to change of water, too free indulgence in fruit, or deficient nutrition.

As a food, milk is highly nutritious, and when coagulated with Rennet gives very mild, light and easily digested diets, devoid of stimulating properties. The addition of brandy, wine, spices, etc., increases the stimulant effect, and may be added when such effect is desired.

SLIP, CURDS AND WHEY.—Add two teaspoonfuls to a pint of milk slightly warmed; a firm curd will be produced in a few minutes. The addition of an egg to the milk, before adding the Rennet, gives an additional richness.

JUNKET, COLD CUSTARD.—To a quart of milk, warmed, add a tablespoonful each of sugar and brandy and two teaspoonfuls of Rennet; stir only to mix, allow to cool, and flavor with nutmeg, as usual. More brandy and sugar may be added, if desired.

NOTICE.—Good results, *i. e.*, a firm curd, can only be obtained when

the milk is properly heated. The exact temperature at which the firmest curd is made is 105° F. ; four or five degrees one way or the other will not interfere. If the milk used is too cold when the Liquid Rennet is added, or if it has been heated too much, or is watered milk, or milk preserved by the addition of chemicals, satisfactory curds are hard to obtain.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Carefully *warm* the milk, stirring frequently to obtain a uniform temperature, using, if possible, a milk or farina boiler and a dairy thermometer. Bring the milk to the heat of the hand, or not over 105° F. For each pint of milk used add two teaspoonfuls of Liquid Rennet, stir rapidly for ten or fifteen seconds, pour it into the dish from which you intend to serve it and set it aside.

LIQUOR DIASTASE COMP.

	Each fluidrachm contains
Pepsin	*1 grain*
Diastase	*2 grains*
Amylopsin	*1-2 grain*
Trypsin	*1-2 grain*
Acid Nitrohydrochloric, C. P.	*1-2 minim*
Nux Vomica	*1-4 grain*

The amylopsin present possesses all the starch-digesting properties of ptyalin, the secretion of the salivary glands.

This preparation presents all of the gastric and pancreatic enzymes combined with nux vomica and acid nitrohydrochloric in pleasant and agreeable form, and will be found efficient in the treatment of all those disturbances of the digestive tract, whether gastric or intestinal, with which physicians have so frequently to contend.

Dose.—One to two dessertspoonfuls, diluted with water, three or four times daily, preferably after meals. For children, in proportion.

LIQUOR EUCALYPTUS COMP.

(SEE THYPTOL; ALSO, ALKA-THYPTOL.)

LITHIA TABLETS (Effervescing).

(*Tablets contain three and five grains Lithium Citrate respectively.*)

FOR THE TREATMENT OF SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, URIC ACID DIATHESIS, RENAL CALCULI COMPOSED OF URIC ACID, AND IRRITABLE BLADDER FROM EXCESS OF ACID IN THE URINE.

Our Lithia Tablets embrace advantages not possessed by any other form of administration: economy, absolute accuracy of dose and purity of ingredients; portability and permanence; convenience, ready solubility and assimilation. An agreeable, refreshing, effervescing draught.

LITHIA, AS AN ALKALI AND MEDICAMENT.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ALKALIES.—The alkalies play such an important and beneficent rôle in therapeutics, the recent researches in science have been productive of so many new, interesting and valuable facts concerning these medicaments, that an adequate presentation of the matter seems called for.

In general, it may be said that one alkali is like another in most particulars, though some, like sodium, and, more notably of recent years, lithium, are found to have especial virtues, and are justly held superior

to the others. But, turning for the present from this consideration to an examination of the physico-chemical properties of alkalies, we shall find that the study of the effects of these substances on the gastric juice and secretions, in digestive processes as a whole, reveals their peculiar virtues and powers. For instance, the *salts* of *lithium* (which may be taken as a favorite example of the properties of the alkalies in general) excite in a very marked degree the activity of mucous tissues, producing in the respiratory, intestinal and urinary tracts an abundant secretion. In the stomach, this activity of the secretory functions is most worthy of observation, and, indeed, most necessary to health. It was assumed, and correctly, as experiments have proved, that the presence of acid hydrochloric, the most important constituent of healthy gastric juice, was greatly favored by the ingestion of an alkali; for according to the law of the diffusion of liquids through membranes, the most satisfactory condition for such diffusion is the presence of an acid fluid on one side of the membrane and an alkaline fluid on the other. An alkali, taken into the stomach before a meal, should call this law into practical operation by starting the secretion of acid in the cells of the deeper *mucosæ*, and attracting the acid thence into the stomach to form salts in obedience to that force of attraction between acids and bases, known as "chemical affinity."

As a matter of fact, this process of diffusion—of an acid into the stomach, an alkaline fluid into the blood current—really proceeds as assumed, and has been demonstrated in the most complete and satisfactory manner by Drs. LINOSSIER and LE MOINE. (*Archives générales de Médecine*, 1893, vol. i, p. 660.) In their experiments on a soldier afflicted with *merycism* (a disease characterized by the habitual regorgement of food into the mouth to be ruminated, as in the case of herbivorous animals), the effect of an alkaline dose taken before meals was accurately determined. One gramme of sodium bicarbonate was given an hour before eating. The effect upon the acid secretions was most striking. In the first hour of digestion the reaction of mineral acids rose from 2.06 g. to 2.41 g. During the second hour the acidity increased in an even more surprising manner, free acid hydrochloric reaching the high proportion of 0.9 instead of 0. Daily doses of from 0.5 g. to 5. g., repeated for fifteen days, had a regular and constant effect in stimulating the secretion of acid. In these investigations another circumstance of great importance was noted, viz., the solvent action of the alkali on *mucus*, which is often present in the stomach in excess, and has a sensible effect in retarding the disintegration of food. It was found, too, that the alkali hindered the processes of decomposition in the stomach, and that it acted mechanically in the "churning" process, that is, in promoting the intimate mixture of the food and the gastric juices.

Alkalies promote intestinal digestion in much the same way, by helping the diffusion of the blood through the tissues, by increasing the alkalinity of the blood, the secretory activity of the liver, pancreas and gall passages, by preventing the precipitation of cholesterine. (LIEBREICH, *Encyklopädie d Therapie*, Bd. i, Abth. i, s. 91.) Alkalies are chiefly absorbed by the intestinal tract, notably by the duodenum. (RAUDNITZ, *Archiv für Exp. Path. u. Pharm.*, xiv, p. 347.) The law of diffusion here comes obviously and prominently into play; by the action of this law, the secretions of the intestines and coherent organs are necessarily called forth, causing an increased activity of their functions and the production of the peculiar elements of intestinal digestion, the bile, peptones, fatty acids, etc. Again, a rapid absorption of the alkali takes place in the intestines, or rather, the blood receives a quick and abundant amount of alkaline matter, by which its fluidity and tone are greatly improved and a singular power imparted to it of dissolving exudates and solid deposits

in the joints, renal tubules and atheromatous arteries deposits over which alkalies have especial power, particularly lithia, whose solvent action is conceded to be much greater than that of the others.

THERAPEUTIC USES.—It is evident from the results of LINOSSIER that an alkali must be of the greatest utility in certain kinds of *dyspepsia*.

1. Where there is an insufficiency of acid.
2. Where an abundant mucus interferes with digestion.
3. In "sour stomach," hyperacidity, pyrosis, decomposition of food ingested, etc.

For these disorders the lithium citrate in an effervescing water is recommended as a delightfully invigorating and agreeable stimulant to the gastric juices. (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ.)

In *intestinal* and *liver* diseases, it is highly recommended by many eminent authorities, particularly in *gastro-intestinal catarrh*, *bilious sick-headache*, and in the *nausea* that frequently accompanies those disorders. Lastly, it will be found to produce the most efficient results in *duodenal dyspepsia*, or *slow digestion*, and above all, in *catarrhal jaundice*. (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Leçons de Clin. Thér.*, t. i, p. 511; t. ii, p. 83; t. iii, p. 558.)

In *diabetes*, according to the same authority, we possess in lithium the most precious of therapeutic agents. As a remedy in this disease, he prefers it to any other alkali. MARTINEAU, a pupil of DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, reports wonderful results with lithium. He tried it in seventy cases of arthritic diabetes, with sixty-seven cures. It was demonstrated by DAMIETTE and HYADES, as an explanation of the extraordinary powers of alkalies in these cases, that they effect cures by regulating the digestive functions, by improving the nutrition, and, according to COIGNARD, by diminishing the production of sugar on the part of the liver. (Les alkalins peuvent annihiler la fonction glycogénique chez les végétaux; ils en diminuent chez l'homme.) (*Journal de Thér.*, vol. vii, p. 841.) DAMIETTE et HYADES. (*Bul. de Thérapeutique*, t. xc, viii.)

In *gout* and *rheumatism*, diseases characterized by an excess of *acid uric* in the blood, by deposits in the joints, the salts of lithium are the most precious remedies. In these cases their popularity is attested by an immense amount of evidence from competent physicians. Dr. GARROD, who introduced lithium into therapeutics, recommends it in the following terms: "When given internally in doses of from one to four grains dissolved in water and repeated two or three times daily, it exerts a marked influence in cases where patients are voiding uric gravel, causing the formation of deposits to become less or cease altogether. In many instances in which I have administered it to gouty subjects the result has been to diminish the frequency of the attacks and altogether improve the condition of the patients. I am of opinion that the salts of lithium offer to the physician most valuable agents in these cases, as their alkalinising property is of the highest order and their solvent for acid uric or urates far greater than that of any other agents." (*On Gout and Rheumatic Gout*, p. 439.) Another authority in these affections, SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH, says, "Lithium salts are of great value in gout. . . . They form the most soluble of all salts of acid uric, and possess more neutralizing power than those of any other alkali. Five to ten grains of the citrate may be given, alone or combined with potassum salts. No harmful effects have been observed from its use." (*On Gout*, London, 1889, p. 361.)

This powerful solvent action of lithium salts over acid uric and the urates, noted by GARROD, was confirmed by his own subsequent experiences; also by those of LERSCH (*Deutsche Klinik*, 1861), of DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ (*loc. cit.*, t. iii, p. 509), of CHARCOT (*Maladies des Vieillards*, *Œuvres*, t. viii, p. 281), and by the author of the article "Lithium" in the *Dict. de Thérapeutique* (t. iii, pp. 465-468) and by others. It is

undoubtedly owing to this almost unique property of lithium salts that they are so efficacious in gout, rheumatic affections, both acute and chronic, in the *uric acid diathesis*, etc.

There is another important circumstance in connection with this subject of *gout* which was noted many years ago by GARROD (*Med. Chir. Trs.*, 36, 1854). He found that at least one-fourth of those afflicted with gout had suffered previously from *lead impregnation*. These patients were chiefly workers in lead and painters. This fact, which was subsequently frequently observed, led to a number of investigations which show that the impregnation of lead causes an excess of acid uric in the blood, and, though not always, yet in a considerable number of cases, an attack of gout, particularly of the joints. In such cases the solvent power of lithium salts over acid uric renders them peculiarly beneficial. With reference to the use of lithium here, as well as in the *diseases of old age*, CHARCOT says that though sodium and potassium are much valued as alkalies, lithium "appears in every respect superior."

The effervescing tablets, recommended by EWICH, ROUBAUD, BUCQUOY, PAUL and others serve this purpose more conveniently than the solutions. The use of the effervescing draughts is distinctly pleasant, invigorating and beneficial. Both CHARCOT and DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ speak in the highest terms of the effects of lithium taken in this manner. The latter recommends the employment of a tablet in *seltzer* water as a delightful method of dosage. (*Loc. cit.*, t. iii, p. 510.) According to CHARCOT (*loc. cit.*, p. 251), it can be borne without ill effects for a long time.

There is another condition of disease in which lithium exerts a powerful solvent action over deposits of a somewhat different kind. In cases where the precipitation of cholesterine has caused the formation of *gall-stones*, of *brown gravel* in the urine, lithium in small doses is of great benefit. CANTANI, an eminent authority, approves highly the use of an alkali in such cases, attributing to it a threefold power— of dissolving precipitates, of preventing the formation of stones, and of aiding in the evacuation of small stones. (*Specielle Pathologie u. Therapie d. Stoffwechsel-Krankheiten*, Bd. iii, p. 125.)

In connection with this subject, CANTANI, as well as many others, speaks of the employment of the *alkaline waters*. They are valuable resources in the *maladies of old age*, in *atheroma*, *habitual constipation*, *torpor* of the *liver* and *intestines*, *abnormal fermentation*, etc. In all such cases, though the waters are useful, yet the effervescing tablets, *especially* where lithium is desired in suitable doses, are to be preferred; for the springs, as a rule, contain lithium in such small quantities, and in such combinations, that the valuable properties of these salts are probably to a great extent lost. The waters, too, both alkaline and saline, should be used with caution, as they contain a great number of ingredients. (EBSTEIN, *Das Regimen bei der Gicht*, Weisbaden, 1885; *ibid.*, *Die Natur u. die Behandlung der Harnsteine*, 1884. CANTANI, *Sull' Azione fisiologica e sul Valore terapeutico dell' Acqua amara.* FRANCESCO GUISEPPE, Napoli, 1885.)

In combination with bromine, lithia is very effective, especially in *insomnia*, *sick-headache*, *neurasthenia*, *pains of rheumatism* and *gout*. For such troubles, the *lithium bromide* in doses of ten grains in water is very effective. DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL has had excellent results with it. (*Trs. Coll. Physicians of Phila.*, iv, 1894, p. 350.) Also, in the most elaborate and important study that we have of the actions and uses of this salt, Dr. LÉVY recommends it in the highest terms as a remedy in the *insomnia of gout* and *gouty pains* (where it is extremely effective), in *nervous crisis* in *epilepsy*, *chorea*, etc. (LÉVY, *Thèse de Paris*, 1894, p. 22.)

In prescribing lithium, particularly the carbonate, it must not be forgotten that carbonic-acid water, as has been pointed out by CHARCOT and others, is the suitable medium. This is often troublesome; it is, moreover, an expensive method. The *Effervescing Lithium Citrate Tablets* obviate all these objections and are vastly more convenient. The dose that is desired can in this manner be easily and correctly given. A tablet dropped into a tumbler of moderately cold water will in a few moments dissolve with decided effervescence, producing a delicious, stimulating, sparkling draught. Physicians will appreciate the convenience, utility and superior advantages this method of prescribing lithium salts possesses over any other.

As we have said, the natural lithia waters contain lithia in too small quantities (one to two and one-half grains to the gallon), and often in unfavorable combinations; so that the artificial lithia water prepared with the tablets is now almost universally employed, and has, moreover, as we have shown, the approval of the first physicians of the time. One or more of the compressed tablets, dissolved in any quantity of water desired (a tumblerful, pint, quart or gallon), affords at once a water and a method by which the indicated doses can be easily, quickly and accurately taken.

Our Compressed Effervescing Lithia Tablets are put up as follows: three-grain tablets in bottles of forty each, and the five-grain tablets in bottles of fifty each. The bottles should be kept well corked.

LITHIUM AND POTASSIUM SALICYLATES (Effervescing Tablets).

(SEE ANTI-RHEUMATIC TABLETS, EFFERVESCING.)

LOCAL ANESTHESIA TABLETS.

AS DEVISED BY DR. C. L. SCHLEICH.

NO. 1.—STRONG.

Cocaine Hydrochlor.	*1-5 grain*
Morph. Hydrochlor.	*1-40 grain*
Sodium Chloride, C. P.	*1-5 grain*

Use one tablet to 100 minims of water.

NO. 2.—NORMAL.

Cocaine Hydrochlor.	*1-10 grain*
Morph. Hydrochlor.	*1-40 grain*
Sodium Chloride, C. P.	*1-5 grain*

Use one tablet to 100 minims of water.

NO. 3.—WEAK.

Cocaine Hydrochlor.	*1-100 grain*
Morph. Hydrochlor.	*1-40 grain*
Sodium Chloride, C. P.	*1-5 grain*

Use one tablet to 100 minims of water.

NO. 4.—STRONG.

Cocaine Hydrochlor.	*1 grain*
Morph. Hydrochlor.	*1-8 grain*
Sodium Chloride, C. P.	*1 grain*

Use one tablet to 500 minims of water.

NO. 5.—NORMAL.

Cocaine Hydrochlor.	*1-2 grain*
Morph. Hydrochlor.	*1-8 grain*
Sodium Chloride, C. P.	*1 grain*

Use one tablet to 500 minims of water.

NO. 6.—WEAK.

Cocaine Hydrochlor.	*1-20 grain*
Morph. Hydrochlor.	*1-8 grain*
Sodium Chloride, C. P.	*1 grain*

Use one tablet to 500 minims of water.

The very marked results of the clinical and hospital experiments of Dr. C. L. SCHLEICH have fully demonstrated the great value of his method of producing local anesthesia by infiltration. Through the courtesy of Prof. PARVIN we have had access to Dr. SCHLEICH'S work, from which we have culled the most important facts bearing on his experience. Following his suggestions, we have prepared from these formulæ a series of Soluble Compressed Tablets, embracing all the various strengths designated by this distinguished surgeon, as detailed in the complete report. The combination of cocaine, morphine and sodium chloride will at once serve to convince medical men of its value, and the results of its further extended use in the hands of other practitioners leaves no doubt of the practical utility of this method of entirely destroying sensation in not only minor operations, but can be depended upon in many cases of greater importance where ether and chloroform are contraindicated.

The advantages of our Soluble Compressed Tablets are manifold. They are at once soluble, are made of the several desired strengths, are permanent and stable, the solutions can be prepared in a moment, the fear of septic infection from stale solutions is entirely removed, the operator can always be supplied with more than sufficient for any emergency, and the combined ingredients do not deteriorate or change by age or climatic influences. We feel there is a wide field for the use of this method, not only in the hands of the surgeon, but with the general practitioner, for the relief of local pain, and to the dentist they will prove an invaluable aid.

The tablets are put up in tubes of twenty tablets each, in cases holding ten tubes, and also in larger packages, such as one hundred, five hundred and one thousand.

We will be pleased to mail, on application, to physicians or druggists who may desire them, our reprints of Dr. Weller Van Hook and Dr. Wurdeman.

MALT, DIASTASIC, PLAIN AND WITH COMBINATIONS.

(SEE DIASTASIC MALT, PLAIN AND WITH COMBINATIONS.)

MALT EXTRACT, LIQUID.

CONTAINING ALL THE NUTRIENT PROPERTIES OF MALT, WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE QUANTITY OF ALCOHOL.

We claim that our Liquid Malt Extract contains the nutrition of the best Canadian barley malt in a higher degree than any liquid malt with which we have had an opportunity of comparing it, having at the same time the marked advantage that it is free from the stimulating effect which invariably follows the administration of ordinary malt extracts and malt liquors.

It is not a beverage, but a most agreeable and valuable nutrient, tonic and digestive agent, rich in nutritious extractive matter, having a smaller proportionate percentage of alcohol than found in any liquid preparation of malt; and since its introduction to the medical profession it has steadily grown in favor, and those who have given the subject of malt extracts the closest study and investigation are unanimous in their endorsement of the claims we have made for it.

It is especially adapted for nursing mothers and children, as well as for patients suffering from nervous exhaustion, chilliness, etc., and particularly those unable to digest starchy food; the diastase contained in our Malt renders such foods immediately soluble by converting the starch into malt-sugar and dextrine, in which form they are readily assimilated by the system, thus creating animal heat and aiding in the formation of fat.

Probably its greatest value is as a nourishing tonic during lactation, as it not only supplies strength to meet the unusual demands upon the system at that time, but it improves the quality of the milk by increasing the quantity of the sugar and phosphates, nourishing the infant and sustaining the mother at the same time.

In cases of consumptive tendencies and in the later stages of phthisis it improves the appetite, promotes the assimilation of carbonaceous food, supplants the waste of elementary matter, thus fortifying the system and enabling it to better resist the undermining effects of the disease; it also acts as a roborant in all cases of debility, and is a most valuable addition to the tonic and restorative treatment required in convalescence.

A pure malt extract is a liquid bread which is in part predigested, and it is this quality which gives fermented liquors a large part of their assimilative value. From the malt the brewer makes his ale and beer by further converting starch into sugar and sugar into alcohol. He leaves some carbohydrates and albuminoids in his brewing, giving beer and ale their body, to that extent rendering them similar to malt extracts, but differing from the latter in that the primary and sometimes sole object is to produce a stimulant, while the nutriment is a matter of no importance, except that it enhances the quality of the brewing. The principal object of a malt extract, on the other hand, is the production of nutriment, the stimulant it may contain serving a threefold purpose—to preserve the liquid from fermentation, to increase its palatability, and, in an important sense, as a food. The difference is well displayed by those brewers who wish to make every possible penny out of their malt by converting all the carbohydrates into alcohol; and while such beers are stimulating, they are not nutritious, as instanced by an English small beer and a cheap lager beer made in Brooklyn, N. Y.

	ALCOHOL	EXTRACTIVE MATTER	WATER
English Small Beer	3.2	2.4	94.4
Lager Beer (Brooklyn)	2.8	2.8	94.4
Malt Extract (Wyeth's)	2.54	15.0	82.46

In order to be most useful and effective an extract of malt should contain the bitter principles and aromatic constituents of the hop, as found in beer and ale of good quality, these constituents exerting a stomachic tonic influence, increasing the appetite, promoting the flow of gastric juice and preventing fermentative changes in saccharine and starchy foods. Furthermore, these bitter and aromatic principles exert a curative influence in certain morbid states of the mucous membrane, of which

catarrh is the chief, effecting the removal of the catarrhal process, preventing the formation of mucus and thus directly and indirectly promoting the transformation of the starchy constituents of foods. This, in fact, is a far more important function than the action of diastase, which, it must not be forgotten, rather favors the acetic fermentations of the starches by forming maltose.

A good malt extract, the ultimate purpose of which is to promote assimilation, should contain a small amount of alcohol, too large a proportion tending to irritate the mucous membrane, to set up a catarrhal state and to impair, if not destroy, the power of the gastric and intestinal ferments. On the other hand, the proper quantity of alcohol stimulates digestion and enables the patient to take a larger quantity of food. The elaborate researches of DUPRÉ, ARSTIE and others have shown that the organism of man has the power to effect the oxidation of about three ounces of absolute alcohol in about twenty-four hours, and the oxidation of this amount of alcohol must evolve much force, which is utilized as muscular, glandular and nervous force; by means, therefore, of a limited supply of alcohol not only are the bodily forces upheld, but permanent additions are made to the tissues of the body. No fact in practical dietetics being better established than the power of alcohol in proper quantities to promote nutrition in the subjects of wasting diseases, it follows that an extract of malt containing two or three per cent. of alcohol is far more useful than one which is merely rich in diastase.

Physicians will find in many cases where cod liver oil and cream are inadmissible from lack of digestive power that the most susceptible patient can tolerate both when given in conjunction with the Liquid Malt, if administered in small doses, gradually increased as the tone of the stomach is strengthened. The bitter taste of quinine may be fully disguised if the latter is well stirred in a wineglassful of Malt Extract and immediately taken by the patient.

Wyeth's Malt Extract has a peculiar and characteristic liveliness and freshness of taste which renders it grateful to the patient, does not pall the appetite, and is ever taken with a sense of satisfaction; and the importance of this function cannot be overestimated when it is remembered that an agent of this kind must be persistently used to procure the best results from its administration.

As it contains less than three per cent. of alcohol, it may be given to invalids and children without danger of the secondary depressant effect so often experienced from the administration of spirituous remedies, the ordinary dose of a wineglassful representing less than forty grains of alcohol and over one hundred and twenty-five grains of nutritious extractive matter, rich in diastase, which is preserved by our peculiar process of preparation, while in malt liquors it is rendered completely inert by the boiling to which they are subjected during manufacture.

MENTHOL PENCIL AND INHALER.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR LOCAL APPLICATION AND FOR INHALATION IN THE TREATMENT OF HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FACEACHE, HAY FEVER, CATARRH, ETC.

This Pencil consists of menthol crystals in a form convenient for local application, and our method of mounting and finishing renders it especially serviceable for the treatment of various affections by *inhalation.*

Menthol, as is well known, is the solid constituent or so-called camphor of oil of peppermint; and it is to this principle that the pungency and fragrance of the oil are due. Chemically speaking, it is an alcohol.

On rubbing the Pencil over the affected part, a sense of coolness,

followed by a slight smarting, is experienced; in a few minutes afterwards the sensation is dissipated and usually the pain disappears. It is perfectly harmless, and can be used with safety on any part of the body.

Of late years menthol has come into use as an effective remedy in the treatment of *headache*, *earache*, *faceache*, *neuralgia*, etc. Its adaptability to the treatment of many other affections of a like nature is manifest, and the methods of application are varied. Effectiveness and simplicity in the mode of application being the desideratum in a remedy of this character, Wyeth's Menthol Pencils may justly claim precedence—due to the superior quality and absolute purity of the menthol used by us—over the many similar preparations which the success of our Pencils has inspired.

For local application the cap should be removed and the Pencil rubbed briskly over the affected part, repeating as often as may be necessary.

Insect Bites and Stings.—For immediate relief from the pain and swelling caused by the bites of insects, particularly mosquitoes, gnats and black flies, also the sting of bees, etc., menthol is admirably adapted. Rub thoroughly the spot affected several times with the Menthol Pencil.

For use as an inhalant the cap should be turned so that the holes in the sides of the cap will be directly over the holes in the rim of the holder. This will admit, when inhaling through the hole in the top, of a current of air passing into and through the holder. As an *inhalant* it may be used either by the mouth or the nose, or both, as the indications may suggest. For decided action the holder should be slightly warmed, which can be done by holding over a gas flame or near the fire.

For headache, *neuralgia*, *etc.*, rub the pencil over the part affected and inhale freely through the nose. Persist in this treatment until the pain has subsided, and, if strictly followed, it will prevent the development of those severe and distressing cases of headache which often continue for several days, a cure being thus effected in from fifteen to thirty minutes.

Earache may be relieved by rubbing the Pencil behind and inside the ear, and inhaling by the mouth, forcing the mentholated air into the Eustachian tubes.

For toothache, rub the Pencil over the part, or insert a small portion into the cavity. *Inhaling* and retaining the mentholated air in the mouth will often give relief.

For cold in the head, *catarrh*, *etc.*, menthol as an *inhalant* will be found to give most satisfactory results. Its portability renders it especially useful, as it can be applied at any time or place, as the indications may require. Frequent inhalations through the nostrils should be persisted in, and the Pencil should also be rubbed over the sides of the nose. This method of treatment dispenses with the use of powders and solutions, and will be a welcome innovation to all sufferers from catarrh, especially travelers and tourists. *Hay-fever patients* will also be benefited by this mode of treatment.

For croup, *sore throat*, *etc.*, the Pencil may be rubbed over the throat and used as an *inhaler* (by the mouth), thus reducing the inflammation and allaying the pain. This treatment is especially useful in cases of croup, sore throat, etc., in children.

For bronchitis, *lung troubles*, *etc.*, inhale through the mouth. A persistent course of treatment in these affections will give relief and often effect a cure.

Insomnia and nervousness will readily yield to the treatment previously given for headache, etc.

For asthma, inhale freely through the nose and mouth during the attack, and, if subject to night attacks, use before retiring.

When the Pencil is not in use, keep the holder tightly closed and turn the cap in such a position as to close the holes in the rim; otherwise the volatile nature of the menthol will cause it to evaporate quickly.

MILK SUGAR, U. S. P.

POWDERED AND GRANULAR.

Especially adapted for infant-feeding and all medicinal feeding.

NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.

RHUBARB AND POTASSIUM COMP., OR ALKALINE ELIXIR.

Composed of Rhubarb, Potassium Bicarbonate, Golden Seal, Ceylon Cinnamon, Pancreatin and Oil of Peppermint in proportionate combination.

Dose.—For adults, to allay stomachic irritations, such as dyspepsia, flatulency, diarrhœa, colic, vomiting, etc., one to two teaspoonfuls, in water, every half hour or more, according to the violence of the attack. For children, dose should be reduced in proportion to age and condition.

NORMAL SALT TABLETS.

A CONVENIENT AND SAFE METHOD FOR PREPARING NORMAL SALT SOLUTION FOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS, INFUSION, TRANSFUSION, ETC.

The growing use of saline solutions for infusion or transfusion has created a demand for a tablet as a convenient method for making such solutions and obviating the difficulties of their preservation. To meet this demand we have prepared the salts in tablet form over the following formulæ, exercising the greatest care that the chemical purity of the salts shall be preserved from contamination through contact with any extraneous matter, thus eliminating all danger from the otherwise possible formation of the nucleus of a thrombus.

For some time past the demand for these tablets has materially increased, and we have ascertained that their use has been much more varied than would be supposed. Not only has the surgeon used them for intravenous injection in cases of surgical shock, flushing of the abdomen after laparotomies, irrigation and cleansing of wounds, etc., but they have as well been extensively employed in washing out the bladder and rectum, for vaginal injection, lavage, eye and ear work, etc., and, in view of possible post-partum hemorrhage, have become almost a necessary adjunct to the obstetric bag.

The specific gravity of the solution made according to directions given below renders it applicable in all cases above referred to and also explains its extensive and satisfactory use in cases of naso-pharyngeal catarrhs.

We offer the tablets in three forms:

Normal Salt Tablet, No. 1. (For making Normal Salt Solution.) Three tablets to 1000 c.c. (one quart) of boiling water make a .6 per cent. (6-10 per cent.) solution.

℞ Sod. Chloride, C. P., 2.0 gms. (30 9-10 grs.) to each tablet.

Normal Salt Tablet, No. 2. (Boston City Hospital formula.)

℞ { Sod. Chloride, C. P. . . 2.250 gms. (34¾ grs.)
Calc. Chloride, C. P. . . 0.075 gm. (1⅛ grs.)
Potass. Chloride, C. P. . 0.025 gm. (⅜ gr.) } each tablet.

Four tablets to 1000 c.c. (one quart) of boiling water.

Normal Salt Tablet, No. 3. (U. S. Army formula.)

℞ { Sod. Chloride, C. P. . . 2 0 gms. (30 9-10 grs.)
Sod. Carbonate, dried . 0.3 gm. (5 grs.) } each tablet.

Four tablets to 1000 c.c. (one quart) of boiling water.

The tablets are free from all deleterious admixture and enable the surgeon to prepare extemporaneously a solution absolutely exact as to the amount of the salts and of the proper specific gravity.

It is essential in making solutions from these tablets that boiling water be used, or, where preferred, the solution may be boiled or sterilized just before using.

OX-GALL AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

The purified Ox-gall, of which we offer the profession several convenient preparations, is a remedy of considerable antiquity; yet it is only of late years that anything better than an empirical notion of its value and uses has been in vogue.

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.—Ox-gall is one of the *amara* or *bitters*, and contains the nutritive properties of *bile*. It is this fact that renders Ox-gall, in some conditions of disease, a remedy of almost specific value; for bile, in fact, is essential to the well-being of the economy. It is, in a strict sense, a restorative or constructive agent, being indispensable to the processes of digestion, assimilation and repair. Animals from whom the bile is withdrawn through a fistula grow rapidly thin and assume a cachectic appearance. The same thing is true of man, in whom, indeed, the bile is even more necessary to health. DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ (*Dict. de Thérapeutique*, t. ii, p. 669), BIDDER and SCHMIDT (*Verdauungssaefte und der Stoffwechsel*, Leipzig, 1852), and VOIT (*Zeitschrift für Biol.*, 1893–94, xii) have shown that a well-nourished animal secretes bile in direct proportion to the amount and kind of nourishment taken; that the quantity of bile diminishes with the quantity of food, and that the most generous diet does not preserve the animal whose bile is artificially withdrawn from inanition.

According to these experiments, Ox-gall—the official preparation of bile—does not differ from bile in its effects, though it varies slightly in composition. A good specimen of Ox-gall taken from a healthy animal, according to the best authorities, contains as its two most important constituents acid *taurocholic* and acid *glycocholic* combined with sodium, a valuable base *choline* identical with *nervine*, pigments, cholesterine, fatty substances and inorganic salts. The acids taurocholic and glycocholic have some powerful and useful properties on which the efficacy of Ox-gall seems to depend. It becomes, therefore, a matter of interest to determine in what proportion they are to be found in the official preparation. Neither LIEBIG nor VOIT (*loc. cit.*) were able to extract acid taurocholic from fresh specimens of Ox-gall. HUEFNER and BISCHOFF succeeded in finding small quantities. The other acid, glycocholic, is easier to extract and undoubtedly occurs in Ox-gall in larger proportion than taurocholic. Both these acids, as has been mentioned, are found in combination with sodium, and neither seems to exist in the free state in Ox-gall.

The two salts that these acids form, the sodium taurocholate and sodium glycocholate, are alike in action, though the taurocholate is the more powerful. It was shown, first by ROEHRIG, that a solution of those salts injected into the blood caused an immediate reduction of the pulse, circulation and temperature. (*Archiv der Heilkunde*, 1863, p. 400.) He showed, further, that the potency of Ox-gall is due to the presence of the sodium taurocholate and, to a less extent, to the glycocholate, and not to its other constituents. The glycocholate, however, acts efficiently in slowing the pulse and reducing the temperature, and has, moreover, the merit of leaving the system without disagreeable effects. TRAUBE, a year later, confirmed the result of ROEHRIG, and added that the salts of Ox-gall affect the respiration as well as the heart. The action is on the cardiac ganglia, the vagus reacting in a compensatory manner. (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1864, p. 14.)

Subsequently, a more exhaustive study of the action of Ox gall and its salts was undertaken by FELTZ and RITTER (*L'Action de la Bile*, Nancy, 1876). According to their researches, Ox-gall contains in nearly equal proportions sodium taurocholate and sodium glycocholate. They experienced no difficulty in precipitating the taurocholate with a neutral solution of lead acetate. A series of experiments with these salts confirmed what had been set forth by ROEHRIG and TRAUBE and revealed, besides, in Ox-gall laxative properties, and, what is of great interest, a marked influence in causing *secretion*. When an injection of a solution of sodium taurocholate is given, it produces the effects noted above, *e. g.*, slowing of the pulse and respiration, reduction of the temperature. Then "the economy reacts vigorously and seeks to disembarrass itself by various means; whence ensues an unusually abundant secretion of *ptyalin*, *saliva*, *urine* and intestinal *laxative* juices." These are results of larger doses. The effect of the glycocholate, though similar, is weaker, a conclusion which is in complete accord with that of ROEHRIG. It is important to note here that the action of Ox-gall, which may be said to be that of its combined elements, is more beneficent and agreeable than that of its two most powerful principles acting alone—a fact which has been observed by Prof. NOTHNAGEL, and which is undoubtedly a fortunate attribute; for the sodium taurocholate, when given in large doses and by injection, is not without disagreeable effects, which Ox-gall entirely lacks, such as vomiting and the disintegration of the red blood globule.

Among the most valuable properties of Ox-gall are its power to hinder the putrefaction of meat and fibrin and its antiseptic action. (LIMBOURG, *Zeitschrift für physiol. Chemie*, xiii, p. 196; cf. STOLINKOFF, *ibid.*, 1878, p. 344.) It prevents likewise the so-called alcoholic fermentation—a power that seems to reside in acid taurocholic in particular—the fermentations of milk, of pepsin, of ptyalin, and, above all, it prevents the sugar producing pancreatic ferment. (MALY and EMICH.) Nor must it be omitted that Ox-gall, among other beneficial effects in intestinal functions, quickens peristaltic action, the absorption of *fats*, and hinders rancidity. (BRUNTON.)

Aside from its bitter and tonic properties, Ox-gall has no especial action on gastric digestion. It was supposed that it caused the precipitation of *pepsin*, but ODDI, as well as ELLENBERGER and HOFMEISTER, have satisfactorily disproved, by direct experiments with the bile of various animals, the theory of qualitative analysis, on which that statement was founded. (VIRCHOW and HIRSCH, *Jahresbericht*, 1888, i, p. 144; *ibid.*, 1888, i, p. 145.)

THERAPEUTIC USES.—The experimental study of Ox-gall should suffice to reveal its uses. In cases where illness depends upon malassimilation, when the restorative and constructive powers of bile are required, Ox-gall should be employed. It is, indeed, of the greatest service in *disorders of nutrition*, due to a deficiency of bile; in *anæmia*, *chlorosis*, *obesity and debility*. As a *nervine* and *general tonic and laxative*, Prof. WOLFF, of Berlin, writes about it as follows, "After many years' experience with it (Ox-gall), it recommends itself to me as a remedy in dyspepsia, when that condition is dependent upon atony of the stomach and intestinal canal. It is indicated when there is a feeling of præcordial oppression, flatulence, weakness and exhaustion, especially if these conditions occur after meals. Ox-gall is of particular use when these troubles are complicated with constipation." (*Deutsche Klinik*, No. 26, 1864.) Not less emphatic is the approval of Dr. ALNATE, writing in the *Lancet:* "In all cases of incipient constipation, administered in the form of enemata or pills, Ox-gall is a remedy of undoubted efficacy; and even in protracted cases, where hope has almost fled but where evidences of strangulation are not unequivocally manifested, it should never be omitted,

In habitual or chronic constipation accompanied by indigestion, clay-colored stools, and a feeling of oppression after food has been taken, it acts with almost specific certainty." For *chlorosis*, the same author believes it to be the rational cure. Owing to its antiseptic and antiputrefactive effects in the intestines, Ox-gall should be used in cases where abnormal fermentative processes due to the action of bacteria are suspected to be taking place; in a word, in *flatulence* (foul-smelling), *hepatic torpor*, *pancreatic indigestion*, etc.

To supply the existing demand we offer Purified Ox-gall as well as the Desiccated and Inspissated in powdered form and of pilular consistency, which, of course, are carried in stock by all leading druggists.

PANCREATIN, ESSENCE.

Each fluidrachm represents one grain Pure Powdered Pancreatin in an alkaline base.

PANCREATIN, PURE.

An active and permanent preparation of Pancreatic Ferments.

This article contains the three principal ferments of the pancreas—steapsin, trypsin and amylopsin—in the same proportion as they are found in fresh pancreatic juice. It digests fibrin in alkaline solution, dissolves the casein of milk, emulsifies fat and converts starch into sugar.

MILK TEST.—Five grains of Pancreatin added to four fluidounces of tepid water in which twenty grains of sodium bicarbonate have been dissolved will completely peptonize one pint of milk in thirty minutes when exposed to a temperature of 105° F.

STARCH TEST.—Five grains of Pancreatin added to a starch paste (made by boiling one hundred grains of dry starch in four fluidounces of water, and subsequently cooling to 105° F.) will liquefy the mixture almost instantaneously and convert the starch into sugar in from two to five minutes.

Dose.—One to five grains.

PEPSIN, ESSENCE.

A concentrated, agreeable, efficient and permanent solution of the active digestive principle extracted directly from the stomach of the pig.

Pepsin has become of late years the almost universal and popular as well as the most effective remedy in the various forms of dyspepsia, indigestion—indeed, all disorders of the digestive organs superinduced by excess, debility and ailments affecting the power of assimilating food. It has been presented to the medical profession in such a variety of forms and preparations, simple and compound, that we almost hesitate to ask preference to a new form of administering this invaluable agent; and yet we are so confident of the merits and value and the therapeutic superiority of our Essence of Pepsin we feel assured, if once known and carefully tested, it will commend itself even more highly than through any representations we might make.

Essence of Pepsin is correctly named, as it is truly a concentrated solution of the active digestive principle extracted directly from the stomach of the pig immediately after being slaughtered, thus *avoiding any septic or organic change in the condition of the organ* in which (the peptic glands) this ingredient is found, insuring the remarkable activity we claim for it. Long and varied experience in the manufacture of the various elements found in the animal secretions, such as pancreatin,

pepsin, amylopsin, trypsin and steapsin, fits us peculiarly for the preparatiou of this solution or essence, with every advantage of improved appliances and machinery. The menstruum or solvent employed in the manufacture of this preparation enhances its activity, preserves it without change iudefinitely, slightly stimulates, and allays nausea, increases the appetite. As an adjunct to the food for infants or young children with weak digestive power it is invaluable. Three, five or ten drops in the milk or gruel will enhance its assimilation greatly.

Our Essence of Pepsin will be found invaluable in almost every form of dyspepsia, simple and aggravated, incipient and chronic, and in a marked degree in the more prominent aud persistent derangements of the digestive organs connected therewith, such as constipation, diarrhœa, colic and flatulency. The remarkable activity of this preparation is due to the peculiar method of extracting the essential organic principle of the gastric juice. This can be readily demonstrated in its property of predigesting milk, albumen, as well as starchy foods and fibrin. Extended clinical experience with our Essence of Pepsin in the hands of practitioners has fully demonstrated and confirmed the claims we have made for it and the correctness of our theory as to the manner of its preparation, proving, as it has, to be of greater benefit and more promptly effective than any similar product that has been brought to our attention.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls, either just before or after meals, or a teaspoonful as may be required during the day when suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia or disagreeable eructations so frequently caused by enfeebled powers of assimilation. For infants it is advisable to mix three to five drops with their food; for those a year old or more, from ten to fifteen drops with each meal, as the physician may advise.

PEPSIN, GLYCEROLE.

A concentrated solution of Pepsin in C. P. Glycerine, slightly acidulated with C. P. Acid Hydrochloric. Each fluidrachm contains six grains of pure Pepsin.

Glycerole of Pepsin is intended for use in the manufacture of all liquid preparations of Pepsin, such as Liquid Pepsin, Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, Elixir Calisaya Bark, Pepsin and Strychnine, Wine of Pepsin, etc.

In preparing any of the liquid preparations of Pepsin a requisite quantity of the Glycerole of Pepsiu should be used, with due regard to the strength of the Pure Pepsin of the U. S. P. 1900.

PEPSIN, LACTATED.

This is identical with the Compound Pepsin Powder of the National Formulary, containing Saccharated Pepsin, Pancreatin, Diastase, Acid Lactic, Acid Hydrochloric and Milk Sugar.

Dose.—From ten to sixty grains.

PEPSIN POWDER COMPOUND.

(PULVIS PEPSINI COMPOSITUS, N. F.)

This preparation combines in scientifically proportioned ratio the principal ferments as found in the stomach, and a given dose in milk or water immediately after a meal will give marked assistance to the natural secretions of the stomach in digesting and assimilating the food.

PEPSIN, POWDERED.

GRANULAR OR SCALE.

This represents in the most concentrated form the digestive principle contained in the stomach of the pig. For strength and purity, we believe it to be unequaled by any pepsin manufactured.

It has fully fifteen times the strength of saccharated pepsin as ordinarily dispensed. One grain dissolved in sixteen fluidounces of water acidulated with seventy minims of acid muriatic will digest three thousand grains of coagulated albumen at 104° F. in six hours.

Medical men will at once perceive the advantage of the concentrated and tasteless character of this Pepsin—one grain being the full dose for an adult—enabling the prescriber to administer it in combination with but slight increase of bulk. For children, the dose required is about one-tenth to one-half grain, and can easily be disguised.

The value of Pepsin as an aid to digestion and assimilation can hardly be overestimated; but, as usually prepared, the saccharated article is too bulky and contains too much sugar to be well borne by delicate stomachs, even in the case of adults. In children this difficulty is much greater.

In compounding our Peptonic Pills (pure pepsin, one grain; pure pancreatin, one grain, with two grains of lime lactophosphate, and acid lactic), so widely and favorably known to physicians, we have always used this Pepsin, to which, we think, the almost immediate relief given is mainly due. It has, in combination with bismuth, strychnine, cerium oxalate and some of the bitter vegetable tonics, been prescribed with the most satisfactory results by many leading practitioners.

Our Pepsin may be employed with every confidence by manufacturers of preparations containing this article, as it is free from disagreeable taste and of greater strength than Pepsin as generally sold, while its cost is less.

We will give special quotations for large amounts, and will take pleasure in sending samples to physicians, should they wish to test its comparative strength and therapeutic value.

Dose.—One-half to one grain.

PEPSIN, SACCHARATED.

This preparation of Pepsin is manufactured without heat, in a pure and palatable form, from the fresh stomach of the pig. It represents the digestive principle of the gastric juice in a very active state and in the form most convenient for administration. It is prepared with every possible care from the inner coating of the stomach, first removed from the other tissues of that organ and then combined with milk-sugar.

One grain dissolved in two ounces of water acidulated with ten minims of acid muriatic will digest from two hundred to two hundred and fifty grains of coagulated albumen at 104° F. in six hours.

The experience of physicians has been so favorable to the use of pepsin as an aid to impaired digestion and kindred affections that it is only necessary to say the Saccharated Pepsin we manufacture exhibits the principle most fully and will give therapeutic results to the entire satisfaction of physicians wishing to prescribe this remedy.

Dose.—From two to five grains before meals.

PEPTONIC PILLS.

Pepsin, Pancreatin, with Lime Lactophosphate and Acid Lactic.

These pills will give immediate relief in many forms of dyspepsia and indigestion, and will prove of permanent benefit in all cases of enfeebled digestion produced from want of proper secretion of the gastric juice. By supplementing the action of the stomach, and rendering the food capable of assimilation, they enable the organ to recover its healthy tone, and thus permanent relief is afforded. One great advantage of these pills is the absence of sugar, which is present in all the ordinary pepsin and pancreatin compounds. In this form the dose is much smaller, more pleasant to take, and is less apt to offend the already weak and irritable stomach. The results of their use have been so abundantly satisfactory that we are confident further trial will secure for them the cordial approval of the medical profession and the favor of the general public.

The advantage of this combination to correct nausea and want of appetite in the morning, induced by *late suppers* and *indulgence* in *stimulants*, can be readily proved by taking two pills one or two hours before breakfast. The theory of their good effect is simply that they aid digestion, and the food as yet unchanged is taken up, resulting in a natural desire for a healthful breakfast.

It is really better to take the pills before retiring, as in that way the benefit due to the prolonged action is more decided, with the additional advantage of insuring satisfactory rest.

As an appetizer for dinner they are to be preferred to the bitters and stimulants so often resorted to.

Each pill contains one grain of Pure Pepsin and one of Pure Pancreatin, which are equivalent to ten grains each of the ordinary or Saccharated, usually prescribed and dispensed. Physicians will appreciate the great advantage of this mode of administration, the increased benefit to the dyspeptic being due to a full and effective dose of each, freed from the unnecessary bulk and really hurtful addition of sugar. A single pill will give immediate relief.

Dose.—One pill immediately after eating, or when suffering from indigestion, lump in the throat or flatulence. For children reduce the pill to powder, and give one-fourth or one-half, according to age.

PEPTONIZING POWDER.

We offer the Peptonizing Powder in tubes (each vial containing sufficient to peptonize one pint of milk) and in tablets (each tablet containing the amount necessary to peptonize one pint of milk).

The administration of milk peptonized by means of pancreatin to infants suffering from marasmus, cholera infantum and kindred diseases, where apparently the stomach has become so enfeebled as to be unable to retain or assimilate food of any kind, has uniformly produced such good results that we feel certain that our Peptonizing Powder prepared with the customary accuracy and precision of our other preparations will be fully appreciated.

It is hardly necessary for us to expatiate upon the merits of peptonized milk as an article of diet for infants and invalids suffering from gastric debility, as it has been used for several years past with such uniformly favorable results as to have led to its adoption as a standard remedy. Unfortunately, however, there has been no convenient method of preparing this valuable article, and as a natural consequence it has only

been used as a last resort when all other dietetic preparations had been tried and found wanting.

By the use of our Peptonizing Powder (in vials or tablets) and observing the following directions, the difficulty of preparing peptonized milk is reduced to a minimum, while the high quality of pancreatin used in its manufacture renders the resulting product perfectly uniform.

DIRECTIONS.—For infants, dissolve one of the tablets or contents of vial in a gill (four ounces) of *lukewarm* water. The tablet should be crushed or broken to insure prompt solution. Heat one-half a pint of fresh cow's milk to boiling and add it to one-half pint of cold milk, stir the mixture and pour in the dissolved Peptonizing Powder, mix thoroughly and allow it to stand in a *warm* (*not hot*) place for fifteen minutes. It should then be put on ice until desired for use, or if ice is not available it may be boiled for one or two minutes and set aside until wanted. It is usually advisable to dissolve about a teaspoonful of milk-sugar in each pint of the peptonized milk before administration; this may be added to the first portion of the milk as it is being boiled, as it will dissolve more readily while the milk is warm. The addition of milk-sugar, while not necessary, causes the peptonized milk to resemble human milk more closely.

For adults the milk may be peptonized more thoroughly than for infants, and if desired may be kept warm in contact with the dissolved Peptonizing Powder for twenty or even thirty minutes before being placed on ice or boiled, both of which processes stop the peptonizing action of the tablets.

Milk peptonized for fifteen minutes, as directed above, when curdled by the addition of acid nitric, separates in small light flakes, while fresh cow's milk, unpeptonized, turns to a hard, solid curd. When subjected to the peptonizing action for thirty minutes, the milk will not curdle on the addition of acid nitric, thus showing that the casein has been completely peptonized.

For ordinary use, milk that has been peptonized for fifteen minutes will answer every purpose, but in case of extreme gastric debility a more thorough peptonizing is desirable. It should be remembered, however, that a bitter taste is developed by long peptonizing, and consequently the resulting product is less palatable.

Peptonized milk, prepared as directed above, can be kept on ice for three or four days, but in warm weather it is preferable to prepare only enough for each day's supply.

Complete formulæ for the preparation of foods from our Peptonizing Powder as suggested by Bessie Hazen, of the McLean Hospital, will be forwarded upon application.

PETROGEN.

A NON-IRRITATING, HIGHLY PENETRATING AND SOLUBLE MEDIUM.

We ask the careful consideration by physicians of Petrogen as a vehicle for iodine, creosote, methyl-salicylate, menthol, guaiacol, carbolic acid, etc., and feel confident that its usefulness will appeal at once to medical men, since it enables the physician to apply externally, without irritation and with the certainty of immediate absorption, many drugs the usefulness of which would otherwise be minimized, the most notable being iodine, which, combined with Petrogen, may be applied repeatedly, in fact, two or three times per day, for months if desirable, without fear of producing any irritation; nor will iodine, applied by this means, cause any staining of the skin or linen beyond that which may readily be removed with soap and water.

The application of iodine in this medium for local inflammatory con-

ditions is much more efficacious than when the iodine is applied in the form of tincture, and obviates, at the same time, in the majority of cases, any liability of irritation of the skin or mucous membranes. Experience has fully demonstrated that the systemic effect resulting from the local application of the Petrogen combinations is identical with that following the internal administration of the drugs, at the same time avoiding the great disadvantage in the way of gastro-intestinal irritation, so frequently encountered where such drugs as creosote, iodine, etc., are administered internally.

This vehicle—probably the most penetrating of all topical applications, which we have designated as Petrogen—is a modified mineral oil, perfectly bland and non-irritating to inflamed surfaces, possessing that peculiar quality of readily emulsifying with water, and, when brought in contact with the skin or mucous surface, forms an emulsion with the water and secretions, thus insuring an immediate absorption of the medicament into the general economy, and as well deprives such drugs as iodine, creosote, etc., of their irritating properties, rendering it possible to apply these remedies directly to inflamed surfaces without causing any irritation, but, instead, depleting the surcharged capillaries of the inflamed membrane, resulting in a rapid resolution to its former healthy condition. The solution of these various drugs in Petrogen is effected during the process of manufacture, as our experience and experiments have demonstrated that in this manner we secure not only a permanent solution, but one carrying a considerably greater percentage of the remedy than would be possible were it added subsequently.

The signal benefit and advantage afforded by this preparation cannot, we feel, be exaggerated, supplying as it does for the physician a means by which he may in many cases avail himself of remedial agents which heretofore might not be applied externally with satisfaction. We feel confident that, when fully tested, its usefulness will be found to have scarcely any limitations, when administered with that intelligence and judgment exercised by the careful physician.

The absorption of the remedy in this vehicle is very rapid. The integument and mucous surfaces are protected from any irritation, though the application be frequently repeated. The fact of immediate absorption and distribution throughout the economy may be demonstrated by the urine test for iodine, which we have selected as the type to explain the claims we so confidently urge upon physicians. A demonstration with creosote, guaiacol and other drugs will prove just as strongly the great advantages afforded by this vehicle.

We are prepared to supply Petrogen in the following combinations:

LIQUID PETROGEN COMPOUNDS.

CAMPHOR-PETROGEN	containing 20 % Camphor
CAMPHORATED PHENOL-PETROGEN	Acid Carbolic . . . .125 Camphor . . . . . .375 Liquid Petrogen . . .500
CARBOLIC-ACID-PETROGEN	containing 2 % Acid Carbolic
CARBOLIC-ACID-PETROGEN	" 5 % Acid Carbolic
CREOSOTE-PETROGEN	" 20 % Creosote
GUAIACOL-PETROGEN	" 20 % Guaiacol
ICHTHYOL-PETROGEN	" 10 % Ichthyol
IODINE-PETROGEN	" 5 % Iodine
IODINE-PETROGEN	" 10 % Iodine
IODOFORM-PETROGEN	" 3 % Iodoform
MENTHOL-PETROGEN	" 5 % Menthol
METHYL-SALICYLATE-PETROGEN	" 20 % Methyl-Salicylate

SOLUBLE GLOBULES OF PETROGEN.

As Petrogen is absolutely devoid of irritating properties, it is as well adapted for internal administration as external application. The various formulæ of medicated Petrogen are indicated in a large field of pathologic systemic conditions, and for the purpose of internal administration we offer the more important combinations in the form of Soluble Globules. When employed internally, the perfect solubility and decided absorbability of the Petrogen combinations aid in their immediate entrance through the gastro-intestinal membrane into the general circulation, where they are at once conveyed by the circulating medium of the blood to every tissue of the body, thus aiding materially their therapeutic efficiency.

CREOSOTE-PETROGEN, 5 minims . .	containing	Creosote, 1 minim
GUAIACOL-PETROGEN, 5 minims . .	"	Guaiacol, 1 minim
IODINE-PETROGEN, 2 1-2 minims .	"	Iodine, 1-20 grain
IODINE-PETROGEN, 5 minims . . .	"	Iodine, 1-10 grain
METHYL-SALICYLATE-PETROGEN, 5 mins.	"	Methyl-Salicylate, 1 min.

PETROGEN BASE.

(FOR MAKING OINTMENTS.)

PETROGEN OINTMENTS.

MERCURY-PETROGEN	containing	33⅓ % Mercury
MERCURY-PETROGEN	"	50 % Mercury

IODINE-PETROGEN (5 and 10 per cent.)—While iodine is a most valuable medicament for external use, its staining of the skin and lack of absorption through the integument have greatly restricted its field of therapeutic usefulness. These objections, however, are overcome by Iodine-Petrogen, as it is not only immediately absorbed into the pathologic tissues, thus exerting its beneficial, alterative and absorbent properties, but causes no permanent stain upon the surface, and any of the basic material of the Petrogen not absorbed may be easily removed with soap and water. As Iodine-Petrogen is non-irritating, it is as well adapted for internal administration as external application, and may be employed in many forms of systemic disease in which the general effect of the iodine is desired. Applied locally, it has been found useful in the treatment of muscular rheumatism, glandular swelling, old syphilitic nodules, rheumatic swelling, stiff joints, bruises, and is indicated in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory tract and auditory canal, such as atrophic and hypertrophic rhinitis, stomatitis, pharyngitis, otitis and otalgia. Iodine-Petrogen has been employed with most gratifying results in the treatment of pleurisy and pneumonia, and, if applied promptly upon the first indication of pleuritic pains, the threatened attack will in most cases be aborted. To prove most effective, *it should always be applied by the hand*, being rubbed in thoroughly and until entirely absorbed, two or three times each day. The frequency of its application can be determined intelligently only after a careful consideration of the conditions by the attending physician.

IODINE-PETROGEN GLOBULES, 2 1-2 minims (Iodine, 1-20 grain), 5 minims (Iodine, 1-10 grain).—Iodine-Petrogen Globules offer a ready means of obtaining the systemic effect of iodine without irritating the stomach. The readily soluble form in which the iodine is here presented insures the prompt exhibition of free iodine in the circulation, whereas when the iodides are administered they must first undergo a chemical

change. Iodine-Petrogen, thus administered, affords to the human economy iodine in its elementary form, which, in turn, is conveyed in a soluble state to the tissues, there to exert its alterative, stimulating and absorbent properties.

METHYL-SALICYLATE-PETROGEN (20 per cent.)—Oil of wintergreen has long been employed, both internally and externally, in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism; but the objection to the use of this medicament in topical applications has been that it is only absorbed to a slight degree, while with Methyl-Salicylate-Petrogen the absorption is very rapid and it is thus brought in contact with the diseased synovial membrane, where it exerts its specific action and hastens recovery. It is strongly indicated in rheumatic affections of the joints and muscles, as also in gonorrhœal affections of the joints. It should be applied freely to the affected part, accompanied with decided massage, after which the joints should be wrapped in cotton and covered with oiled silk, so as to maintain an even temperature. This treatment may be supplemented by the administration, internally, of from one to two globules of Methyl-Salicylate-Petrogen, each containing five minims, three or four times a day.

METHYL-SALICYLATE-PETROGEN GLOBULES, 5 minims (Methyl-Salicylate, 1 minim).—These globules are of particular value in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism and rheumatic fever, are non-irritating to the gastro-intestinal tract, and the medicament is at once absorbed and conveyed to the part affected. One or two of the globules should be given frequently, according to the requirements of the individual case in the judgment of attending physician.

ICHTHYOL-PETROGEN (10 per cent.)—The well-known antiphlogistic, anodyne, alterative, antiseptic and astringent properties of ichthyol are appreciably enhanced in value and activity by combination with this rapidly penetrating, quickly absorbable and non-irritating vehicle—Petrogen. Local applications, in order to fulfill all requirements, must necessarily penetrate the surface and exert a beneficial influence on the underlying lymphatics, capillaries and tissues, and also aid nature in removing inflammatory exudate and broken-down cell material through the natural channels of absorption. In addition, they must exert a bactericidal action on the disease germs, which are usually the causative factor of the primary lesion. That Ichthyol-Petrogen possesses the above attributes may be fully demonstrated by the careful physician, whose experience will substantiate our claims with reference to the very rapid absorption of this new vehicle. This places in the hands of physicians a product with which it is possible to beneficially treat not only diseases of the integument and mucous membrane but deep-seated inflammation.

Ichthyol-Petrogen acts as a reducing agent and exerts a decided contractile effect on the vascular supply, inducing a diminution of temperature, a reduction of swelling and relief from pain; it is therefore indicated as a valuable agent in the treatment of local inflammation. In articular and muscular rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and gout, owing to the rapid penetration and inherent therapeutic action of Ichthyol-Petrogen, its use will be followed by prompt relief from pain and a reduction of the swelling, redness and febrile symptoms. It is also of value in the treatment of influenza, pleurisy, lymphatic enlargements, tuberculosis, in all of which applications accompanied by gentle massage will prove more beneficial than other forms of ichthyol application.

The use of ichthyol in the treatment of frost-bite and acne rosacea is highly recommended by LANGE and UNNA. Ichthyol-Petrogen is likewise indicated in erysipelas, and the physician will doubtless find that its use in this disease will cause a reduction of the congestion, pain and ten-

sion and will exhibit a tendency to limit its progression. In fact, VICTOR CEBRIAN states that in this pathologic condition the use of ichthyol locally has proven uniformly satisfactory in the treatment of eighty cases. In furunculosis it is equally efficient; the inflammatory conditions will quickly subside, and, if applied sufficiently early, it will abort the boils. In prurigo and pruritus, LANGE reports excellent results from applications or inunctions with this agent, after carefully washing the parts with warm water and soap.

The annoying itching which is so often found in connection with eczematous conditions may be greatly relieved by frequent applications. In sprains and painful injuries about the joints, Ichthyol-Petrogen should be thoroughly rubbed on the injured parts, after which the whole should be covered with cotton and firmly bandaged. Its use is further indicated in the treatment of the stings of venomous insects which are followed by itching and swelling. The physician will doubtless find that the use of Ichthyol-Petrogen, in the treatment of burns of the first and second degree, will be followed by a marked subsidence of pain and congestion. This view is supported by LEISTIKOW, who heartily recommends the use of ichthyol in the treatment of such cases, especially when associated with a marked degree of inflammation.

Ichthyol-Petrogen, by virtue of its anodyne, resolvent and absorbent properties, is of great value in the treatment of gynæcologic diseases. It is useful in removing periuterine and pelvic exudates in the treatment of chronic metritis, inflammatory conditions of the tubes and ovaries, erosion of the cervix uteri and drying up leucorrhœal discharge, and affording relief from pruritus. Douches of hot water should be followed by the introduction of Ichthyol-Petrogen tampons once daily. This treatment may be supplemented, in pelvic inflammatory cases, by massaging the abdomen with Ichthyol-Petrogen once or twice daily. The efficiency of this method of treatment is due to the rapidity with which the Petrogen conveys the ichthyol to every portion of the underlying tissue, thereby producing results not obtainable by the use of ichthyol-glycerine tampons. In the latter instance the glycerine, through its strongly hygroscopic action, often causes a dryness of the mucous surface with a concomitant burning and itching of the vagina, which not infrequently extends to the external genitalia, and even to the surrounding integument, while, on the other hand, Ichthyol-Petrogen has a soothing, healing and pain-relieving influence which is very grateful in its effects. Such authorities as FREUND, BLOCH, HERMANN, SINCLAIR and others recommend the use of ichthyol in the treatment of diseases of the female genital tract. Ichthyol-Petrogen tampons will quickly check hemorrhages, as the rather energetic vaso-constrictor action of the ichthyol, which is made possible by the marked absorptive power of the vehicle with which it is combined, will produce a decided hæmostatic influence upon the vascular supply involved in the hemorrhage.

There are other conditions in which the physician will doubtless find that Ichthyol-Petrogen is indicated. However, we feel sure that clinical experience will fully demonstate the many superior advantages of Ichthyol-Petrogen in the treatment of any pathological condition in which it is desirable to obtain the peculiar therapeutic activity of ichthyol combined with a bland, rapidly absorbent and non-irritating vehicle not only upon the tissues locally but also on the underlying structures.

CAMPHOR-PETROGEN (20 per cent.)—Physicians will doubtless find that the stimulating and soothing properties of camphor are greatly increased in therapeutic value by its combination with Petrogen. While applications of camphorated oil are usually restricted to surface ailments, Camphor-Petrogen may be employed to advantage in the treatment of deep-seated pain and inflammation, as it at once penetrates the skin and

mucous membrane to the underlying tissue, where, by virtue of the stimulating action of the camphor, it constitutes a powerful factor in affording relief from pain and reducing inflammation.

In the treatment of otalgia, with or without otorrhœa, syringing the external meatus with warm water, followed by injecting five or ten drops of the Camphor-Petrogen every two or three hours, will reduce the discharge, when present, and afford quick relief from pain. In cases of acute coryza, chronic rhinitis, hay fever or other similar diseases, pledgets of cotton saturated with Camphor-Petrogen and inserted in the nares will cause an enlargement in the lumen of the cavity, allay the sensitiveness of the membrane and reduce the inflammatory symptoms. In addition to this treatment the Camphor-Petrogen should be rubbed very thoroughly over the external parts.

This vehicle will also enable physicians to avail themselves of the valuable properties of camphor in the treatment of the various diseases of the respiratory tract occurring in infants and children, as in such cases it is often difficult and undesirable to administer drugs by the mouth. Frequent rubbing with the preparation on the neck and throat will soothe the irritation, check excessive secretions and cause a subsidence of the inflammation incident to pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, croup, whooping-cough, pneumonia, etc. In these cases a teaspoonful should be rubbed in briskly with the hand, and continued until absorbed, repeating the treatment every two or three hours, or as often as the physician may deem advisable. In the numerous disturbances of the gastro-intestinal tract prevalent in children, frequent application over the abdomen will check vomiting and diarrhœa almost immediately and will terminate the colic and induce a comfortable feeling of warmth.

Camphor-Petrogen is most useful as an application for boils and carbuncles, which may often be aborted by frequent rubbing with this preparation, while swellings, painful joints and rheumatism are greatly relieved by its application, and it is also said to have proven useful in cases of eczema and urticaria.

The signal benefit and advantage of this preparation as an efficient anti-galactagogue will be appreciated by physicians. To obtain the most satisfactory results in these cases, the breasts should be rubbed briskly three or four times a day with the Camphor-Petrogen, as this will quickly stop the secretion of milk, prevent swelling of the glands and afford relief from the pain usually present.

From half a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, necessarily depending upon the area affected, should be directed to be applied to the skin, rubbing briskly with the hand until entirely absorbed, repeating every two or three hours, or as often as the severity of the case, in the judgment of the attending physician, may demand. Covering the parts with cotton, especially in cases of pain and deep-seated inflammation, will often hasten the beneficial action of the remedy.

IODOFORM-PETROGEN (3 per cent.)—The employment of iodoform in the treatment of wounds and ulcerative processes has become so general that a list of its indications would serve no useful purpose. However, we would call attention in particular to the superiority of this preparation, as it presents iodoform in a perfectly soluble and quickly absorbable form. Another feature that is worthy of special notice is the fact that Iodoform-Petrogen may be mixed with water to form an emulsion, thereby rendering it possible to make applications of iodoform in a nearly absolute aqueous menstruum, a method which physicians have so long desired in the treatment of a considerable class of pathologic conditions.

CREOSOTE-PETROGEN (20 per cent.)—Physicians will find this preparation especially valuable in the treatment of phlegmonous erysipelas,

phlegmasia dolens, psoriasis, impetigo, acne, tinea in all its forms, sycosis and scabies. Non-specific sloughing and phagedenic ulcerations are often benefited by applications with this preparation, assisting, in the case of long-standing ulcers, in a speedy and rapid recovery.

Creosote-Petrogen is also indicated in the treatment of fistulæ, gangrenous surfaces, fœtid otorrhœa, diphtheria and burns with excessive suppuration and granulation. Many other pathologic conditions will become apparent to the physician as amenable to this form of treatment.

CREOSOTE-PETROGEN GLOBULES, 5 minims (Beechwood Creosote, **1 minim**).—These gloubles may be employed to advantage in bronchitis and tuberculosis, as also in the treatment of gastralgia and other forms of gastro-intestinal disturbance, and, in fact, in any diseased condition in which the physician may consider the internal administration of creosote desirable.

GUAIACOL-PETROGEN (20 per cent.)—The well-known analgesic effect of guaiacol may be used to advantage by utilizing this preparation in the treatment of arthritis deformans, acute articular and muscular rheumatism, sciatic coxalgia and pains of a superficial and deep-seated nature. It will also afford relief from pain in orchitis and epididymitis.

As an antipyretic in tuberculosis, erysipelas and pneumonia, Guaiacol-Petrogen may be applied to any part of the body, accompanied with massage and covering the part treated with cotton and oiled silk. After applications with this preparation, tracings of phenol may be detected in the urine in a short time, demonstrating its peculiarly active quality of absorption. Its local application to the abdomen or chest-wall is indicated in the treatment of chronic bronchitis and tuberculosis. Satisfactory results in these cases are often obtained in a comparatively short period of time.

CAMPHORATED PHENOL-PETROGEN (Carbolic Acid, crystals, .125; Camphor, .375; Liquid Petrogen, .500).—Physicians will appreciate the value of a preparation which combines the soothing, germicidal and antiseptic properties of camphor and phenic acid with a bland, non-irritating and rapidly penetrating vehicle such as Petrogen, and they may demonstrate to their own satisfaction, by personal tests, the advantages of Camphorated Phenol-Petrogen as a dressing for lacerated and incised wounds, to insure asepsis following surgical operations, and for the antiseptic treatment of the various acute and chronic forms of inflammation, especially those of suppurative nature.

In the treatment of hemorrhoids, pruritus of the anus and of the scrotum, and all localized itching of the surface, Camphorated Phenol-Petrogen should be rubbed on gently with cotton, or applied with the forefinger, as often as may be found necessary in the judgment of the attending physician.

Boils may be much alleviated, and often aborted, by placing on them a plédget of cotton saturated with the preparation and renewing the dressing three or four times a day. For the stings of insects and the bites of animals, which are frequently of a septic nature, it should be applied to the wound on absorbent cotton and retained with a handkerchief or other bandage.

Camphorated Phenol-Petrogen is a valuable deodorant to correct fetor arising from infected sores, syphilitic ulcerations and malignant growths. In pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, deep-seated pain and localized areas of inflammation, physicians will find that brisk rubbing with this preparation over the parts affected will cause a lessening of the inflammation and afford relief from pain.

As a spray, either pure or diluted with a bland oil such as olive oil, it will prove useful in preserving cleanliness, in reducing inflammation and

in allaying irritation in acute and chronic rhinitis, stomatitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis and other affections of the respiratory tract. In atrophic rhinitis, pieces of cotton saturated with the preparation and placed for several moments over the ulcers will materially lessen the offensive odor peculiar to this disease. The attending physician may use it in such strength as may be best suited to the individual case. By spraying the nostrils with dilute Camphorated Phenol-Petrogen at the very onset of an acute cold the disease may often be aborted.

In chronic local eczema and in other forms of skin disease with itching or infection, applications on cotton or gauze should be resorted to at frequent intervals. In fact, Camphorated Phenol-Petrogen is indicated in all forms of abrased integument, infected sores and in any condition in which it is desirable to utilize the beneficial, soothing, healing and germicidal properties of a preparation of this character.

Camphorated Phenol-Petrogen will immediately relieve the pain and inflammation of burns and should be applied with cotton or linen. It should not be applied over large areas, on account of the possible absorption of carbolic acid in combination.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Camphorated Phenol-Petrogen may be applied with the hand, on cotton or on gauze, as may be preferred. The strength of the solution may be reduced to any desired percentage by the addition of olive oil or other bland oil.

GUAIACOL-PETROGEN Globules, 5 minims (Guaiacol, Pure, 1 minim), are especially valuable in the treatment of chronic laryngitis and bronchitis, and may be found particularly useful in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

CARBOLIC-ACID-PETROGEN (2 and 5 per cent.)—The field of usefulness for this valuable antiseptic has been greatly enlarged by its combination with this rapidly-absorbing base, in combination with which it penetrates at once throughout the affected tissues and exerts its germicidal action upon the bacteria present. It is indicated in the treatment of all sores, abrasions, ulcerations and, in fact, any condition requiring the use of carbolic acid. Applications in pruritus ani will materially lessen the itching and allay the irritation.

MENTHOL-PETROGEN (5 per cent.)—The desirable therapeutic properties of menthol are greatly enhanced in value by the combination with a Petrogen vehicle, as it favors the rapid absorption of the menthol through an inflamed mucous membrane, and is not washed away with the serous discharge, which often occurs when menthol applications are made to the respiratory tract. This preparation retains and manifests to a marked degree the beneficial, stimulating action of the medicament.

We will be very glad to send clinical excerpts on Petrogen combinations on application.

PHOSPHATED KOLA COMP.

(KOLA-PHOS.)

A highly concentrated combination of Kola, Celery, Guarana and Coca, with Acid Phosphoric, deliciously aromatized.

Relieves headache, nausea, nervous debility, fatigue of mind and body; is particularly indicated in cases of exhaustion due to over-excitement or mental strain, insomnia, loss of appetite.

The vitalizing properties of the acid phosphates are recognized by all medical men, which, in conjunction with the tonic, sedative, stomachic and strengthening specific properties of the above adjuncts, render this

preparation one of great merit, particularly during the debilitating influences of our protracted hot summer months.

One or two teaspoonfuls of Phosphated Kola Comp. in a tumbler of carbonated or iced water, sweetened, makes a delightful, refreshing and invigorating beverage. May be taken two or three times a day.

PICRATED GLYKAOLIN.

(SEE GLYKAOLIN, PICRATED.)

PICRATOL.

One remedy after another for the treatment of urethritis has been exploited among the medical profession, only to be discarded after a few years of popularity. Of these silver nitrate alone has survived by reason of its marked action upon the gonococci; but this, because of its excoriating and destructive character, has now fallen into disuse, excepting as generally applied to specific ulcers by means of the endoscope. Of late numerous albuminates of silver, under as many different names, have been placed upon the market, claiming to be true organic salts of silver. But the difference between a salt and an albuminate should be borne in mind—the former being a definite combination of silver with an acid, forming a new compound, the medical properties of which are usually a combination of the physiological action of the acid and base employed, while an albuminate of silver may contain any proportion of the metal (one, two, three, five, ten and even thirty per cent.), the proportion varying according to the manipulation of the process employed.

It is a recognized fact that the treatment of urethritis demands a germicide which will not injure the healthy mucous membrane with which it must of necessity come in contact, a drug which has a marked analgesic action, a chemical possessing great healing powers, allaying the inflammation of mucous surfaces and preventing the pathological secretion of mucus. We have recently succeeded in producing a chemical fulfilling all these requirements, which has been employed in the treatment of cervicitis and vaginitis, and is rapidly coming into general use. This product, Picratol, is the result of a complicated process, a combination of silver with acid carbazotic ($C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$), commonly known as acid picric.

Picratol contains thirty per cent. silver, a far greater proportion than most of the albuminates above referred to, and retains not merely the medical properties of the silver, but possesses in addition the antiseptic, analgesic and healing properties of the picric acid.

As a prophylactic, Picratol suppositories will be found efficient if introduced into the urethra within a few hours after coitus. Picratol will entirely destroy all gonococci contained in the urethra. During the first stage of the disease, douching with an aqueous solution of Picratol by means of a Valentine irrigator or hand syringe, in as strong a solution as the patient can endure, will usually check the diseased process. If, however, the glands have become deeply invaded, the use of Picratol suppositories or bougies is suggested; and if the disease has progressed until the infected glands have become localized ulcerated surfaces, the introduction of a Picratol suppository after urinating will be followed by slight burning succeeded by a soothing, benumbing sensation, due to the analgesic action of the acid picric. The glycerin in the suppository will cause an exudation of the purulent mucus contained in the glands, by virtue of its hygroscopic action; and as the gonococci-laden material reaches the urethra, the Picratol will destroy the bacteria.

But the action of Picratol is not merely that of a germicide, since it is at this point that the picric acid in the combination diminishes the action

of the mucous cells, and so checks the secretion of mucus. The work of healing apparently commences shortly after the introduction of the suppository; and if the treatment is continued night and morning for a few days the discharge will entirely cease, leaving the urethra in a fair way to regain its healthy condition. Picratol not only checks the purulent process but stimulates the epithelial cells to rapid proliferation, and the denuded surface is speedily healed.

The great advantage of Picratol over all other gonorrhœal remedies lies in the fact that it effectually prevents the formation of scar-tissue, and thus the danger of resultant strictures is reduced to a minimum. It is believed that Picratol is the only drug possessing this advantage, and too much stress cannot be laid upon this important fact. This is due to the acid picric in the combination, since it is well established that the cicatrices of burns treated with acid picric contract but very little, far less than those of similar burns treated with any other local application.

The marked action of Picratol is not confined to mucous membranes, but it produces excellent results upon epithelial surfaces as well. Here it may be employed in aqueous or alcoholic solution, or, preferably, as Picratol Paste. Ulcers heal rapidly, parasitic lesions and subdermal inflammations disappear under its use, while verruca, painted with alcoholic solution of Picratol or Picratol Collodion, shrink and disappear. In mastitis the swelling subsides under the use of a paste prepared with Picratol and Glykaolin (Pasta Alumini Silicatis Comp.) as a base, unless the case has already reached the suppurative stage, when it will be necessary to open the abscess and cleanse the parts with an aqueous solution.

As a one-twentieth of one per cent. aqueous solution (7.7 grains in 1 quart of water making a 1 : 2000 solution) it may be used in irrigation or douching with exceptionally good results. Very favorable reports have also been received where it has been employed as a saturated alcoholic solution (one and three-quarters per cent.) in catarrhal affections of the nose and throat.

PREPARED FOOD.

(SEE FOOD, PREPARED.)

QUINQUINIA.

THE ALKALOIDS OF CINCHONA BARK BEFORE ISOLATION.

Quinine	*15 per cent.*
Quinidine	*15 per cent.*
Cinchonidine	*15 per cent.*
Cinchonine	*25 per cent.*
Chinoidine (*purified Alkaloid*)	*30 per cent.*

It has long been used in hospital, dispensary and private practice, with uniformly good results. We have received from our representatives, who come into personal contact with so many doctors all over the United States, most convincing proofs of the admirable therapeutic results arising from its administration, the claim being urged positively that, grain for grain, it is as efficient as quinine sulphate, with the advantage of not being nearly so apt to induce cerebral excitement, and of proving more lasting in its antiperiodic influence, a superiority always claimed for the mixed alkaloids and the bark over the single salt, and, we believe, deservedly. It is generally preferred in a large majority of cases to quinine sulphate or cinchonidine, being their equal, if not their superior, in therapeutic value. Implicit reliance can be placed on its always being furnished of exact strength and uniform quality.

Dose.—Two to five grains.

RED GUM LOZENGES.

ASTRINGENT, STYPTIC, ANTISEPTIC.

It has been a matter of surprise to us that the use of Red Gum has been so limited among physicians of the United States; in Great Britain and on the Continent it is largely prescribed with most flattering results, while in Australia it is used to the exclusion of almost every other vegetable astringent.

Red Gum is the resinous exudation from the bark of the Eucalyptus Rostrata found in western Australia. In the form of a lozenge it is admirably adapted and effective as a remedy in all cases of relaxed uvula, inflamed mucous membranes and bronchial tubes, ulcerated sore mouth and gums, and its local action as an astringent, styptic and antiseptic is most marked; its peculiar styptic effect upon all mucous surfaces, particularly the fauces, deadens the sensibilities, thus sheathing and producing a soothing, calmative effect, lessening the tendency to cough and relieving the soreness. We know of no lozenge or combination that we have heretofore placed before the profession that has so many elements of merit, or is so effective in its action.

Dose.—A lozenge to be allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth every two or three hours, or two or three may be taken in succession if the cough is severe and irritating.

RENNET GLYCEROLE.

A concentrated solution of Rennet in C. P. Glycerine.

This Glycerole of Rennet will be found both economical, convenient and reliable in the manufacture of all liquid preparations of Rennet, such as Liquid Rennet, Digestive Essence, Wine of Rennet, or in the preparation of the desserts—slip, junket, frugolac, etc.

Each fluidrachm contains six grains pure Rennet and will make a firm curd with ten to twelve pints of lukewarm milk in a few minutes.

In preparing any of the liquid preparations of Rennet a requisite quantity of the Glycerole of Rennet should be used with due regard to its high strength.

RENNET, GRANULAR (1 : 15,000).

One grain of this Rennet is more than sufficient to firmly curd one quart of milk in a few minutes.

RENNET, GRANULAR (1 : 30,000).

One grain of this Rennet is more than sufficient to firmly curd one-half gallon of milk in a few minutes.

RENNET, LIQUID.

(SEE LIQUID RENNET.)

RENNET TABLETS.

FOR THE INSTANTANEOUS PREPARING OF JUNKET, WHEY AND CHEESE.

DIRECTIONS.—Dissolve one tablet in a tablespoonful of cold or lukewarm water. Take one quart of lukewarm fresh milk (never hot, or junket will be spoiled) in which four tablespoonfuls of sugar have previously been dissolved; flavor with vanilla, lemon or orange; stir quickly the dissolved Rennet Tablet into this prepared milk and then pour into dishes or glasses.

RESPIRATORS, ZINC.

(SEE ZINC RESPIRATORS.)

ROBERT'S ASTHMA CIGARETTES.

SEE ASTHMA CIGARETTES, ROBERT'S.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN.

(SEE PEPSIN, SACCHARATED.)

SANGUIFORM.

IRON IN TRUE ORGANIC COMBINATION.

Each ounce of Sanguiform contains 2.5 grains of Natural Organic Iron together with all the albuminoids and saline constituents of one and one-quarter ounces of normal healthy blood, rendered palatable by the addition of aromatics.

Sanguiform is a preparation of the blood of healthy warm-blooded animals, containing all of its normal constituents, ascertained by careful examination, and so preserved as to remain unchanged in any climate, at the same time rendered agreeable to the taste of both young and old, while it may be taken freely without ulterior ill effects.

The constitution of Sanguiform furnishes the measure of its real utility as a remedy. Containing the materials of which the blood is composed, it is a valuable reconstituent in those maladies characterized by deficiency in the number and quality of the red-blood globules. In the debility succeeding acute diseases, as a restorative in chronic wasting diseases and in depressed states of the organic functions it is an effective and readily applied remedy. Partly owing to facility of administration, it is particularly useful in these conditions occuring in children. In chronic malarial diseases and in splenic affections, with impoverished blood, and the hæmoglobin and corpuscular elements below normal, Sanguiform furnishes the materials for ready restoration. This is also true of strumous affections, enlarged glands, suppurative processes of neck and ears, and the debility and anæmia which accompany these states, especially in early life.

It is more particularly in anæmia, and in that variety known as pernicious anæmia, that Sanguiform is indicated. Here it furnishes the materials from which the blood globules may be easily elaborated. When, however, the destruction of the red-blood globules and the increase in the white are due to malignant diseases of the blood-forming organs, no remedy can be permanently effective. Sanguiform also promises to be

a most useful expedient in that malady cognate to anæmia—chlorosis—in which anæmia or a low amount of the corpuscular elements is associated with amenorrhœa. In the state of the system succeeding hemorrhage, whether pulmonary or of any other form, it may be administered freely, and thus cause early restoration of the blood. It also has important uses as a means of general support to the organism. In addition to the combined organic iron, Sanguiform contains as well the albuminous constituents of the serum of the blood and all those sanguineous salts, including the phosphates and other salines, present in normal healthy blood, and which have been found of special utility in certain disorders of the nervous system—viz., in scleroses of the cord, in exophthalmic goitre and in sexual debility. In respect to the last named, Sanguiform is applicable in a special degree, as it furnishes to the generative apparatus the material for the ready restoration of function.

Besides its direct application to the morbid states mentioned, it may be successfully used as a substitute or vehicle for the administration of cod-liver oil. The special place of the oil as a remedy is due to its adaptability to the formation of the molecular basis of chyle, the first stage in the process by which the red-blood corpuscles are elaborated Sanguiform, being composed of the material forming blood, may properly take the place of such agents as the oils and other materials for the constructive metamorphosis of the body.

As a tonic and reconstituent, Sanguiform has the advantage of being free from any irritant action, and it may be administered freely and continuously without causing any disturbance of the stomach or digestion.

Sanguiform will be found equally available for the physician in the treatment of all cases of anæmia, chlorosis, neurasthenia, diseases of the lungs and chest, scrofula, rickets, general debility, marasmus, and as a nutrient tonic in the convalescence of all wasting diseases involving in any way an impoverishment of the blood.

Dose.—For infants, ten drops to one-half teaspoonful, twice daily, in milk or water; for children, from one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age, twice daily, in milk or water; for adults, from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice daily, after meals.

SEVETOL.

(EMUL. SEVI COMP.—WYETH.)

Sevetol is a natural emulsion of mixed fats with proteids and carbohydrates. The combined fats, consisting of butter fat, beef fat, olive oil, lard and peanut oil, constitute thirty-three per cent. of the whole mixture. This preparation presents the most nutritious and vital substances in a form requiring the expenditure of very little energy on the part of the system to insure rapid absorption and assimilation. It provides the elements necessary for the reconstruction of wasted tissues and also supplies an available source of heat and energy.

As a result of exhaustive laboratory experiments, it has been conclusively proven that different fats have varying degrees of nutritive value, and we have selected for this preparation only those fats demonstrated by clinical experience to be highest in nutritive content and to possess the power of most rapidly and uniformly increasing the body weight. We cannot too strongly urge physicians to demonstrate to their own satisfaction by clinical test that all we claim concerning the superiority of Sevetol is fully warranted in that it meets the demand for a product that is palatable and perfectly acceptable to the most delicate and fastidious patients, while, at the same time, it effectually repairs the great tissue destruction incident to wasting diseases such as tuberculosis, rickets in

children, anæmia and neurasthenia, the various infectious and contagious diseases, and, in fact, all pathologic conditions resulting from malnutrition.

The normal digestion of fats consists largely of a minute division of the oil globules preparatory to their absorption by the intestinal villi, and it is this minute division of the oil globules in Sevetol that constitutes a most important factor in their complete utilization in supplying body nutrition, as every portion of the preparation is readily absorbed through the intestinal wall.

The administration of Sevetol does not tax the digestive power of the patient, for it is absorbed with very little effort on the part of the digestive apparatus; and even if the organs of digestion be involved, neither the weakness of the patient nor the severity of the symptoms necessarily contraindicates its use. The amount ingested is limited only by the power of assimilation exhibited in the tissues, and it may be given in large doses for a continued period of time, or until symptoms of overfeeding are produced, such as coated tongue, anorexia, constipation, headache and lassitude. When these symptoms appear, the administration of Sevetol should be temporarily discontinued and a mild but effective laxative given for several days, after which its use may be resumed.

In starvation, life is temporarily sustained by the nutrition supplied through the absorption of the fats stored up in the tissues. These being exhausted, the proteid material of the muscles and various organs is oxidized to supply the necessary requirements of the organism. As the fats are the more readily available nutriment, and therefore an important factor in maintaining nutritive or metabolic processes, the value of Sevetol in the treatment of all forms of disease in which there is a great demand for a substance that will supply the necessary energy, and prevent tissue destruction which would otherwise take place, will be readily appreciated. Sevetol is of very great importance as a conserver of tissue, and its liberal use is especially indicated in the treatment of all diseases attended with marked tissue waste.

It is a well known fact that the tissues require a certain amount of proteid to supply the requisite nitrogen; in fact, proteid is absolutely necessary for the formation of new protoplasm, and it is for this reason that, in addition to carefully selected fats, we have added to Sevetol an easily assimilable form of proteid.

Sevetol contains the elements most essential to the human economy—namely, proteids, fats and carbohydrates. The latter are very easily and rapidly utilized to supply the wants of the system; the fats more slowly, but it is conceded by all authorities that they afford a much larger source of energy than either proteids or carbohydrates; while the proteid constituent enters into the formation of new tissue and repairs the broken-down cell structure.

This preparation is of great value in the treatment of all cases of defective nutrition, extreme weakness, prostration, convalescence from any disease, lessening of the vital powers, etc., as it will not only supply the necessary heat and energy required by an active organism, but it presents also the life-sustaining principles essential to rapid convalescence.

In acute and chronic forms of bronchitis occurring in adults or children, this preparation will prove a valuable adjunct to any other treatment the attending physician may employ, as it exerts a soothing influence on the sensitive and inflamed membrane, supplies an abundant source of nourishment and reinforces the tissues, thereby facilitating their more rapid recuperation from the effects of the disease.

Sevetol will prove extremely valuable in the treatment of rachitis, in which the digestive power is usually deficient; for little effort is required of the digestive apparatus to induce the absorption of Sevetol, and the

beneficial effects following its administration will be found very great. It is strongly indicated for the wasting, emaciation and general atrophy of marasmus, as it takes an important part in tissue reconstruction and stimulates metabolism.

In cases of intestinal disturbance, torpidity of the liver and disease of the pancreas where there is interference with digestion, especially of the fats, Sevetol should prove of paramount importance by virtue of its being readily absorbed. During the convalescence from pneumonia, typhoid fever and the infectious diseases, there usually exists an impoverished condition of the blood with a lessened power of resistance in the various tissues; in fact, the vital powers are very much lowered, and it is necessary to administer, in addition to the nourishment usually taken, an easily digestible and assimilable preparation. Clinical experience will fully demonstrate that Sevetol fulfills all the requirements of these cases.

While Sevetol will prove of value in the treatment of all wasting diseases, it will be found particularly useful in pulmonary tuberculosis. Leading medical authorities agree that it is extremely essential that a larger percentage of fats be ingested by tubercular patients than by persons in health, but the former cases usually have a very strong aversion to fatty foods. Even the continued use of cod-liver oil and similar preparations is contraindicated by reason of the repugnance which they induce.

However, the palatability of Sevetol renders it entirely practicable to omit from the diet of tubercular patients the forced feeding of fatty foods; and if liberal quantities of this preparation be given, its ease of digestion and rapidity of absorption insure a large supply of readily available fats.

That the palatability of a food renders it more readily digestible has been proven in a series of exhaustive experiments by PAWLOW, in which he demonstrated the favorable influence on the digestive process of a food which is palatable and acceptable to the patient, as it exerts a psychical stimulating effect on the flow of natural juices.

It is in the primary stage of tuberculosis that the most gratifying results will attend the use of Sevetol, and the experience of physicians will clearly prove that this preparation will not only cause an almost immediate improvement in the general condition of the patient at this period of the disease, but it will, in many cases, effect an entire cure.

Even in the second stage of tuberculosis, in which there is a marked waste of the tissues, Sevetol will not only supply the immediate wants of the organism, but will limit the progress of the disease, and, indeed, in many instances, prolong life for a considerable period. By taking an active part in tissue reconstruction it increases tissue resistance, and enables it to more effectually withstand the virulence of the tubercle bacilli.

It is customary in tuberculosis to overfeed the patients in an effort to rapidly build up the system; but as many cases have weakened digestion, with dilatation of the stomach and concomitant symptoms, this method of treatment often proves inadequate. The frequent administration of a preparation of easily assimilable fats such as Sevetol will be well borne by the average patient, and, aside from supplying the tissues with the proper nourishment, will often, by reason of its easy digestion, aid in correcting disturbances of the stomach and intestines.

The administration of Sevetol should be governed entirely by the power of assimilation of the individual patient. In the beginning small doses should be given, and these should be rapidly increased to the point of toleration of the tissues in utilizing the nourishment. In a general way, it may be stated that the more destructive the disease and the greater the tissue waste, the larger the dose of Sevetol.

One dessertspoonful to two tablespoonfuls should be given two or three times a day, in iced milk, water or wine, increasing the dose every several

days. Children should be given one to two teaspoonfuls at a dose, increasing according to age. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the fact that Sevetol presents not only the mixed fats, but also proteids and carbohydrates, in a permanent and very palatable emulsion, which will not suffer deterioration at an ordinary temperature.

Clinical excerpts on Sevetol sent to physicians on application.

SOLUTION BORATED THYMOL COMP.—ALKALINE.

FOR NASAL CATARRH.

Thymol, Purified	*1-2 per cent.*
Eucalyptol	*5-24 per cent.*
Menthol	*15-24 per cent.*
Oil Gaultheria	*7-24 per cent.*
Sodium Biborate	*10 per cent.*
Sodium Benzoate	*5 per cent.*
Glycerine	*15 per cent.*

An invaluable and non-irritating antiseptic, deodorant and germicide, carefully compounded from selected material and of a correct specific gravity to promote osmosis, thus detaching mucous crusts and mucus from the nasal passages. Physicians will find this preparation especially useful in the treatment of chronic nasal catarrh.

DIRECTIONS.—Mix one to two teaspoonfuls of Solution Borated Thymol Comp., Alkaline, with lukewarm water, and use with a nasal douche. May be repeated at intervals of two to four hours, as directed by attending physician.

No. 16
SOLUTION HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.
(No Sugar.)

Each fluidounce contains	
Lime Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-32 grain*

We have frequently had it urged upon us from many eminent sources to modify the composition by omitting the sugar, physicians so often finding it so objectionable, at the same time wishing to prescribe the salts in solution rather than in powder or pill.

We have succeeded in preparing a solution that will prove stable, keep indefinitely, free from saline or styptic taste, that will be taken readily by the most sensitive patients and children. We are confident medical men will find it the most desirable preparation heretofore suggested for the administration of the hypophosphites with iron, quinine and strychnine, perhaps the most efficient combination as a general tonic, and to supply the waste of elementary matter, that could be prescribed. It can be given for a continued time without disagreeing with the stomach, in fact, aiding digestion and nutrition. It will be found invaluable for weak

and delicate women and children suffering from languor, inanition and loss of appetite.

Dose.—For an adult, one dessertspoonful immediately before or after each meal. For a child, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age or condition of patient.

No. 19

SOLUTION HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH CREASOTE. (No Sugar.)

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-32 grain*
Beechwood Creasote	*24 minims*

This solution differs from the "syrups," with which it might be compared, in containing *no* sugar, and in being slightly *acid.* By adding creasote the antiseptic, antifermentative properties possessed by these salts have been materially increased, as well as their efficacy in gastro-intestinal disorders and in phthisis. A solution of the hypophosphites, with an acid reaction and rendered aseptic, is certainly an improvement on other methods of preparation. Their powers are greatly increased by acting in such a medium; for not only is the slight acidity a necessary stimulus to the appetite and digestion—important adjuncts to the reconstituent effects of these salts—but the salts themselves retain their peculiar powers *better* in the presence of an acid. Moreover, as this solution contains no sugar, it can be used in diseases where the presence of a fermentative substance is objectionable. In such a disease as *diabetes*, for example, in some stages of it particularly, the hypophosphites are very useful; but as they have been usually prepared in the form of syrups, which contain a large proportion of sugar, their valuable tonic powers have by this concomitant been rendered of little avail to an important contingent of invalids and convalescents. The presence, too, of an antiferment like creasote is an important item in the treatment of diabetes and of intestinal dyspepsias and disorders of the portal system. These troubles largely depend upon the prolonged existence of ferments in the intestinal tract, and creasote is exceedingly powerful in destroying those low vegetable organisms by which the process of fermentation is caused.

It is, however, more particularly for the sake of its power in consumption, in the therapy of which creasote occupies the first place at the present day, that we have added it to this solution. We have, in this way, combined its antiseptic, germicide properties with the reconstituent, tonic effects of the hypophosphites, as well as with their effects upon appetite, digestion and assimilation. It is not long since the hypophosphites were considered *specifics* in consumption. Although it is hardly possible, now that KOCH'S discovery of the *bacillus* has revealed the real cause of that disease, to accept the theory of the specificity of these salts, it is certain that in *practice* "they increase the appetite and digestion, regenerate the blood, diminish cough and expectoration, improve in a striking manner the general health, and even bring about actual cures." (See DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Dict. de Thérapeutique*, t. iv, p. 236;

THOROWGOOD, "On Consumption and its Treatment by the Hypophosphites," second edition, London; DECHAMBRE, *Gaz. hebd.*, 1858, p. 686.)

Dr. CHURCHILL, an American physician residing in Paris, introduced the hypophosphites into medical practice. His success with them in the treatment of phthisis was striking. Of thirty-five cases, of varying degrees of gravity, reported in his first pamphlet, he gives *nine cured.* In another edition of this work he shows even better results. Of seventy-nine cases of tuberculosis of *one* lung he had eleven cures; out of fifty-four with both lungs affected he reports twenty-five *improved*, ten *cured.* (*De la Cause et du Traitement spécifique de la Phthisie pulmonaire*, Paris.) Such favorable results prompted a good many trials of the hypophosphites in France, England and America. Dr. THOROWGOOD, an excellent authority, after five years' experience with them, writes as follows: "In very many of these cases decided and unmistakable good came of their administration, and that, too, when other well devised means of cure had proved useless." (*Loc. cit.*, p. 8.) Again, speaking of one hundred cases of undoubted phthisis, he says, "Twenty were most decidedly and permanently benefited by the use of the hypophosphites of sodium and lime." (P. 10.) Sentences such as these, coming from such an authority, are unmistakable evidence of a real advance in therapeutics—an advance that will be seen in its true importance if we quote Dr. WILLIAMS'S opinion of the unfavorable conditions of treatment anterior to Dr. CHURCHILL'S discovery. "During seven years," says Dr. WILLIAMS, "I have observed six thousand cases of consumption, and of these only twenty-four proved real cures." That this enormous mortality has been lessened is certainly due, among other causes, to the introduction of the hypophosphites.

With reference to the value of particular salts, it has been observed that the hypophosphite of lime exerts an especially wholesome action in consumption. The precise *raison d'être* of this is not absolutely known. As an explanation, it has been noted that workers in limekilns enjoy almost complete immunity from phthisis. (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1888.) This immunity is very likely due to the contact of lime, much of which is absorbed in the lungs of these workers. The lime salt is found to be more efficient than the other hypophosphites in checking the troublesome "night-sweats" of consumptives. (*Lancet.* vol. i, 1876, p. 704.) The hypophosphite of strychnine, besides its excellent general effects in phthisis, does good chiefly by stimulating the appetite. Dr. FELIX WOLFF, an able and cautious authority, recommends it for that purpose. (*Die Moderne Behandlung der Lungenschwindsucht*, Weisbaden, 1894, p. 143.) According to the same authority, iron is an excellent remedy in consumption. Its action, however, as well as that of the hypophosphite of quinine, hardly needs extended notice. On the blood, tissue metamorphosis, appetite and assimilation in the debility of consumptives, the tonic effect of these salts should not be dispensed with. In the treatment of consumption, the combination of the hypophosphites and creasote should be very effective. Creasote supplies here that necessary property in which the hypophosphites are deficient, namely, the power of destroying germs. Creasote is undoubtedly (if we may believe the authorities) the first remedy at the present day in phthisis. Its power here depends upon several properties, which seem to belong to it alone, viz.:—

(1) It is excreted by the lungs, and keeps them in a condition of asepsis, very hostile to the growth and reception of *bacilli.*

(2) It may be given in large doses.

(3) It may be continued, if given properly diluted, for a long period.

The first attribute is the most important. A sufficient dose in a short time diffuses in the lungs, in the form of a faint vapor of extreme density, permeating the cellular tissue and air spaces, and maintaining therein

what has been excellently termed by Dr. LAUTH an "antiseptic atmosphere." He thus describes his experience of creasote among the *habitués* of the Leydin Sanatorium (Vaudoise Alps): "It has a favorable effect in nearly all cases. This result . . . possesses a very great importance, and permits us to believe that the favor enjoyed by this medicament is not destined to disappear. If we admit, in fact (and recent investigations authorize us in doing so), that the consumptive is peculiarly liable to secondary attacks of infection, that these are the principal causes of the bad general condition of the patient, of the fever, sweats, abundance of expectoration, and consequently of the progressive and rapid course of the disease, we can only congratulate ourselves upon having in our hands an agent that maintains permanently in the lungs an antiseptic atmosphere and combats with advantage the secondary infection, that, by making the pulmonary lesion a *purely local* affair, allows the body to recruit its forces, and finally, after a period more or less lengthy, come out free from the tubercular lesion itself." (*Congrès pour l'Étude de la Tuberculose*, Paris, 1894, p. 362.)

The "secondary infection" (a renewed invasion of bacilli) is a very noteworthy circumstance in the growth of tuberculosis of the lungs. A proper study of it reveals the danger of the disease, and incidentally the curative powers of creasote. The "secondary infection" is brought about by the combined action in the lungs of the *bacillus tuberculosis* and the *pus*-forming germs, the *streptococcus pyogenes aureus*. It happens that the latter is the more destructive of the two, and that without its assistance the bacillus has a *comparatively* feeble effect. The bacillus, in truth, has little chance in a healthy lung, but where a proper soil has been prepared for it by the *streptococcus pyogenes aureus* (as after a purulent pneumonia) it grows rapidly. The use of creasote in such circumstances is of essential importance, for creasote rapidly destroys the pus-forming germs (MARFORI); and while its effect on the development of the bacilli is not so satisfactory, it is sufficient to check their growth, and, consequently, the course of the disease. (CORNET, GUTTMANN, SOMMERBRODT.)

It is for these reasons that creasote is a remedy of conspicuous utility in consumption. Admirable results have been reported from the use of the pure form, the so-called "wood creasote," of which we give a sample in this solution. It is to be borne in mind that the reported failures are due to the use of the ordinary drug, "the mineral oil creasote," whose properties are irritating. (BURLUREAUX, *Gaz. des Hôp.*, No. 71, 1894; BOUCHARD and GIMBERT, *Bull. de Thér.*, No. 93, 1877.) Very agreeable preparations of creasote are now made, which we combine, where occasion requires it, in this solutiou—preparations of hardly the same efficacy as pure creasotè, but, possessing no taste and odor, they are sometimes preferred. Such are "creasotal," or the *carbonate* of creasote, *guaiacol* and its *carbonate*, etc. Good results have been obtained with these in phthisis. COLLIN reports excellent effects in *tubercular cystitis* with *guaiacol*. It is also, locally applied, a powerful antipyretic.

BURLUREAUX, BOUCHARD and GIMBERT, SOMMERBRODT, WILCOX, GOTTHEIL, HOLTSCHER and others have used creasote and its preparations in a very large number of cases of consumption with marked success. BOUCHARD and GIMBERT had twenty-five cures out of ninety-three cases; BURLUREAUX, fifteen, in very advanced stages, out of three hundred. HOLTSCHER had good results from the employment of the *carbonate* of *guaiacol*. It is mild in its action, but effective. (*Centralbl. für die Ges. Therapie*, 1895, p. 123.) Dr. WILCOX, of New York, speaks in the same terms of it. Finally, it might be mentioned that SOMMERBRODT, who has employed creasote in five thousand cases of consumption, is a warm supporter of it.

Next in importance to their uses in phthisis are the applications or

the hypophosphites to all conditions of *debility* from overwork, worry, excess, etc., in *impotence*, *anæmia* and *spermatorrhœa*. Iron, strychnine and *phosphorus* are in these states powerful agents of restoration and repair, acting energetically upon the processes of nutrition, and building up in a general way the wasted system.

In preparing this solution we have taken into consideration the points raised in the preceding paragraphs. We have succeeded, we are confident, in getting up a convenient, safe, palatable and likewise permanent solution, that may be taken by women and children and the most delicate. Indeed, for invalid women and children suffering from *loss* of *appetite* and *inanition* it will be found an invaluable tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, one dessertspoonful immediately before or after each meal; for a child, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age or condition of patient.

SOLUTION PEPTONATE OF IRON AND MANGANESE. (Neutral.)

(LIQUOR MANGANO-FERRI PEPTONATUS—WYETH.)

FOR ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY.

It is a valuable attainment of the medical and pharmaceutical art to so adapt organic and inorganic substances in combination that the results will meet the chemistry of the animal organism and not be negatived. This is believed to be attained completely by the union of iron and manganese with peptone. It often happens that the metallic salts are simply ingested when given as a medicine, remaining for a time wholly inactive in the intestinal course and then being ejected without change. With iron and manganese, however, in assimilable solution, and the digestive operations partly initiated by the introduction of soluble peptone, this difficulty is removed. Observation and recorded experience have abundantly confirmed this anticipation, and the value of the peptone addition may be summarized thus:

1. By association with peptone the albuminates of iron and manganese become "digested," or, in other words, much of the labor of the stomach and pancreas in this respect is saved.
2. Peptone is a body that is not provided abundantly by the stomach, even in health; hence its artificial administration is, for weak digestion, a desideratum.
3. It is a necessary adjunct of pancreatic digestion.
4. It is easily absorbed.
5. It increases peristaltic action.

The substance of the intestinal membrane, subjected to chemical analysis, presents unmistakable evidence of the presence of iron; and although the tests for manganese have not been carried to the same extent, it may, with reason, be inferred that precisely the same results do occur with that metal under the same conditions. It is a notable fact that without the peptone association these results do not occur in a sufficiently marked degree to become appreciable. Again, peptone is clearly recognized as a stimulant to all the digestive processes. It is known to increase the peristaltic or muscular action of intestinal surfaces, and the general acceleration promotes the absorption of all substances exposed to the action. It also lessens the astringency of the salt of iron, which has always heretofore been an insurmountable impediment to its exhibition in the usual accessible form. The fact that iron and manganese are both found, normally, in the hæmoglobin of red blood-corpuscles points to the value of

their use when these constituents are palpably absent, as they undoubtedly are in that wide range of indications which are characterized by anæmia, both moderate and profound. Dr. ROBERT L. PITFIELD, who has made an especial study of the action of our own preparation of Peptonate of Iron and Manganese, noticed in his cases a gain of hæmoglobin of three and even eight per cent. He tested the weight of his patients and observed a satisfactory gain in that respect also.

To sum up, our Peptonate of Iron and Manganese will be found very useful in the following diseases: scrofula, anæmia, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, debility from various causes, convalescence from acute fevers and surgical operations, nervous maladies, such as Graves's disease, neurasthenia, epilepsy, cretinism and any other nervous condition requiring a tonic, strengthening medicine, in rickets, pyloric stenosis, phthisis, diabetes, etc.

This remedy is of pleasant neutral taste. It can readily be taken in a little water, milk or sweet wine free from tannin, as may be preferred. It is non-astringent and does not injure the teeth or constipate the bowels.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful well diluted with water, milk or sweet wine, thee or four times a day; for a child, one to two teaspoonfuls; for an infant, fifteen to sixty drops, according to directions of attending physician.

SOLUTION PEPTONATE OF IRON AND MANGANESE WITH ARSENIC.

Each fluidounce contains

Peptonized Albuminate of Iron	*32 grains*
Peptonized Albuminate of Manganese	*8 grains*
Acid Arsenious	*1-30 grain*

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful well diluted with water, milk or sweet wine, three or four times a day; for a child, one to two teaspoonfuls; for an infant, fifteen to sixty drops, according to direction of attending physician.

SOLUTION PEPTONATE OF IRON AND MANGANESE WITH CASCARA SAGRADA.

Each fluidounce contains

Peptonized Albuminate of Iron	*32 grains*
Peptonized Albuminate of Manganese	*8 grains*
Fluid Extract Cascara Sagrada	*40 minims*

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful well diluted with water, milk, or sweet wine, three or four times a day; dose for a child is one to two teaspoonfuls; and for an infant, fifteen to sixty drops, according to direction of attending physician.

SOLUTION SODIUM PHOSPHATE.

Each fluidrachm contains sixty grains Sodium Phosphate.

While we cannot commend too highly the granular effervescing form for administering sodium phosphate, physicians not infrequently prefer a liquid preparation, and in such cases our Solution Sodium Phosphate will meet the requirements. The unpleasant results frequently attending the continued administration of heavy liquids will not follow the use of

the Solution, but, on the other hand, it will neutralize the condition of the stomach and act as a general stomachic tonic.

Dose.—As an antacid, one-half teaspoonful in water, at meal-time; as a laxative, one to three tablespoonfuls in hot water, before breakfast. For children the above doses should be subdivided according to age.

SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES.

FOR THE CURE OF HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COUGH AND OTHER DERANGEMENTS OF THE BREATHING TUBES AND LUNGS.

These are absolutely the most pleasant and efficacious pastilles yet introduced for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs induced by the changeableness of the climate.

As the name implies, the principal ingredient of these pastilles is ammonium muriate, which is itself a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections, and is here associated with other medicines having a powerful calmative influence over the mucous membrane of the respiratory tubes, thereby adding effectiveness to the pastilles and extending their range of usefulness.

Influenza, hoarseness, soreness of throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold, will almost invariably be relieved by the use of a few of the pastilles. For clearing and strengthening the voice, they will be found very serviceable.

DIRECTIONS.—Allow one of the pastilles at a time to dissolve slowly in the mouth, taking from eight to twelve during the twenty-four hours.

SUCCUS TARAXACI.

(DANDELION JUICE.)

This preparation embodies, in a very convenient and agreeable form, the stomachic and tonic virtues of the plant. It is, moreover, a mild laxative, promoting the secreting action of the liver, and may be combined to great advantage with diuretics in cases of abdominal dropsy.

In making this article we use the roots, collected in November before the first frosts, when the juice is thick and gluing and its medicinal properties are most powerful. The formula employed is based upon that of Mr. PETER SQUIRE, of London, to whom is due the credit of first suggesting the therapeutical use of the fresh juice of plants.

To the many physicians who are aware of the value of taraxacum as a stimulant of the biliary secretions, and thus as a promoter of the natural action of the bowels, we are sure that this excellent and reliable preparation will readily commend itself.

Dose.—One to four teaspoonfuls.

SUPRARENAL GLAND, DESICCATED.

(PHYSIOLOGICALLY TESTED.)

The therapeutic value of the suprarenal glands, administered internally, has long been conceded. They are especially valuable in the treatment of all cardiac disturbances with which is associated a feeble and irregular pulse. They are also indicated in the treatment of Addison's disease, and, in fact, in all conditions in which it is desirable to obtain the cardiac and vaso-motor stimulating action of the suprarenal capsules.

For the convenience of physicians when prescribing, we offer the glands in the form of compressed tablets, each containing two grains.

SYRUP HYDRIODIC ACID (1 and 2 per cent.)

(SEE SYRUP ACID HYDRIODIC—PAGE 40.)

SYRUP IRON IODIDE, U. S. P.

(SEE PAGE 45)

SYRUP TAMARINDS COMP.—WYETH.

(SEE PAGE 48.)

SYRUP TRIFOLIUM COMP.

(SEE PAGE 49.)

SYRUP WHITE PINE COMP. AND COMBINATIONS.

(SEE PAGES 49—52.)

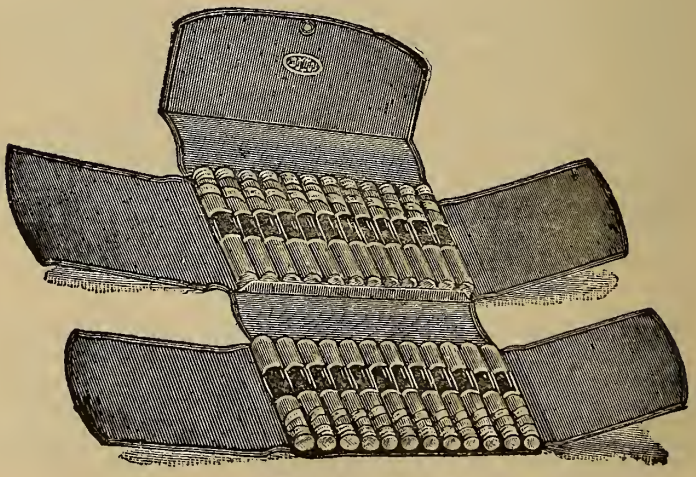
SYRUP YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC.

(SEE PAGE 52.)

TABLET TRITURATE CASES.

For those of our medical friends who prefer to carry a supply of our Compressed Pills or Triturates in the pocket, we are prepared to supply, at about cost, neat leather Pocket Cases, holding twelve or twenty-four three-drachm vials, fitted either with cork or screw caps, as per cuts here shown.

STYLE NO. 1.



TWENTY-FOUR VIAL CASE.

STYLE NO. 2.



TWELVE-VIAL CASE.

TAMARINDS COMP.—WYETH.

SEE SYRUP TAMARINDS COMP.—WYETH, PAGE 48.)

TAMPONS, VAGINAL—ANTISEPTIC.

(SEE VAGINAL TAMPONS—ANTISEPTIC.)

THYPTOL.

(LIQUOR EUCALYPTUS COMP.—WYETH.)

Thyptol represents the purified active principles of Eucalyptus, Mentha Arvensis, Thyme, Gaultheria and Baptisia Tinctoria, with sixteen grains Acid Benzo-Boric in each fluidounce.

Thyptol is a liquid, free from all deleterious properties, not irritating but on the contrary balsamic, soothing, healing, of pleasing fragrant odor, suggestive of a cleansing, purifying, refreshing effect. At the ordinary temperature, a mean of 60° F., the liquid is transparent and bright, but at a reduced point a slight opacity is produced upon a portion of its constituents, but not to the extent of impairing its usefulness or application. Increased warmth restores the natural condition. It mixes freely with water and has no material incompatibility with the liquids of most medicines ; particularly is this true of Tincture Iron Chloride, U. S. P., with which the prescriber so frequently finds it desirable to combine it. This property makes its adaptation and dilution for many purposes extremely convenient. It may be only necessary to add that it is a most effective antiseptic of its class of correctives and preventives of milder form (and this term may be assumed to include all properties which markedly distinguish such agents).

The principle and theory of its composition should at once accord it the preference over all other professedly similar compositions for the diversified applications to which it is so well adapted. An assurance to the medical or professional mind that the therapeutic adaptation of a remedy is based upon a scientific knowledge, combined with a skilful and accurate proportionate composition, should of itself be sufficient to establish its use as a recognized therapeutic agent, and this without the aid of individual endorsement, certificate or recommendation which so frequently accompany the presentation of new products for the attention of physicians. In gynæcology, rhinology, laryngology, tonsillitis, otorrhœa, urethritis, cystitis, pharyngitis, conjunctivitis, in zymotic and cutaneous diseases, in indigestion, and last, but not least, in dentistry

and all surgery, Thyptol will be found a valuable addition to the armamentarium of specialists, and a necessary accessory of operations. The merit of a preparation like Thyptol is the most permanent and secure foundation upon which its preference and uses will rest.

After such convincing proof is established the commendation of the physician and surgeon constitute a most satisfactory compensation in confirming truth.

A more complete résumé of the therapy of Thyptol and its vast field of usefulness will be mailed on application, and the correspondence of physicians is solicited.

THYROID GLANDS.

(IN POWDER AND PILL FORM.)

A REMEDY FOR OBESITY, MYXŒDEMA AND OTHER MALADIES HITHERTO INCURABLE.

A vast field of therapeutic possibilities has been opened by the discovery of the uses of certain animal organs, in which category the substance or an Extract of the Thyroid Gland occupies the first and distinctly the most brilliant place. The value of this remedy is plainly revealed in the results of recent study, experimental and clinical, of the functions of this hitherto mysterious portion of the human economy, of the peculiar maladies that the atrophy and overgrowth as well of the thyroid gland may cause in man, and of the similar affections that its artificial ablation has been observed to cause in animals. Indeed, this striking coincidence of the existence of a natural and an artificial malady both alike caused by the loss or atrophy of the thyroid gland is the fundamental fact on which all the subsequent theory and proof of the unique value of this extract as a remedy have been established. It is undoubtedly sufficient in itself, and clinical experience has amply demonstrated the truth of an *a priori* inference.

The peculiar *cachexia*, or disease caused by the atrophy of the thyroid gland was called by its discoverers, Sir WILLIAM GULL and Dr. ORD, of London, *myxœdema*. It is more common than its late discovery would seem to show, and the treatment then instituted—arsenic, iron and tonics—was absolutely without avail. The symptoms are, when developed, exceedingly grave and disfiguring: growth of *mucin* in the connective tissues of the body, due to an abnormal activity of the lymphatic glands, roughening and thickening of the skin of face, hands, rump, etc., loss of hair and weight and appetite, swelling of the lips and eyebrows, protuberance of the abdomen, perhaps caused by the exceedingly obstinate constipation, profound dulness of mind and sensation (deafness, loss of memory, absence of the sense of smell), dulness amounting sometimes to idiocy, tremor of the muscles with heightened reflex excitability, a feeling of cold due to the impoverished condition of the blood (decrease of red blood, and increase of white corpuscles, albumen and leucocytes), quickened action of the heart and respiration, together with diminished blood pressure, gradually increasing weakness of mind and body, fitfully interrupted by tetanic and cliotic convulsions, ending, it may even be, in death.

These grave symptoms, elaborately described, especially in a recent able monograph by Dr. BUSCHAN (*Ueber Myxödem und vewandte Zustände*, Leipzig und Wien, 1896, pp. 20 and 105), are, for the most part, easily and permanently cured by the Thyroid Extract. It has been given thus far chiefly in tabloids or in powders, which are not less effective than the raw gland; but originally the gland was either transplanted by surgical means

from the sheep to the human subject, as was done first by BETTANCOURT and SERRONA (*Gaz. des Hôpitaux*, 1890, pp. 869, 1225), by LANNELOUGUE (*Bul. méd. du Nord*, 1890), by HORSLEY (*Lancet*, 1891, ii) and others, or ingested uncooked, in chopped form—a troublesome and disagreeable method. The juice of the gland was also tried, notably by Dr. MURRAY, of London, with excellent results. It was given, as a rule, by injection. His cases, which numbered six, did well, but his success, striking for that day, is much exceeded now. (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1891, ii, p. 796; 1892, ii, p. 449.) It is obvions that the powdered extract made into the form of a tabloid is vastly more convenient than the previous methods of administration or than the crude expedients just described, and, being equally effective, should be employed without hesitation. With respect to the value and efficacy of the powdered extract, Dr. BYRON BRAMWELL, of Edinburgh, who has seen and studied more cases of myxœdema than any other authority, having observed no less than twenty-eight examples, these comparatively of a rare disease, says, "The effects produced in cases of myxœdema by the introduction into the organism of a relatively minute quanty of Thyroid Extract, the rapidity with which all the characteristic symptoms of the disease disappear under the influence of the thyroid treatment, and the extraordinary improvement, both in the physical and mental condition of sporadic cretins, which result from the regular and prolonged administration of Thyroid Extract, are very remarkable. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the cure of myxœdema by thyroid treatment is one of the greatest therapeutic achievements of this or any other age, and that the flood of light which has been thrown upon the functions of the thyroid gland by the experimental, pathological and clinical researches of the past few years, and by the marvelous therapeutic results which have been obtained in cases of myxœdema and sporadic cretinism, has opened up a wide field of investigation alike for the physiologist, the pathologist and the physician.

"That the myxœdematous symptoms undergo immediate improvement after the introduction of a portion of thyroid gland into the abdominal cavity, or into the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and that myxœdema can be cured by the subcutaneous injection of a liquid extract of the thyroid gland, were remarkable discoveries; but that the administration of the thyroid gland, given either in the raw or partly cooked state, in the form of a liquid extract, or even of a dry powder, is able, *when introduced into the body through the stomach*, to cause the rapid disappearance of all the myxœdematous symptoms and to lead to a cure of the disease, seems to me still more extraordinary." (*Edinburgh Hospital Reports*, 1895, pp. 116, 117.) In the subjoined account of his twenty-eight cases of myxœdema and sporadic cretinism, Dr. BRAMWELL used the gland either raw, and finely chopped and concealed in rice paper, or in the more convenient tablets, with the same conspicuously remarkable success in both instances. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Thyroid Extract has been employed in myxœdema by every physician of eminence who has met with this strange disease.

The published reports of these cases show a uniform success with the remedy, so that the thyroid treatment may be confidently declared a *specific* mode of therapeutics. Chief among these opinions must be placed the report of the committee of the Clinical Society of London. Their favorable judgment has been supported by a list of physicians too numerous to mention, but among whom may be cited HORSLEY, EWALD, BOURNEVILLE, OLIER, CHARCOT, MENDEL, MARIE, SAENGER, BUSCHAN, W. PASTEUR, NAPIER, GARROD, MURRELL, of Europe, and PUTNAM, BARTHOLOW, OSLER, SIMPSON, of America.

"Up to the end of 1894," writes W. PASTEUR, "one hundred and fifty cases of myxœdema at least—probably many more—have so far been

published where the administration of Thyroid Extract has been practised, and, with the exception of but two cases, this mode of treatment has always been followed by a constant and remarkable improvement." He reports, himself, three successful cases of myxœdema, and adds that in sporadic cretinism the thyroid treatment is equally beneficial. (*Rev. méd. de la Suisse rom.*, 1894, p. 36.) With regard to the latter point, the treatment of sporadic cretinism and its allied condition, obesity, by means of this extract, we wish to call especial attention to the powers of the remedy, and to explain succinctly the physiological reasons for its remarkable efficacy in these obstinate and hitherto hopeless cases. Tersely speaking, the Thyroid Extract helps the consumption of fat. (*Archives of Pediatrics*, 1896, p. 202.) It was found, in fact, experimentally by ROOS, that it causes, when given to a healthy animal, a marked excretion of nitrogen and acid phosphoric, accomplishes a dissolution of albumen, and materially reduces the body weight by oxidizing fats. (*Zeitschrift für phys. Chemie*, 1890, p. 30.) In other words, the thyroid treatment helps the proteid metabolism of the organism. In practice, these facts, experimentally determined, were first utilized by BOURNEVILLE, who found that the growth of obese, stunted children was materially augmented by employing this remedy. It reduced the weight and decidedly increased the height and muscular power of two dwarfish, myxœdematous children. (*Gaz. hebdomadaire*, 1896, p. 77.) Dr. PUTNAM, of Boston, has likewise had considerable success with the Thyroid Extract in cases of obesity. One of his patients lost thirty-nine pounds in three months, another forty-two pounds in four months, and so on. (*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, 1894, p. 155.) In England the tablets of Thyroid Extract enjoy very great favor as a remedy for obesity. Dr. YORKE-DAVIES writes that in ordinary cases the average loss of weight, under this treatment, is fourteen pounds the first month, ten to twelve pounds the second month, eight to ten pounds the third month. (*British Med. Journal*, 1894, i, p. 42.) In these cases the remedy is a very powerful one and must be used with the advice and under the supervision of the physician. (*Ibid.*, p. 55.)

Such are also the conclusions of Dr. L. FOURNIER, of Paris, who has devoted an entire work to the treatment of obesity by the Thyroid Extract. (*Thèse de Paris*, "Du Traitement de l'Obésité par le Corps Thyroid," 1896, p. 68.) "This method," he says, "is so far the best mode of treatment for obesity, and, pursued with care, is free from any inconvenience." He prefers to use the gland in the form of tablets. The dose should be rather small, from six to eight grammes in the course of a week. (P. 67.) This treatment should be supplemented by diet, although a regimen is by no means absolutely indispensable. (FOURNIER, *Thesis*, p. 62.) Dr. YORKE-DAVIES found a regulation of diet serviceable; but in the cases reported by MACKENZIE, BARTH, BOUCHARD and FOURNIER (*Thèse*, pp. 55–64.) no control of this kind was exercised, and yet the patients lost flesh in large amounts.

Besides this employment of the Thyroid Extract, it has been given successfully by SILEX in Graves's disease, or exophthalmic goitre. (*Berl. kl. Wochensch.*, 1869, p. 136.)

Dr. AULD, of Glasgow, reports a remarkable cure of psoriasis with this remedy. The patient "was given one tabloid daily of the Thyroid Extract, with no other treatment, and by the end of a week every trace of the disease had disappeared." (*British Medical Journal*, 1894, ii, p. 11.) In malignant syphilis, where the usual treatment fails, Dr. MENZIES, of the Indian Army, achieved excellent results with Thyroid Extract. (*Ibid.*, p. 12.) Lupus and many forms of skin disease have been markedly benefited. (LAKE, JESSOP, BRAMWELL, in *British Medical Journal*, 1897, ii, pp. 71 and 922.) In insanity the thyroid treatment is destined to play a most important rôle. For knowledge of its effects here we are so far

chiefly indebted to Dr. BRUCE, of Edinburgh. He found the Thyroid Extract, given in somewhat large doses (fifteen grains daily), distinctly beneficial in selected cases, mania, melancholia, general paralysis, syphilitic insanity, alcoholic amnesia, puerperal and lactational insanity, and insanity at the climacteric. ("On Thyroid Feeding in Insanity," *Journal of Mental Science*, 1885, p. 53.) In another paper, "On Thyroid Feeding, based upon the study of a second series of sixty cases," he says, "The results of treatment conclusively prove that the action of thyroid is complex.

"FIRST.—It undoubtedly produces a mild feverish condition, the action and reaction of which is often of considerable benefit to the patient.

"SECOND.—It is a direct cerebral stimulant.

"THIRD.—There is a strong probability that at some periods of life the administration of thyroid supplies some substance necessary to the bodily economy."

The last observation, indeed, is worthy of attention, showing, as it does, that the thyroid is indicated as a remedy for senility. In the maladies of old age it has been employed, so far, solely by VERMEHEEN, whose results are somewhat vaguely set forth. (*Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift*, 1894.) It is, however, in such cases strongly to be recommended on physiological and clinical grounds.

The most recent experiences have demonstrated that while the raw gland or a properly prepared extract will accomplish the curative results set forth above, the real active constituent is the colloid material contained in the acini. This substance contains much iodine and some phosphorus. According to HUTCHINSON (*British Med. Journal*, Jan. 23, 1897, p. 194), the colloid is practically the only active constituent of the gland, and must be present to the full extent and in its natural and unimpaired condition in any powdered preparation or concentration such as is used to manufacture tablets. It keeps indefinitely, is free from taste and odor, and a very small dose is necessary.

The tablets which we offer are more active than those hitherto employed, for not only are they composed largely of the colloid extract in its purity, but the fat, fibrous tissue and other extraneous matter have been removed by careful scientific methods. The tablets contain the active colloid—the essence, in fact, of the thyroid gland—in an absolutely unaltered condition. In extracting this constituent of the thyroid in this, its purest and most concentrated form, we have been guided by the results of recent science and by the extensive experience in the manufacture of similar organic products and the animal digestive ferments; and we are thus enabled to say, we believe with certainty, that we are furnishing here a more homogeneous, reliable and efficient preparation of the thyroid gland than any other hitherto placed on the market. The glands are removed fresh from the sheep under our personal supervision, and all hygienic and antiseptic conditions during the whole process of concentration and purifying are absolutely perfect and carried out with attention to the minutest details.. Our powdered thyroidal matter is in its purest and most reliable condition, is unalterable and always of uniform strength.

The tablets represent five and ten grains of the fresh thyroid gland. The daily dose is one to three tablets, taken at suitable intervals. For cases of the insane a larger dose may be given, the physician being guided by the amount of "febrile reaction." To reduce the flesh in healthy individuals, when obesity does not exist, the tablets should be employed with prudence. In senility one tablet morning and evening will have beneficial results.

As a valuable adjunct to the thyroid treatment we would recommend the simultaneous use of our Granular Effervescing Sodium Phosphate.

The form in which we have put up this well known and thoroughly reliable drug—the effervescent—makes its employment easy and agreeable. Sodium phosphate is a mild but certain hepatic stimulant and laxative. As a soda salt it contributes to maintain the alkalinity of the bile, and may thus prevent the formation of calculi and effect the solution of "inspissated bile." Abundant experience has demonstrated its utility in catarrh of the bile-ducts, the most common cause of "biliousness." It is contained in the serum of the blood in large amount, and is not, therefore, a substance foreign to the body, but may be used freely without danger of ulterior ill effect. It also serves an important purpose in the economy to promote the nutrition of nervous matter.

In the treatment of obesity by the thyroid medication it has an important place as an adjunct. It favors the oxidation and emulsionizing of the surplus fat and unappropriated fatty accumulations. Thus, it not only aids the reducing power of the Thyroid Gland Tablets, but maintains the nutrition of parts whose integrity is essential to the due performance of the bodily functions. During the course of the thyroid medication the Effervescent Sodium Phosphate should be given in sufficient quantity, two or three times a day, to maintain a soluble state of the bowels. The amount taken should be determined by the degree of action on the intestinal canal.

THYROID GLAND GLYCEROLE.

A solution of colloid constituents of the Thyroid Glands of the sheep, each fluidrachm representing five grains of the fresh glands.

Dose.—For an adult, from one to four teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE RED GUM, AROMATIC.

Prepared from an exudation from the bark of the Eucalyptus Rostrata. Soluble in water or alcohol.

In asking the attention of the dental profession to this admirable preparation, we desire to briefly outline a few of its peculiar properties, and, by comparison, endeavor to confirm its many great advantages over the well known vegetable astringents. An important property which it possesses—and one that will at once be fully appreciated by the profession in their practical operations—is its complete solubility in aqueous solutions, enabling its unlimited dilution without change or precipitation. In this respect it contrasts very favorably with the various preparations of catechu, kino, krameria and myrrh, which invariably become more or less turbid upon similar treatment.

A few drops of this tincture added to two ounces of water make a most delicate and refreshing wash, especially applicable to sore and inflamed gums. Its freedom from the persistent bitter taste that frequently characterizes many of the vegetable astringents offers a strong argument for its local administration to children and fastidious patients. Its astringency is not only pronounced but peculiar, exercising a tendency to adhere to the mucous surface with remarkable persistency, and imparting a character and tone that cannot be obtained from preparations of a similar nature.

Its use as a gargle in sore and inflamed conditions of the throat and mucous membranes is most efficacious, its peculiar property of adhering to and sheathing the source of irritation affording almost immediate relief.

Dentists, when operating, will find our Aromatic Tincture of invaluable service in arresting bleeding of the gums and allaying all inflammatory conditions, and we offer it to the profession with the firm conviction that it will fully maintain the claim which we so confidently make.

TOLU AND CHERRY CORDIAL.

WITH OR WITHOUT TAR.

Each fluidounce represents

Tolu Balsam	*12 grains*
Squills	*4 grains*
Senega Root	*4 grains*
Lobelia (Herb)	*2 grains*
Ipecac	*2 grains*
Wild Cherry Bark	*16 grains*
Ammonium Muriate	*4 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

This preparation combines the remedial value of many well-known expectorants without the use of any sedative, hypnotic or other objectionable ingredient. The disagreeable taste of these expectorants is carefully masked without the use of a syrup.

DIRECTIONS.—The adult dose is from one to three teaspoonfuls every three hours, and in chronic conditions an additional dose may be taken at bedtime. Children of two years should have one-half teaspoonful; four years, one teaspoonful; six years, one and one-half teaspoonfuls; eight years, two teaspoonfuls. Infants from three to twelve months, five to twenty drops at regular intervals of three hours.

VAGINAL TAMPONS—ANTISEPTIC.

These tampons are presented for the careful consideration of physicians, with the assurance that they will be found an efficient, aseptic and convenient method of employing the various formulæ and medicaments in the treatment of the many forms of acute, subacute and chronic pathological conditions peculiar to the female genital tract. The different combinations, suggested by the experience of leading gynecologists and physicians, are offered for the relief and cure of the large class of maladies of this nature that come under the care of the general practitioner.

Clinical experience, we feel confident, will fully demonstrate the convenience and cleanliness of the tampon method of treatment. The physical properties of the wool are such as to insure a prolonged period of contact of the medicament with the diseased surfaces; and, instead of irritating the delicate and inflamed mucous membrane, the tampons exert a decidedly beneficial, antiseptic, alterative and stimulating action upon the diseased tissues, greatly aiding in the restoration of the parts to the former healthy condition. The specific action of the several formulæ depends upon the peculiar inherent therapeutic properties of the medicaments. Their use is indicated in the treatment of pruritus vulvæ, vaginitis, leucorrhœa, cervicitis, endometritis, salpingitis, ovaritis, or, in fact, for the relief of all forms of pain, discharge and inflammation associated with pathological conditions of the pelvic organs and appendages.

Aside from the direct curative action exerted by these vaginal tampons, they act as a mechanical support, and may be employed with advantage for the relief of prolapsus uteri, or used as a means of insuring a condition of asepsis following operations upon the female genital tract. Owing to the bland and non-irritating property of the carefully selected and aseptic wool employed in the tampons, great relief from the pain and irritation concomitant with vaginitis will be experienced by virtue of their keeping the sensitive and inflamed surfaces from coming in contact with each other.

While we have carefully selected the various formulæ that seem to us most useful in the treatment of this class of maladies, at the same time we realize there are a number of equally efficient medicaments which physicians may desire to employ; and, to meet these requirements, we offer a non-medicated tampon, which may be readily saturated with any solution desired by withdrawing the wool from the capsule far enough to permit of its saturation with the requisite amount of medicament, after which the wool should be drawn back into the capsule by means of the thread attached.

DIRECTIONS.—The tampons should be employed at night, before retiring, with the patient preferably in a recumbent position. They should be dipped in water before using, and placed well up in the vagina, allowing them to remain until morning, or so long as the physician may direct. If employed during the day, the patient should be instructed to rest in a reclining posture for twenty or thirty minutes, or sufficiently long to permit of the dissolution of the gelatine.

For the convenience of physicians we are prepared to offer the tampons in the following sizes and formulæ:

LARGE SIZE			SMALL SIZE		
7-8 x 2 5-8 in., holding 1 dr. of wool			3-4 x 2 in., holding 1-2 dr. of wool		
In boxes of 12 tampons each			In boxes of 12 tampons each		
No.			No.		
1	UNMEDICATED.		51	UNMEDICATED.	
	MEDICATED			MEDICATED	
2	Acid Tannic	5 gr.	52	Acid Tannic	5 gr.
3	Acid Tannic	10 gr.	53	Acid Tannic	10 gr.
4	Acid Tannic	7 gr.	54	Acid Tannic	7 gr.
	Morphine Sulphate	1-4 gr.		Morphine Sulphate	1-4 gr.
5	Acid Boric	20 gr.	55	Acid Boric	20 gr.
	Alum	10 gr.		Alum	10 gr.
6	Iodoform	10 gr.	56	Iodoform	10 gr.
7	Iodine	10 gr.	57	Iodine	10 gr.
8	Zinc Sulphocarbolate	10 gr.	58	Zinc Sulphocarbolate	10 gr.
9	Iron Tersulphate	10 gr.	59	Iron Tersulphate	10 gr.
10	Fl. Ext. Hydrastis	1 dr.	60	Fl. Ext. Hydrastis	1 dr.
	Ext. Belladonna	1 gr.		Ext. Belladonna	1 gr.
	Ext. Opium	2 gr.		Ext. Opium	2 gr.
11	Acid Boric	30 gr.	61	Acid Boric	30 gr.
12	Picratol	3 gr.	62	Picratol	3 gr.
13	Picratol	5 gr.	63	Picratol	5 gr.
14	Picratol	5 gr.	64	Picratol	5 gr.
	Morphine Sulphate	1-2 gr.		Morphine Sulphate	1-2 gr.

Our Ichthyol-Petrogen and Iodine-Petrogen are peculiarly adapted for use in gynecological practice, but, owing to the nature of the medicaments, they would soften the gelatine of the capsule if kept for any considerable time. However, if the tampons with the Ichthyol-Petrogen and Iodine-Petrogen are prepared as needed, they will furnish efficient, quickly absorbable and healing combinations.

Ichthyol-Petrogen and Iodine-Petrogen are offered in two-ounce and seven-ounce bottles.

VICHY TABLETS—ARTIFICIAL (EFFERVESCING).

FOR THE EXTEMPORANEOUS PREPARATION OF ARTIFICIAL VICHY WATER.

While we recommend the use of our Granular Effervescing Vichy Salts (artificial) as the most satisfactory medium for the preparation of artificial Vichy Water, following a demand made upon us by our many friends among the medical profession and drug trade we have arranged to supply the salts in the form of an effervescing tablet.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE.

THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-KNOWN EAST-INDIA REMEDY FOR MALARIAL FEVERS.

WITH OR WITHOUT ALOES.

Each fluidounce represents

Rhubarb	*3 1-2 grains*
Angelica Seed	*3 1-2 grains*
Inula	*1 3-4 grains*
Saffron	*1 3-4 grains*
Fennel	*1 3-4 grains*
Gentian	*7-8 grain*
Zedoary Root	*7-8 grain*
Myrrh	*7-8 grain*
Cubeb	*7-8 grain*
White Agaric	*7-8 grain*
Camphor	*7-8 grain*
Quinine Sulphate	*10 grains*

Also Extract Aloes, 8 grains, when Warburg's Tincture with Aloes is supplied.

The efficacy of this preparation in many cases of prostration from malarial influences, and as an antiperiodic where quinine and other cinchona alkaloids had proved inefficient, warrants the claim that the aromatic stimulants and laxatives contained in the formula of Dr. WARBURG largely increased the potency of the quinine.

DIRECTIONS.—First, give the patient any convenient purgative (the U. S. P. Compound Cathartic Pill, three of which will be found to be an admirable dose in malarial cases), and when the bowels have been freely evacuated give a full tablespoonful (one-half fluidounce) every three hours, until a non-exhausting perspiration is produced, manifested by a decline of temperature and an abatement of frontal headache. In extreme cases of prostration, accompanied by an exhausting perspiration, beef-tea, with wine or brandy, may be given as nourishment in connection with the remedy.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE, SPECIAL.

MODIFIED FORMULA.

This preparation corresponds to the standard tincture, with the exception of the substitution of the cheaper cinchona alkaloids for quinine.

Dose.—After the stomach has been freely evacuated give one-half fluidounce every three hours until a non-exhaustive perspiration is induced.

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

(SEE BEEF JUICE—WYETH'S.)

YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC.

(SEE SYRUP YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC—PAGE 52.)

ZINC RESPIRATORS, PERFORATED.

This Respirator was devised by Dr. BURNEY YEO, of London, and described by him in the *British Medical Journal.* It was improved as suggested by an eminent specialist in this country.

These Respirators have been used in hospital, dispensary and private practice for a number of years, and have proved fully as efficacious as the more expensive and cumbersome forms, while they are more cleanly, less embarrassing to the respiration, and permit thorough admixture with atmospheric air.

They are well adapted for the treatment (by inhalation), of catarrh, influenza, ozema, etc., by means of suitable remedies prescribed by physicians.

Any volatile material which it is desired to administer by continuous inhalation, whether for antiseptic or for remedial purposes, can be used in it. The medicament is dropped upon the moistened sponge in the cage; the Respirator is then to be placed over the nose and mouth, and secured in position by the elastic cords, which are to be placed back of the ears and under the chin.

Some of the substances which may be used are as follows: Creasote, Acid Carbolic, Eucalyptol, Tincture Thymol, Oil of Turpentine, Terebene, Compound Tincture of Benzoin, Ethereal Tincture Camphor, Iodide of Ethyl, Chlololform, Spirit of Chloroform, and Alcoholic Solution of Menthol. Many others will suggest themselves to the practitioner.

Five or more drops are employed at a time, and renewed as required. In the opinion of Dr. YEO, a mixture of equal parts of Spirit of Chloroform and the active remedy renders the administration more efficacious in some instances. Chloroform is especially indicated in cases of irritating cough.

COMBINED LIST
OF
FLUID, POWDERED AND SOLID EXTRACTS.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Fluid Extracts, if prepared from carefully selected drugs collected at the proper season, skilfully ground without heat, and then macerated and displaced with the proper menstrua, will embody the virtues of the different plants in a more convenient and permanent form for the use of physicians and druggists than any other pharmaceutical preparation.

We would direct the attention of physicians to the scrupulous care exercised in the selection of the crude material, the skill and accuracy involved in its subsequent manipulation, and the thorough and complete system of assay introduced to establish its therapeutic uniformity. In this connection, we desire to emphasize the importance of determining the alkaloidal value of the leading representative preparations. The large variety of inferior drugs indiscriminately employed by unscrupulous manufacturers, and the defective methods pursued by them in their faulty manipulation, have made the adoption of these precautions imperative. At an expenditure of much time and experimental research, we have directed our attention toward the perfection of a practical system of assay which will insure the utmost reliability. Physicians as well as pharmacists will at once appreciate the expediency of this measure as applied to the estimation of the alkaloids in the leading narcotics and other potent drugs. These important drugs, while apparently possessing all the well known physical characteristics, if gathered from immature plants or at improper seasons of the year, will be frequently found deficient in those valuable alkaloidal attributes upon which their therapeutic value is in many instances wholly dependent. In our efforts to obviate this difficulty, and at the same time surround ourselves with every available precaution calculated to insure the most accurate results, we have in many cases adopted a minimum standard, based upon the average percentage of active matter present in a prime quality of commercial drug, and can with confidence assure the profession that under no circumstances do we deviate from these established standards.

A Fluid Extract should represent the virtues of the drug better than infusions or decoctions extemporaneously prepared from crude materials, where frequently the virtue of the drug is impaired through age or careless manipulation, whereas by simple dilution of the extract with the proper quantity of water an infusion or decoction may be made in a few minutes, which will contain with absolute certainty all the effectiveness of the drug. We cannot urge too strongly upon physicians and druggists the adoption of Fluid Extracts for the preparation of infusions, decoctions and tinctures.

POWDERED EXTRACTS.

We fully appreciate the grave responsibility which the manufacture of these products entails, as well as the watchfulness, skill and devotion to detail which are essential to insure uniform and accurate results. The scrupulous care so faithfully exercised in the selection of crude material for our Fluid Extracts is consistently maintained, the value of the drug accurately determined by a preliminary assay, and every possible precaution adopted which is calculated to elevate the standard and efficiency of this line of preparations. Our appliances for facilitating concentration are most complete, concentrating in vacuo at a temperature not exceeding 120° F., thus avoiding the destructive oxidation of many of the sensitive alkaloids and perishable constituents which establish their therapeutic importance.

We invite the medical profession to critically examine these products, to institute crucial comparisons, and to note particularly how well preserved are the sensible and predominating characteristics of the respective drugs.

We are firmly convinced that the satisfactory therapeutic results of our compressed goods are largely due to the superior excellence and activity of our narcotic and other extracts. We will gladly prepare in quantity any special Powdered Extracts that may be desired by our customers.

NOTE.—All drugs containing alkaloids, resins or definite active constituents are subjected to a preliminary assay and the standard of the finished extract adjusted to conform.

SOLID EXTRACTS.

We invite attention to our Solid Extracts, which we are prepared to supply, and beg at the same time to direct attention to the fact that our appliances for the preparation of these extracts are unsurpassed, of the most modern and improved construction, enabling us to produce this class of preparations of exceptional merit and efficacy. Where extracts are prepared from drugs containing alkaloids, resins or other definite active constituents, the value of the drug is definitely determined by preliminary assay and every practical precaution adopted which is calculated to elevate the standard and efficacy of the finished product. We invite the most critical examination and comparison of our products, feeling confident that, with our process conducted in vacuo, avoiding destructive oxidation of the sensitive alkaloids and perishable constituents so essential to therapeutic value, our extracts will be found superior to any similar products offered.

COMBINED LIST OF FLUID, POWDERED AND SOLID EXTRACTS.

ACONITE LEAVES—Aconitum Napellus. Sedative, diaphoretic, diuretic, narcotic.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.30 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the leaves.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 gr. (0.032 to 0.065 gm.)

ACONITE ROOT—Aconitum Napellus. Sedative, diaphoretic, diuretic, narcotic.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.4 per cent. of Aconitine.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 min. (0.03 to 0.06 c c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of assayed root.
Dose.—1-8 to 1-4 gr. (0.008 to 0.016 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

ADONIS VERNALIS—Cardiac stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.30 c.c.)

AGARIC—Agaricus Albus. Antisudoral.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 15 mins. (0.30 to 0.92 c.c.)

AGRIMONY—Agrimonia Eupatoria. Stimulant, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1 25 to 2.50 c.c.)

ALLSPICE—Pimenta Officinalis. Aromatic, carminative, stomachic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

ALOES (SOCOTRINE)—Aloe Perryi. Aperient, laxative, cathartic.
Fluid Extract. Each fluidounce (30 c.c.) represents one-half troy ounce (15.5 gms.) of the drug. . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0 60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract, Aqueous, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 gm)

ALOES AND MYRRH. For making Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract. Each fluidouuce (30 c.c.) contains one-half troy ounce (15.5 gms.) of each drug. . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

ALTERATIVE COMP. (Bamboo Brier Comp.) Alterative, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15. c.c.)

Each pint represents

Bamboo Brier Root	*4 ounces*
Queen's Root	*4 ounces*
Burdock Root	*4 ounces*
Poke Root	*4 ounces*
Prickly Ash Bark	*1 ounce*

Based upon the original formula recommended by Dr. G. Marion Sims, Dr. McDade and others.

AMERICAN ASH—Fraxinus Americana. Uterine tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

AMERICAN COLUMBO—Frasera Carolinensis. Tonic, non-astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

AMERICAN HELLEBORE (see Veratrum Viride).

ANGELICA ROOT—Archangelica Officinalis. Aromatic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

ANGUSTURA BARK—Galipea Cusparia. Tonic, stimulant
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 40 mins. (0.92 to 2.50 c.c.)

ANISEED—Pimpinella Anisum. Aromatic, carminative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 30 mins. (1.25 to 1.90 c.c.)

ARBOR VITÆ—Thuja Occidentalis. Aromatic, tonic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose —5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

ARECA NUT—Areca Catechu. Astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15 c.c.)

ARNICA FLOWERS—Arnica Montana. Nerve stimulant, diuretic, emetic, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1.25 c.c.)

ARNICA ROOT, U.S.P. 1890.—Arnica Montana. Nerve stimulant, diuretic, emetic, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 15 mins. 0.30 to 0.92 c.c.)

AROMATIC (Pulvis Aromaticus, U. S. P.) Stimulant, carminative.
Fluid Extract. Representing in a unique form the Pulvis Aromaticus, U. S. P.
Dose.—30 to 50 mins. (1.90 to 3.10 c.c.)

ASAFETIDA—Ferula Fœtida. For making Tincture of Asafetida, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract. Each fluidounce (30 c c.) represents one-half troy ounce (15.5 gms.) of the drug. . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c c.)

ASPARAGUS—Asparagus Officinalis. Diuretic, aperient, deobstruent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

AVENS ROOT—Geum Rivale. Tonic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

BAEL—Ægle Marmelos. Astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

BALM—Melissa Officinalis. Antiseptic, diaphoretic, styptic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-4 to 1 fldr. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)

BALM OF GILEAD BUDS—Populus Candicans. Concentrated Tincture. Used as an adjunct in cough remedies.

BALMONY—Chelone Glabra. Anthelmintic, cathartic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

BAMBOO-BRIER—Smilax Pseudo-China. Alterative, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

BARBERRY BARK—Berberis Vulgaris. Tonic, astringent, emetic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

BAYBERRY—Myrica Cerifera. Astringent, purgative, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the bark.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

BAYBERRY COMP.—Tonic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each fluidounce represents

Bayberry (bark of root)	*288 grains*
Jamaica Ginger	*144 grains*
Cayenne	*24 grains*
Cloves	*24 grains*

BAY-RUM LEAF—Myrcia Acris.
Fluid Extract. For the extemporaneous preparation of Bay Rum.

BEARSFOOT—Polymnia Uvedalia. Antispasmodic, anthelmintic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)

BELLADONNA LEAVES—Atropa Belladonna. Alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, narcotic poison.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Standard 0.35 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids.
Dose.—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.18 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Standard 1.4 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Belladonna Leaves.
Dose.—1-8 to 1-3 grain (0.008 to 0.021 gm.)
Solid Extract, Alc., U.S.P., assayed. Standard 1.4 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids. . . . . *Dose.*—1-8 to 1-3 grain (0.008 to 0.021 gm.)

BELLADONNA ROOT—Atropa Belladonna. Powerful narcotic.
Fluid Extract, U.S.P., assayed. Standard 0.5 per cent of mydriatic alkaloids.
Dose.—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.18 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Standard 2.5 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids. 1 grain represents 5 grains of assayed Belladonna Root.
Dose.—1-8 to 1-3 gr. (0.008 to 0.021 gm.)

BENZOIN—Styrax Benzoin. For making Tincture Benzoin, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract. Each fluidounce (30 c.c.) of this extract represents one-half troy ounce (15.5 gms.) of the drug . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

BENZOIN COMP.—For making the Compound Tincture of Benzoin, U.S.P. Stimulant, expectorant, aromatic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 15 mins. (0.30 to 0.92 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Benzoin	*6 ounces*
Aloes, Purified	*1 ounce*
Storax	*4 ounces*
Tolu Balsam	*2 ounces*

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM. Alterative, antisyphilitic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—2 to 6 grs. (0.13 to 0.40 gm.)

BETH ROOT—Trillium Erectum. Antiseptic, astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 3 fldrs. (3.75 to 11.25 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

BITTER ROOT—Apocynum Androsæmifolium. Emetic, diaphoretic, tonic, laxative, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 60 mins. (0.60 to 3.75 c.c.)

BITTER SWEET—Solanum Dulcamara. Diaphoretic, alterative, diuretic, narcotic
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

BLACK ALDER—Prinos Verticillatus. Tonic, astringent, alterative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

BLACKBERRY ROOT—Rubus Villosus. Astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Blackberry Root.
Dose.—10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.30 gms.)

BLACKBERRY (AROMATIC). Useful in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Each pint represents
Blackberry (Bark of Root) . . . . . *13 1-2 ounces*
Cloves . . . . . *1 1-4 ounces*
Cassia . . . . . *1 1-4 ounces*

BLACK COHOSH—Cimicifuga Racemosa. Astringent, sedative, styptic, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*– 10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract, U. S. P. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Black Cohosh Root.
Dose.—2 to 10 grs. (0.130 to 0.65 gm.)

BLACK COHOSH COMP.—Antispasmodic, sedative, expectorant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Each pint represents
Black Cohosh Root. . . . . . *6 ounces*
Wild Cherry Bark. . . . . . *6 ounces*
Blood Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Liquorice Root . . . . . *2 ounces*

BLACK HAW—Viburnum Prunifolium. Astringent, alterative, tonic, uterine tonic, diuretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains Black Haw (bark of root).
Dose.—2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 gm.)

BLACK HELLEBORE—Helleborus Niger. Hydragogue-cathartic and emmenagogue.
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Black Hellebore Root.
Dose.—2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

BLACK WALNUT BARK—Juglans Nigra. Laxative, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

BLACK WALNUT LEAVES—Juglans Nigra. Alterative, deobstruent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 30 mins. (1.25 to 1.90 c.c.)

BLACK WILLOW BARK—Salix Nigra. Tonic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

BLACK WILLOW BUDS—Salix Nigra. Tonic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3 75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

BLESSED THISTLE—Carbenia Benedicta. Tonic, diaphoretic, emetic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

BLOOD ROOT—Sanguinaria Canadensis. Alterative, emmenagogue, narcotic, emetic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890, assayed. Standard 2.5 per cent. of natural alkaloid, Sanguinarine. . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.30 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1900 . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 15 mins. (0.60 to 0.92 c.c.)
Fluid Extract. Perfectly miscible with water, syrup, etc.
Dose.—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Blood Root.
Dose.—3 to 5 grs. (0.195 to 0.324 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

BLUE COHOSH—Caulophyllum Thalictroides. Antispasmodic, diuretic, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the root.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.130 to 0.324 gm.)

BLUE COHOSH COMP.—Sedative, antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)
Each fluidounce represents
Blue Cohosh Root . . . . . *210 grains*
Water Pepper . . . . . *105 grains*
Ergot . . . . . *105 grains*
Savine . . . . . *60 grains*

BLUE FLAG—Iris Versicolor. Alterative, cathartic, cholagogue, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

BOLDO LEAVES—Peunius Boldo. Tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 15 mins. (0.60 to 0.92 c.c.)

BONESET—Eupatorium Perfoliatum. Aperient, tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, emetic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

BROOM-CORN SEED—Sorghum Saccharatum. Diuretic, demulcent, sedative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to (3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

BROOM TOPS—Cytisus Scoparius. Cathartic, diuretic, emetic, febrifuge.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0 65 gm.)

BRYONY—Bryonia Alba and Bryonia Dioica. Cathartic, discutient.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 60 mins. (0.60 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the root.
Dose.—5 to 10 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

BUCHU (SHORT)—Barosma Betulina and Barosma Crenulata. Aromatic, tonic, stimulant, diuretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of green Buchu Leaves.
Dose.—5 to 20 grains (0.32 to 1.30 gm.)

BUCHU (LONG)—Barosma Serratifolia. Aromatic, tonic, stimulant, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

BUCHU COMP. Aromatic, tonic, stimulant, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Each pint represents
Buchu Leaves . . . . . *4 ounces*
Juniper Berries . . . . . *4 ounces*
Cubeb Berries . . . . . *4 ounces*
Uva Ursi . . . . . *4 ounces*

BUCHU AND JUNIPER BERRIES WITH POTASSIUM ACETATE. Diuretic, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Each pint represents
Fluid Extract Buchu Leaves . . . . . *12 fluidounces (360 c.c.)*
Fluid Extract Juniper Berries . . . . . *3 fluidounces (90 c c.)*
Potassium Acetate . . . . . *495 grains (32 gms.)*

BUCHU AND PAREIRA BRAVA (equal parts). Aperient, tonic, diuretic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

BUCHU AND PAREIRA BRAVA COMP. Aperient, tonic, diuretic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract. Representing equal parts of Buchu, Pareira Brava and Stone Root. . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

BUCK-BEAN—Menyanthes Trifoliata. Tonic, astringent, purgative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

BUCKEYE—Bark of Æsculus Glabra. Laxative, cathartic, hepatic stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—3 to 5 mins. (0.18 to 0.30 c.c)

BUCKTHORN BARK—Rhamnus Frangula. Mild cathartic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

BUCKTHORN BERRIES—Rhamnus Catharticus. Drastic cathartic, purgative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . 1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

BUGLE WEED—Lycopus Virginicus. Astringent, narcotic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15 c.c.)

BURDOCK ROOT—Arctium Lappa. Aperient, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.
Dose.—10 to 15 grs. (0.65 to 0.972 gm)

BURDOCK SEED—Lappa Officinalis, or Arctium Lappa. Tonic, anti-scorbutic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

BUTTERNUT PARK—Juglans Cinerea. Mild cathartic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Butternut Bark.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

CALABAR BEAN—Physostigma Venenosum. Powerful sedative.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Standard 0.15 per cent. of ether-soluble alkaloids.
Dose —1 to 3 mins. (0 06 to 0.18 c.c.)
Powdered Extract, U. S. P. 1900. Standard 2 per cent. ether-soluble alkaloids. 1 grain represents about 14 grains of assayed Calabar Bean.
Dose.—1-20 to 1-6 grain (0.0032 to 0.01 gm.)

CALAMUS—Acorus Calamus. Carminative, aromatic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

CALUMBA (Columbo)—Jateorrhiza Palmata. Non-astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3 75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Calumba Root.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

CANADA SNAKE-ROOT—Asarum Canadense. Aromatic, diaphoretic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3 75 to 7.50 c.c.)

CANELLA BARK—Canella Alba. Aromatic. stimulant, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

CANNABIS INDICA. Powerful narcotic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 10 per cent. of dry extractive matter. Physiologically tested. . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 mins. (0 065 to 0.13 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the assayed drug.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 gr. (0.0324 to 0.065 gm.)
Solid Extract, U. S. P., assayed . . . . . *Dose.*—1-8 to 1-2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 gm)

CANTHARIDES—Cantharis Vesicatoria, or Lytta Vesicatoria. For external use.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c.c.)

CAPSICUM—Capsicum Fastigiatum. Powerful stimulant, excitant, rubefacient.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. (Cayenne) . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins.(0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of African Cayenne.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 gr. (0.0324 to 0.065 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

CAPSICUM AND MYRRH. Recommended in nausea, gastric disorders, etc.
Fluid Extract. For preparing the tincture known as "Number Six," or "Hot Drops." . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)

Myrrh . . . . . *16 ounces*
Capsicum . . . . . *4 ounces*

CARAWAY SEED—Carum Carvi. Aromatic, carminative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

CARDAMOM COMP. Warm aromatic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1.25 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Cardamom Seeds . . . . . *6 ounces*
Saigon Cinnamon . . . . . *6 ounces*
Caraway Seeds . . . . . *3 ounces*
Cochineal . . . . . *1 1-2 ounces*

CARDAMOM SEEDS—Elettaria Repens. Warm aromatic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

CAROBA LEAVES—Jacaranda Procera. Alterative, diuretic and tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-4 to 1 fldr. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c)

CASCARA AMARGA (Honduras Bark). Alterative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

CASCARA SAGRADA—Rhamnus Purshiana. Cathartic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-4 to 1 fldr. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract, U. S. P. 1 grain represents 4 grains of two-year-old Cascara Bark . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0 65 gm.)
Solid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 gm.)

CASCARA SAGRADA (AROMATIC). Tonic, laxative, cathartic.
Fluid Extract. Each c.c. of this Fluid Extract represents one gramme of a carefully selected two-year-old Cascara Bark.
Dose.—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

CASCARA SAGRADA (AROMATIC).
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. Each c.c. of this Fluid Extract represents one gramme of a carefully selected two-year-old Cascara Bark.
Dose.—10 to 20 mins. (0 60 to 1.25 c.c)

CASCARA SAGRADA (SWEET)—Rhamnus Purshiana. Laxative, cathartic, purgative.
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of two-year-old bark.
Dose.—5 to 15 grs. (0.324 to 0.972 gm.)

CASCARA SAGRADA COMP. Purgative, cathartic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each fluidrachm represents

Cascara Sagrada Bark . . . . . *40 grains*
Senna, purified . . . . . *25 grains*
Aloin . . . . . *1-12 grain*

CASCARA SAGRADA (MODIFIED). Laxative, cathartic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-4 to 1 fldr. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)

CASCARILLA BARK—Croton Eleuteria. Aromatic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c c.)

CASSIA—Cinnamomum Aromaticum. Stimulant, aromatic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c c)

CASTOR OIL BEANS—Ricinus Communis. Cathartic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)

CASTOR OIL LEAVES—Ricinus Communis. Cathartic, promoting secretion of milk.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15 c.c.)

CATECHU (GAMBIR, 1900)—Acacia Catechu. Astringent.
Fluid Extract. Each fluidounce (30 c.c.) represents one-half troy ounce (15.5 gms.) of the drug . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 30 mins.(0.30 to 1.90 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

CATECHU COMP. For preparing the Tincture of Catechu (Gambir, 1900) Comp., U. S. P.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 30 mins. (0.30 to 1.90 c.c.)

CATNEP—Nepeta Cataria. Diaphoretic, excitant, stimulant, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

CAYENNE (See Capsicum).

CEDRON SEEDS—Simaba Cedron. Tonic, antiperiodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1.25 c.c.)

CELERY SEED—Apium Graveolens. Nervine stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)

CELERY SEED (SOLUBLE)—Apium Graveolens.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1 90 to 7.50 c.c.)
This preparation is designed to combine with simple syrup as an adjunct to the soda fountain. It is miscible with alcohol, water or wine, forming perfectly clear and bright solutions, and possesses, although in a milder form, the well known stimulating properties of the drug.

CERASIN (Synthetic Wild Cherry).
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
A solution of the proximate principles of Wild Cherry bark, free from tannin. This preparation represents a convenient substitute for the official fluid extract, possessing the expectorant, tonic and sedative properties of the drug. It is especially designed to combine with ferruginous solutions, as its freedom from tannin prevents discoloration or change. It is perfectly soluble in aqueous solutions, which greatly enhances its value in cough mixtures and similar preparations. As its therapeutic action is identical with the official fluid extract, the dose is adjusted to correspond.

CEVADILLA SEED (Sabadilla Seeds)—Schœnocaulon Officinale. Drastic emeto-cathartic, vermifuge.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1.25 c.c.)

CEYLON CINNAMON (Cinnamomum Zeylanicum). Aromatic, astringent, carminative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

CHAMOMILE (ENGLISH or ROMAN)—Anthemis Nobilis. Tonic; in large doses, emetic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

CHAMOMILE (GERMAN)—Matricaria Chamomilla. Tonic, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0 60 to 1.90 c.c.)

CHAPARRO AMARGOSO—Castela Nicholsoni. Tonic, antiperiodic, antiseptic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

CHERRY BARK, WILD (see Wild Cherry Bark).

CHESTNUT LEAVES—Castanea Dentata. Astringent, antiseptic, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

CHICORY—Cichorium Intybus. Diuretic, laxative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

CHIRETTA—Swertia Chirata. Bitter tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm)

CIMICIFUGA (see Black Cohosh).

CINCHONA, AROMATIC. Antimalarial, tonic, sedative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3 75 to 7.50 c.c.)

CINCHONA, PALE—Cinchona Officinalis. Antimalarial, tonic, sedative.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Contains not less than three per cent. total alkaloids.
Dose.—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c c)
Fluid Extract, detannated . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed bark.
Dose.—5 to 20 grs. (0.324 to 1.30 gms.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

CINCHONA, RED—Cinchona Succirubra. Antimalarial, tonic, sedative.

Fluid Extract, assayed. Conforms to the alkaloidal standard adopted by the U. S. P.—viz., not less than 5 per cent. of total alkaloid.
Dose.—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Fluid Extract, detannated. Prepared from assayed bark.
Dose.—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Red Cinchona Bark.
Dose.—3 to 12 grs. (0.195 to 0.80 gm.)

CINCHONA, YELLOW—Cinchona Calisaya. Antimalarial, tonic, sedative.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Conforms to the alkaloidal standard adopted by the U. S. P.—viz., four per cent. ether-soluble, anhydrous alkaloids.
Dose.—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

Fluid Extract, detannated. Prepared from assayed bark.
Dose.—15 to 60 mins. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. Standard 16 per cent. ether-soluble, anhydrous alkaloids. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Cinchona Calisaya Bark.
Dose.—3 to 12 grs. (0.195 to 0.80 gm.)

Solid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—3 to 12 grs. (0.195 to 0.80 gm.)

CINCHONA COMP. Antimalarial, tonic, sedative.

Fluid Extract. For Compound Tincture . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Red Cinchona Bark	*8 3-4 ounces*
Bitter Orange Peel	*7 ounces*
Serpentaria	*1 3-4 unces*

Fluid Extract, detannated. For Compound Tincture.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1 90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain equals 4 minims of F. E. Cinchona Comp., equivalent to about 20 minims Tincture Cinchona Comp. U. S. P.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0 324 to 0.650 gm.)

CLEAVERS—Galium Aparine. Antiscorbutic, diuretic, refrigerant.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3 75 to 7.50 c.c.)

CLOVER TOPS—Trifolium Pratense. Antispasmodic, stimulant, detergent.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

CLOVES—Eugenia Aromatica. Aromatic, carminative.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

COCA LEAVES—Erythroxylon Coca. Excitant, stimulant, tonic.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.5 per cent. of ether-soluble alkaloids . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. Standard 2 per cent. of ether-soluble alkaloids. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Coca Leaves. *Dose.*—6 to 12 grs. (0.40 to 0.78 gm.)

COCA LEAVES (Soluble)—Erythroxylon Coca. Excitant, stimulant, tonic.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 fldrs. (7.50 to 15 c.c.)
Especially designed for the extemporaneous preparation of Wine of Coca. It is entirely miscible with syrup or aqueous mixtures, and will be found to fully represent the medicinal properties of the drug.

COCCULUS INDICUS, Anamirta Cocculus. Nervine tonic, parasiticide. (Cautiously increased).

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c.c.)

COFFEE—Coffea Arabica. Antisoporific, antiemetic, stimulant.

Fluid Extract. For Syrup . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 fldrs. (7.50 to 15 c.c.)

COLCHICUM ROOT—Colchicum Autumnale. Narcotic, sedative.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890, assayed. Standard 0.35 per cent. of Colchicine.
Dose.—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.30 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. Standard 1.4 per cent. of Colchicine. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Colchicum Root. . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 grs. (0.0324 to 0.13 gm.)

COLCHICUM SEEDS—Colchicum Autumnale. Narcotic, sedative, diaphoretic.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.5 per cent. of Colchicine.
Dose.—3 to 5 mins. (0.18 to 0 30 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. Standard 2 per cent of Colchicine. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Colchicum Seeds . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

COLOCYNTH—Citrullus Colocynthis. Powerful drastic hydragogue-cathartic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0. 30 to 0.60 c.c.)
Powdered Extract (Simple), U. S. P. 1 grain represents 8 grains of prime quality Trieste Colocynth . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 grs. (0.0324 to 0.13 gm.)

COLOCYNTH COMP. Hydragogue-cathartic.
Fluid Extract. Representing the Powdered Compound Extract of Colocynth, U. S. P. . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c c.)
Powdered Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 grs. (0.324 to 1.30 gms.)

Powdered Extract Colocynth . . . . . *16 parts*
Powdered Aloes, purif. . . . . . *50 parts*
Powdered Cardamom Seeds . . . . . *6 parts*
Powdered Resin Scammony . . . . . *14 parts*
Powdered White Castile Soap . . . . . *14 parts*

COLTSFOOT—Tussilago Farfara. Demulcent, expectorant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 fldrs. (7.50 to 15 c.c.)

COLUMBA (see Calumba).

COMFREY—Symphytum Officinale. Astringent, demulcent, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

CONDURANGO—Gonolobus Condurango. Alterative, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 30 mins. (1.25 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the bark.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

CONIUM LEAVES—Conium Maculatum. Powerful narcotic poison, sedative.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Standard 0.45 per cent. Conine.
Dose.—3 to 10 mins. (0.18 to 0.60 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Conium Leaves.
Dose.—1 to 2 grs. (0.065 to 0.13 gm.)
Solid Extract, assayed . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 grs. (0.065 to 0. 3 gm.)

CONIUM SEED—Conium Maculatum. Powerful narcotic poison, sedative.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.45 per cent. Conine.
Dose.—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.30 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Standard 2.5 per cent. of Conine. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Conium fruit or seeds . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 gr. (0.0324 to 0 065 gm.)

CONVALLARIA. (See Lily of the Valley).

CORIANDER SEED—Coriandrum Sativum. Aromatic, carminative, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c c.)

CORN ERGOT—Ustilago Maidis. Promotes muscular contraction.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 60 mins. 0.60 to (3.75 c.c.)

CORN SILK—Stigmata of Zea Mays. Diuretic. Used in nephritic affections.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Corn Silk.
Dose.—10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.30 gms.)

Corn Silk, for very many years, has been held in great favor as a home remedy, and was largely used, with marked success, as a diuretic in cardiac and renal dropsy, in cases of uric and phosphatic gravel, vesical catarrh, acute and chronic cystitis, as well as in dropsical affections and as a mild, stimulating diuretic.

At the same time, the belief in its great efficacy was confined almost entirely to domestic use, being administered as a fresh infusion, physicians not realizing its great value until late years. It was only in 1890 that, owing to the satisfactory results from its use by the medical profession, it received official notice in the United States Pharmacopœia.

The efficacy of the drug depends almost entirely upon the selection

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

of the fresh green silk, which should be gathered when the corn is matured and subjected to immediate treatment, thus avoiding the deterioration from fermentation, which rapidly ensues if subjected to more or less exposure during the hot, humid weather which generally prevails at that season of the year, resulting in the destruction and loss of maizenic acid, which constitutes the active principle upon which the medicinal value is so largely dependent. We exhaust every possible care in the selection of the corn silk, subjecting it to treatment within six to twelve hours after it has been gathered, so as to avoid the deterioration of the drug. Great care is exercised in the garbling and separation of the inferior brown portion, which is practically inert, and the bruising and cutting of the cellular tissues to facilitate the extraction of its active properties. Another important detail in the operation is the selection and application of an appropriate solvent to secure complete exhaustion and permanency. The menstruum we employ, the result of careful experimental observations, has been demonstrated conclusively to be the best adapted to hold permanently in solution its delicate constituents, using but a small percentage of alcohol, with sufficient glycerine to preserve the constituents in a form as desirable as if administered by fresh infusion of the corn silk gathered but a few hours.

The most flattering testimonial that we can possibly offer respecting the efficiency of our preparation is the enormous and regular increase in our yearly sales, coupled with letters from leading physicians and hospital clinics from all sections of the United States.

COTO BARK. Tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 minims (0.12 to 0.60 c.c.)

COTTON-ROOT BARK—Gossypium Herbaceum. Emmenagogue, diuretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Cotton Root Bark.
Dose.—5 to 15 grs. (0.324 to 0.972 gm.)

COUCH GRASS (see Dog Grass).

CRAMP BARK—Viburnum Opulus. Powerful antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 3 fldrs. (3.75 to 11.25 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Cramp Bark.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

CRAMP BARK COMP. Uterine tonic, antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Cramp Bark	*6 ounces*
Scull Cap	*2 ounces*
Wild Yam	*4 ounces*
Cassia Bark	*3 ounces*
Cloves	*1 ounce*

CRANESBILL—Geranium Maculatum. Powerful astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

CRAWLEY ROOT—Corallorhiza Odontorhiza. Tonic, sedative, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

CUBEB—Piper Cubeba. Urinary stimulant.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 20 mins. (0.92 to 1.25 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—3 to 5 grs. (0.195 to 0.324 gm.)

CULVER'S ROOT—Veronica Virginica. Cholagogue, laxative, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Culver's Root.
Dose.—5 to 15 grs. (0.324 to 0.972 gm.)

CUSSO (see Kousso).

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

DAMIANA—Turnera Aphrodisiaca, or Turnera Microphylla. Aphrodisiac, sudorific.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Damiana (green leaf.)
Dose.—10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.30 gms.)

DANDELION ROOT—Taraxacum Officinale. Alterative, aperient, diuretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Dandelion Root.
Dose.—20 to 40 grs. (1.30 to 2.60 gms.)

DANDELION COMP. Tonic, alterative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Each pint represents about
Dandelion Root . . . . . *12 ounces*
Mandrake Root . . . . . *3 ounces*
Conium Leaves . . . . . *1 ounce*

DANDELION AND SENNA. (Equal parts of each.) Alterative, aperient, diuretic, laxative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

DEWBERRY—Rubus Canadensis. Astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

DIGITALIS—Digitalis Purpurea. Powerful narcotic poison, sedative, diuretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.4 per cent. of Digitoxin, recognized as the most active therapeutic principle present in this drug.
Dose.—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.30 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the asssayed leaves.
Dose.—1-4 to 1-2 gr. (0.016 to 0 032 gm.)
Solid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-4 to 1-2 gr. (0.016 to 0 032 gm.)

DOG GRASS—Agropyrum Repens, Triticum Repens. Diuretic, aperient.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—2 fldrs. (7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Dog Grass.
Dose.—10 to 30 grs. (0.65 to 1.95 gms.)

DOGWOOD BARK—Cornus Florida. Tonic, excitant, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

DUBOISIA—Duboisia Myoporoides. Diuretic, diaphoretic, narcotic poison.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.30 c.c.)

DWARF ELDER—Aralia Hispida. Sudorific, alterative, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA. Supposed to possess alterative properties, and is favorably reported in the treatment of syphilitic cases.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

ELDER BARK, BLACK (EUROPEAN)—Sambucus Nigra. Stimulant, diuretic, alterative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

ELDER FLOWERS—Sambucus Canadensis. Excitant, sudorific.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

ELECAMPANE—Inula Helenium. Expectorant, tonic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

ERGOT (with or without acid)—Claviceps Purpurea. Promotes muscular contraction.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Physiologically tested.
Dose.—10 mins. to 1 fldr. (0.60 to 3.75 c.c.)
Unless otherwise specified, we will always send Fluid Extract *without* acid.
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Ergot.
Dose.—2 to 10 grs (0.13 to 0.65 gm.)
Solid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 gm.)

With this, as with all medicinal agents in the Materia Medica, it is of the first importance that the drug should be gathered at the proper

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

season of the year—that is, when fully matured and in proper condition to be at once subjected to the menstruum most certain to insure its complete exhaustion—that the fluid extract will represent unimpaired all the virtues, realizing fully the unquestioned fact that ergot is most susceptible to change and deterioration; in fact, the crude drug becomes almost entirely inert in time, even when carefully kept. For that reason we import our entire supply of ergot direct from the most reliable sources, and have no hesitation in claiming that when at once treated and converted into fluid extract by our process it embodies in a permanent form all the active constituents, all of which is confirmed by therapeutic results which have for many years been fully realized or attested by medical men not only in the United States but throughout the world.

ERGOT (ACETIC)—Claviceps Purpurea.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 60 mins. (0.60 to 3.75 c.c.)
This preparation corresponds in medicinal activity to our standard Fluid Extract. The presence of acetic acid, however, renders it inadmissible for hypodermic administration.

ERGOT (ETHEREAL)—Claviceps Purpurea. Promotes muscular contraction.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Physiologically tested.
Dose.—10 to 60 mins. (0.60 to 3.75 c.c.)

ERGOT (PURIFIED)—Ergotine.
Powdered Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 gm.)
This preparation represents in powdered form what is commercially known as Ergotine.

ERGOTINE (BONJEAN'S). Promotes muscular contraction.
Solid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 gm.)

EUCALYPTUS—Eucalyptus Globulus. Febrifuge, antispasmodic, antiseptic, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose*—1-4 to 1 fldr. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Eucalyptus Leaves.
Dose.—5 to 15 grs. (0.324 to 0.972 gm.)

EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA (see Red Gum).

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA. Sedative in asthma.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0 13 to 0.324 gm.)

EVENING PRIMROSE—Œnothera Biennis. Nervine tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c c.)

FALSE UNICORN ROOT—Helonias Dioica, or Chamælirium Luteum. Uterine tonic, diuretic, sialagogue.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

FENNEL SEED—Fœniculum Capillaceum. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

FIGWORT—Scrophularia Nodosa. Tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, discutient, anthelmintic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

FISH BERRIES (see Cocculus Indicus).

FIVE-FLOWERED GENTIAN—Gentiana Quinqueflora. Intermittent, tonic, antiperiodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

FLEABANE—Erigeron Canadense. Stimulant, diuretic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3 75 to 7.50 c.c.)

FOX GLOVE (see Digitalis).

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

FRINGE-TREE BARK—Chionanthus Virginica. Aperient, alterative, diuretic, narcotic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

FROSTWORT—Helianthemum Canadense. Astringent, antiscrofulous, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

GALANGAL—Alpinia Officinarum. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

GALEGA (see Goat's Rue).

GALLS—Quercus Lusitanica. Astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

GARDEN CELANDINE—Chelidonium Majus. Purgative, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

GARLIC—Allium Sativum. Stimulant.
Fluid Extract. Represents eight ounces to the pint.
Dose.—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

GELSEMIUM—Gelsemium Sempervirens. Febrifuge, nerve and arterial sedative.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.5 per cent. of the active principles of the drug . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 3 mins (0.12 to 0.18 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of assayed Yellow Jasmine Root.
Dose.—1 to 2 grs. (0.065 to 0.13 gm.)

GELSEMIUM, GREEN—Prepared from the fresh root of Gelsemium Sempervirens. Febrifuge, nerve and arterial sedative.
Fluid Extract. Standard not less than 0.25 per cent. of the active principles of the drug . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.30 c.c.)

GENTIAN—Gentiana Lutea. Pure bitter tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 2 grains of Gentian Root.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)
Solid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 0.65 gm)

GENTIAN (DETANNATED)—Gentiana Lutea. Highly tonic in cases of enfeebled digestion.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

GENTIAN COMP. For making Tincture Gentian Comp., U. S. P.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Gentian Root	*10 ounces*
Bitter Orange Peel	*4 ounces*
Cardamom Seeds	*1 ounce*

GENTIAN COMP. For making Infusion Gentian Comp., U. S. P. 1870. Bitter tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Gentian Root	*8 ounces*
Bitter Orange Peel	*2 ounces*
Coriander Seeds	*2 ounces*

GILLENIA—Gillenia Trifoliata. Tonic, emetic, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 30 mins. (0.06 to 1 90 c.c.)

GINGER, AFRICAN—Amomum Zingiber. Stimulant, aromatic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)

GINGER, JAMAICA—Zingiber Officinale. Stimulant, rubefacient, sialagogue, errhine.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 40 mins. (0.32 to 2.50 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

GINGER, JAMAICA (SOLUBLE, AROMATIC). Stimulant, carminative.
Fluid Extract. For making Ginger Ale.

GINGER, SOLUBLE. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative.
Fluid Extract. For making Syrupus Zingiberis, U. S. P. Represents eight ounces to the pint . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

GINSENG—Panax Quinquefolium. Aromatic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to (3.75 c.c.)

GOAT'S RUE—Galega Officinalis. Galactagogue.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.650 gm.)

GOLD THREAD—Coptis Trifolia. Bitter tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

GOLDEN ROD—Solidago Odora. Aromatic, stimulant, carminative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

GOLDEN SEAL—Hydrastis Canadensis. Tonic, alterative, antiseptic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 2 per cent. of white alkaloid, Hydrastine . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Standard 8 per cent. of white alkaloid, Hydrastine. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Golden Seal Root.
Dose.—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.52 gm.)

GOLDEN SEAL. Tonic, alterative, cholagogue.
Fluid Extract, without alcohol (Glycerite of Hydrastis, U. S. P.)
Dose.—10 to 40 mins. (0.60 to 2.50 c.c.)

GOLDEN SEAL (Colorless)—Hydrastis Canadensis. Tonic, alterative, antiseptic.
Fluid Extract. Each pint of this finid contains twenty grains of Hydrastine, the white alkaloid of Golden Seal, held in solntion by a non-alcoholic menstruum. . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 60 mins. (0.60 to 3.75 c.c.)

GRAINS OF PARADISE—Amomum Granum Paradisi and Amomum Melegueta. Stimulant, aromatic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

GRAVEL PLANT—Epigæa Repens. Diuretic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA. Expectorant, remedy for asthma.
Fluid Extract, U. S P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, Soluble. For making Syrup of Grindelia.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Grindelia Robusta.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA. Preventive of malarial diseases. Useful in nervous excitement.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

GRINDELIA COMP. Recommended in the treatment of asthma, especially in those cases where the digestion is impaired.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Grindelia Robusta	*10 2-3 ounces*
Rhubarb Root	*2 2-3 ounces*
Senna Leaves	*2 2-3 ounces*

GUAIAC RESIN—Guaiacum Officinale.
Fluid Extract. For making Tinctnre Gnaiac, U. S. P. Represents eight ounces to the pint . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)

GUAIAC WOOD—Guaiacum Officinale. Stimulant, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 gm.)

GUARANA—Paullinia Cupana. Astringent, nervine tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 3.5 per cent. of total alkaloids.
Dose.—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the assayed drug.
Dose.—3 to 10 grs. (0.195 to 0.65 gm.)
Write for complete descriptive literature relating to the therapy of Guarana.

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

HAIR-CAP MOSS—Polytrichum Juniperum. Diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 fldrs. (7.50 to 15 c.c.)

HAWTHORN BERRIES—Cratægus Oxyacantha.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1 90 to 3.75 c.c.)

HELLEBORE, AMERICAN (see Veratrum Viride).

HELLEBORE, BLACK—Helleborus Niger. Emetic, drastic hydragogue-cathartic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

HELLEBORE, WHITE—Veratrum Album. Drastic cathartic, emetic, sedative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 mins. (0.12 to 0.24 c.c.)

HELONIAS COMP. Antispasmodic, carminative, anodyne, tonic.
Powdered Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

Powdered Extract Black Haw	*2 parts*
Powdered Extract Cramp Bark	*2 parts*
Powdered Extract Squaw Vine	*1 part*
Powdered Extract False Unicorn	*1 part*
Powdered Extract True Unicorn	*1 part*

HEMLOCK BARK—Pinus or Abies Canadensis. Astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Hemlock Bark.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

HENBANE (see Hyoscyamus.)

HOPS—Humulus Lupulus. Alterative, tonic, soporific, narcotic, diuretic, febrifuge.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Hops.
Dose.—3 to 10 grs. (0.195 to 0.65 gm.)

HOREHOUND—Marrubium Vulgare. Laxative, tonic, expectorant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

HORSE-CHESTNUT BARK—Æsculum Hippocastanum. Malarial tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.— 5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

HORSE NETTLE—Solanum Carolinense. Recommended in epilepsy.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

HORSE-RADISH ROOT—Cochlearia Armoracia. Stimulant, rubefacient.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

HYDRANGEA—Hydrangea Arborescens. Remedy for calculous diseases.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Hydrangea.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

HYDRASTIS (see Golden Seal).

HYOSCYAMUS—Hyoscyamus Niger. Narcotic, antispasmodic, anodyne.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.075 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids.
Dose.—3 to 5 mins. (0.18 to 0.30 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Standard 0.3 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Henbane Leaves.
Dose.—1-2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 gm.)
Solid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.3 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids.
Dose.—1-2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 gm.)

HYSSOP—Hyssopus Officinalis. Stimulant aromatic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

IGNATIA BEAN—Strychnos Ignatia, or Ignatia Amara. Laxative, tonic, diuretic.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Standard 1 per cent. of Strychnine.
Dose.—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.30 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Standard 10 per cent. total alkaloids.
Dose.—1-4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

INDIAN CANNABIS (see Cannabis Indica.)

INDIAN HEMP, BLACK—Apocynum Cannabinum. Emetic, cathartic, diuretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—3 to 10 mins. (0.18 to 0.60 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0 324 gm.)

INDIAN HEMP, FOREIGN (see Cannabis Indica).

INDIAN HEMP, WHITE—Asclepias Incarnata. Emetic, cathartic, anthelmintic,
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 40 mins. (0.60 to 2.50 c.c.)

INDIAN TURNIP—Arum Triphyllum. Expectorant, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

IPECAC—Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha. Emetic, stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Standard 1.75 per cent. of total alkaloids.
Dose.—5 to 60 mins. (0.30 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Standard 8.75 per cent. total alkaloids. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the Assayed Root. . . . . *Dose.*—As an expectorant, 1-20 to 1-2 gr. (0.0032 to 0.0324 gm.; as an emetic, 5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

IPECAC (CARTHAGENA). Expectorant, tonic, diaphoretic, emetic.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Standard 1.75 per cent. of total alkaloids.
Dose.—5 to 60 mins. (0.30 to 3.75 c.c.)

IPECAC AND OPIUM. An invaluable diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract (representing Dover Powder). Corresponding to the official Tincture of Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P. 1880. Ten minims (0.60 c.c.) represent one grain (0.065 gm.) each of powdered Opinm and powdered Ipecac.
Dose.—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)

IPECAC AND SENEGA. Emetic, stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 60 mins. (0.60 to 3.75 c.c.)

IRON-WOOD—Ostrya Virginica. Tonic, antiperiodic, alterative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

JABORANDI—Pilocarpus Jaborandi. Sialagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, remedy for belladonna poison.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.4 per cent. of total alkaloids.
Dose.—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Standard 1 2 per cent. of total alkaloids. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Jaborandi Leaves . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 15 grs. (0.324 to 0.972 gm.)

JALAP—Ipomœa Jalapa. Active irritant cathartic.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Staudard not less thau 8 per cent. of total resin, but not more than 1.5 per cent. of resin soluble in ether.
Dose.—1-4 to 1 fldr. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 graiu represents 5 grains of assayed Jalap Root.
Dose.—4 to 8 grs. (0.26 to 0.52 gm.)

JAMAICA DOGWOOD—Piscidia Erythrina. Sedative, narcotic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Jamaica Dogwood Bark.
Dose.—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 gm.)

JAMBUL SEED—Eugenia Jambolana. Stomachic, astringent and carminative in diarrhœa and also in the treatment of diabetes.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-4 to 1 fldr. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)

JOHNSWORT (see St. Johnswort).

JUNIPER BERRIES—Juniperus Communis. Carminative, diuretic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 graius of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

KAMALA—Mallotus Philippinensis, or Rottlera Tinctoria. Tænicide.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 fldrs. (7.50 to 15 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

KAVA-KAVA—Piper Methysticum. Bitter tonic, antigonorrhœal.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

KINO—Pterocarpus Marsupium. Astringent.
Fluid Extract. Represeuts 8 ounces to the pint.
Dose.—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)

KINO, AUSTRALIAN. An exudation from the bark of Eucalyptus Rostrata, imported from Australia.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)
Each fluidounce (30. c.c.) represents one-half troy ounce (15.5 gms.) of the drug Extensively employed as a remedy in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, either recent or long-standing.

KOLA—Sterculia Acuminata. Nervine, stimulant.
Fluid Extract, assayed. Standard 1 per cent. of total alkaloids.
Dose.—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 graiu represents 5 graius of assayed Kola Nut.
Dose.— 2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

KOLA COMP. Specific in nervous prostration, exerting a direct action upon the hepatic functions.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Kola Nuts	*4 ounces*
Celery Seed	*4 ounces*
Coca Leaves	*8 ounces*

KOUSSO—Hagenia Abyssinica. Vermifuge, purgative.
Fluid Extract (Cusso, 1890) . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 fldrs. (7.50 to 15 c.c.)

KRAMERIA (see Rhatany, U. S. P.)

LACTUCARIUM—Lactuca Virosa. Anodyne, soporific.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 mins. (0.12 to 0.60 c.c.)

LADIES' SLIPPER—Cypripedium Pubescens. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic, narcotic, nerve tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 60 mins. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

LARKSPUR SEED—Delphinium Consolida. Acrid poison, parasiticide.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c c.)

LAVENDER COMP. For making Tinctura Lavandulæ Comp., U. S. P.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Oil Lavender Flowers (recent)	*1 floz.*
Oil Rosemary Flowers	*1-4 floz.*
Saigon Cinnamon	*2 1-2 ozs.*
Cloves	*5-8 oz.*
Nutmegs	*1 1-4 ozs.*
Red Saunders	*1 1-4 ozs.*

LEMON PEEL—Citrus Limonum. Tonic, carminative.
Fluid Extract. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, soluble. Principally designed for preparing the syrup
Dose.—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

LEPTANDRA (see Culver's Root).

LETTUCE—Lactuca Sativa. Sedative, soporific.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Lettuce.
Dose.—5 to to grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

LIFE EVERLASTING—Gnaphalium Margaritaceum. Demulcent, diaphoretic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

LIFE ROOT—Senecio Aureus. Diaphoretic, diuretic, uterine tonic..
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—Convallaria Majalis. Cardiac tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. (made from the rhizome).
Dose.—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)
Fluid Extract (made from the flowers) . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)
Fluid Extract (made from the herb) . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)

LIPPIA MEXICANA. Demulcent, expectorant.
Fluid Extract (Concentrated Tincture) . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

LIQUORICE (CALABRIA). Demulcent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

LIQUORICE ROOT—Glycyrrhiza Glabra. Demulcent. To disguise the bitter taste of quinine.
Fluid Extract. For quinine mixture . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. Employed principally as a demulcent in quinine mixtures.

LIVERWORT—Anemone Hepatica. Astringent, diuretic, demulcent, deobstruent, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

LOBELIA (HERB)—Lobelia Inflata. Cathartic, diaphoretic, emetic, expectorant, narcotic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1900 . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Lobelia herb.
Dose.—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.52 gm.)

LOBELIA (SEED)—Lobelia Inflata. Diaphoretic, emetic, expectorant, narcotic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—3 to 5 mins. (0.18 to 0.30 c.c.)

LOGWOOD—Hæmatoxylon Campechianum. Astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

LOVAGE—Levisticum Officinale. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

LUNGWORT—Pulmonaria Officinalis. Expectorant, demulcent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

LUPULIN—Humulus Lupulus. Tonic, narcotic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)

MALE FERN—Dryopteris Filix Mas. Anthelmintic, astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 fldrs. (7.50 to 15. c.c.)

MALT—Hordeum Distichum. Nutritive tonic, aiding the assimilation of amylaceous food.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15. c.c.)

MANACA—Franciscea Uniflora. Antisyphilitic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

MANDRAKE—Podophyllum Peltatum. Cathartic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 4 per cent. of resin, of which nearly 50 per cent. is soluble in chloroform, constituting the Podophyllotoxin of Podwyssotsky . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the assayed root.
Dose.—1 to 2 grs. (0.065 to 0.13 gm.)

MANDRAKE COMP. Cathartic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Mandrake Root . . . . . *8 ounces*
Culver's Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Blue Flag Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Dandelion Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Jamaica Ginger . . . . . *2 ounces*

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

MANZANITA—Arctostaphylos Glauca. Astringent, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

MARIGOLD—Calendula Officinalis. Antispasmodic, sudorific, deobstruent, emmenagogue.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, non-alcoholic. This fluid extract does not contain alcohol and will be found perfectly miscible with aqueous solution.
Dose.—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Marigold flowers.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

MARSHMALLOW—Althæa Officinalis. Demulcent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 floz. (15. to 30. c.c.)

MATICO—Piper Angustifolium. Aromatic, stimulant, urinary tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

MATICO COMP. Diuretic, tonic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Matico . . . . . *8 ounces*
Cubeb Berries . . . . . *4 ounces*
Buchu Leaves . . . . . *4 ounces*

MATRICARIA (see Chamomile, German).

MEZEREON—Daphne Mezereon and Daphne Gnidium. Emetic, purgative, stimulant for kidney.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 15 mins (0.30 to 0.92 c.c.)

MILK WEED—Asclepias Syriaca or Cornuti. Tonic, alterative, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 60 mins. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)

MISTLETOE—Viscum Album. Antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

MOTHERWORT—Leonurus Cardiaca. Emmenagogue, nervine, laxative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

MOUNTAIN LAUREL—Kalmia Latifolia. Antisyphilitic, astringent, sedative to the heart.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

MUGWORT—Artemisia Vulgaris. Tonic, emmenagogue.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

MUIRAPUAMA—Liriosma Ovata. Aphrodisiac, nerve stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 60 mins. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the root.
Dose.—3 to 5 grs. (0.195 to 0.324 gm.)

MULLEIN—Verbascum Thapsus. Demulcent, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

MUSK ROOT—Ferula Sumbul. Nerve stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 60 mins. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Musk root.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)
Solid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

MYRRH—Commiphora Myrrha. Stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1.25 c.c.)

NETTLE—Urtica Dioica. Diuretic, tonic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS—Cactus Grandiflorus. Diuretic, cardiac, arterial and sedative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.30 c.c.)

NUTMEGS—Myristica Fragrans. Aromatic, stimulant, narcotic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

NUX VOMICA—Strychnos Nux Vomica. Diuretic, diaphoretic, tonic, laxative.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 1 per cent. of Strychnine.
Dose.—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c.c.)

Powdered Extract, U. S. P. Standard 5 per cent. of Strychnine. Especially designed for making the Tincture Nux Vomica, U. S. P.
Dose.—1-16 to 1-2 gr. (0.004 to 0.032 gm.)

Solid Extract, assayed. Standard 5 per cent. of Strychnine.
Dose.—1-16 to 1-2 gr. (0.004 to 0.032 gm.)

OATS—Avena Sativa. Recommended as a specific for cure of opium habit.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

Powdered Extract, alcoholic. 1 grain represents 10 grains of the drug.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

OPIUM—Papaver Somniferum. Narcotic, sedative.

Fluid Extract. Each fluidounce (30. c.c.) contains fifteen grains (0 97 gm.) of Morphine . . . . . *Dose.*—5 mins. (0 30 c.c.)

Fluid Extract, aqueous. Standard 1.25 per cent. of crystallized Morphine.
Dose.—10 to 15 mins. (0.60 to 0.92 c.c.)

Fluid Extract, camphorated, assayed. Each fluidounce (30 c c.) contains 1 96 grs. (0.128 gm.) of Morphine. For making Tinctura Opii Camphorata, U. S. P.
Dose.—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1 25 c.c.)

Fluid Extract, concentrated. Standard five per cent. of crystallized Morphine. Designed for the extemporaneous preparation of official Tinctura Opii, U. S. P. . . . . *Dose.*—2 mins. (0.12 c c.)

Fluid Extract, deodorized, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 1.25 per cent. crystallized Morphine . . . . . *Dose* —8 mins. (0.5 c.c.)

Powdered Extract, aqueous, U. S. P. Standard twenty per cent. of crystallized Morphine . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 gr. (0 032 gm.)

Solid Extract, aqueous, U. S. P., assayed. Standard twenty per cent. of crystallized Morphine . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 gr. 0.032 gm.)

ORANGE, AROMATIC.

Fluid Extract. For preparing the Aromatic Elixir, U. S. P. 1890.

ORANGE COMP.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Orange Peel (Sweet)	*12 ounces*
Cloves	*3-8 ounce*
Caraway	*3 8 ounce*
Orris Root	*1 1-2 ounces*
Mace	*3-8 ounce*
Cassia	*3-8 ounce*
Anise	*3-8 ounce*
Tonka Bean	*3-4 ounce*

This aromatic combination is principally employed as a flavoring agent, and will be found quite pleasing and agreeable. It also possesses some merit as an aromatic tonic.

ORANGE PEEL, BITTER—Citrus Vulgaris. Aromatic.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.650 gm.)

ORANGE PEEL, SWEET—Citrus Aurantium. Aromatic, carminative, tonic.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

Fluid Extract, soluble. For making the Syrupus Aurantii Dulcis, U. S. P.
Dose.—1 to 3 fldrs. (3.75 to 11.25 c.c.)

ORRIS ROOT—Iris Florentina. Emetic, cathartic.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

PANSY—Viola Tricolor. Expectorant, laxative, emollient.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 60 mins. (0.92 to 3 75 c.c.)

PAREIRA BRAVA—Chondodendron Tomentosum. Aperient, diuretic, tonic.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

PARSLEY ROOT—Petroselinum Sativum. Stimulant, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

PARSLEY SEED—Petroselinum Sativum. Stimulant, diuretic, carminative.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 30 mins. (1.25 to 1.90 c.c.)

PASSION FLOWER—Passiflora Incarnata and other species. Recommended in tetanus and neuralgic affections.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

PELLITORY—Anacylus Pyrethrum. Stimulant, sialagogue.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1.25 c.c.)

PENNYROYAL—Hedeoma Pulegioides. Stimulant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

PEPPERMINT—The leaves and tops of Mentha Piperita. Aromatic, stimulant. Used largely to cover the taste or qualify the effect of other medicines.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, soluble. For preparing Peppermint Water, U. S. P.
Dose.—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

PICHI—Fabiana Imbricata. Diuretic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 40 mins. (0.92 to 2.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Pichi.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

PIMPINELLA—Pimpinella Saxifraga. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 30 mins. (1.25 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

PINK ROOT—Spigelia Marilandica. Powerful anthelminitic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

PINK ROOT AND SENNA. Powerful anthelmintic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15. c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Pink Root	*10 ounces*
Senna (Alexandria)	*6 ounces*
Oil Anise	*20 minims*
Oil Caraway	*20 minims*

PINUS CANADENSIS COMP.
Fluid Extract, colorless. A tonic and astringent lotion for local application.

Each fluidounce contains

Zinc Sulphate	*5 grains*
Alum	*5 grains*
Thymol	*3-8 grain*
Eucalyptol	*3-8 grain*

Associated with volatile constituents contained in one ounce of Pinus Canadensis.
Fluid Extract, dark. Representing in a concentrated form the active astringent properties of Hemlock Bark . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)

PIPSISSEWA—Chimaphila Umbellata. Astringent, diuretic, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

PLANTAIN—Plantago Major. Anodyne, astringent, demulcent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

PLEURISY ROOT—Asclepias Tuberosa. Diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, pleuritic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

PODOPHYLLUM (see Mandrake).

POISON OAK—Rhus Radicans. Narcotic, irritant poison.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 mins. (0.12 to 0.60 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—1-4 to 2 grs. (0.016 to 0.13 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

POKE BERRIES—Phytolacca Decandra. Emetic, purgative and feebly narcotic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

POKE ROOT—Phytolacca Decandra. Alterative, cathartic, emetic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Poke Root.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

POMEGRANATE BARK—Punica Granatum. Specific for tænia, vermifuge.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)

POPLAR BARK—Populus Tremuloides. Tonic, febrifuge.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

POPPY FLOWERS—Papaver Rhœas. Mild anodyne.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7 50 c c.)

POPPY HEADS—Papaver Somniferum. Similar to Opium; mild.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

PRICKLY-ASH BARK—Xanthoxylum Americanum. Alterative, sialagogue, stimulant, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

PRICKLY-ASH BERRIES—Xanthoxylum Americanum. Alterative, stimulant, sialagogue, antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

PTELEA (see Wafer Ash).

PULSATILLA—Anemone Pulsatilla. Alterative, emmenagogue.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.30 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Pulsatilla.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 gr. (0.0324 to 0.065 gm.)

PUMPKIN SEEDS—The seeds of Cucurbita Pepo. Highly recommended as an efficient and harmless tænifuge.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

QUASSIA—Picræna Excelsa. Bitter tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)
Powdered Extract, U. S. P. 1 grain represents 10 grains of Quassia Wood.
Dose.—1-4 to 1 gr. (0 016 to 0.065 gm.)

QUEBRACHO—Aspidosperma Quebracho, variety Blanco. Diuretic, antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890, assayed. Contains not less than one per cent. of alkaloids by weight . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.92 c c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW—Eupatorium Purpureum. Tonic, astringent, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

QUEEN'S ROOT (see Stillingia).

QUEEN'S ROOT COMP. (see Stillingia Comp.)

RAGWEED—Ambrosia Artemisiæfolia. Tonic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

RASPBERRY LEAVES—Rubus Strigosus. Astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c c.)

RED GUM—Eucalyptus Rostrata. Astringent, antiseptic, styptic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

RED ROSE LEAVES—Rosa Gallica. Astringent, aromatic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

RHATANY—Krameria Triandra. Astringent, tonic.

Fluid Extract, aqueous . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Rhatany Root.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.32 to 0.65 gm.)

RHUBARB—Rheum Officinale. Astringent, cathartic, carminative, tonic.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, aromatic . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Rhubarb Root	*10 ounces*
Cassia Bark	*2 ounces*
Cloves	*2 ounces*
Nutmegs	*1 ounce*

Fluid Extract, sweet. For making Tincture Rhei Dulcis, U. S. P.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Rhubarb Root	*8 ounces*
Liquorice Root	*3 1-4 ounces*
Aniseed	*3 1-4 ounces*
Cardamom Seeds	*3-4 ounce*

Fluid Extract, soluble. For making Syrupus Rhei, U. S. P.
Dose.—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains. of choice quality Rhubarb Root.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)
Solid Extract, U. S. P., assayed . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

RHUBARB COMP. Laxative, tonic, stomachic.

Fluid Extract. For preparing Compound Tincture of Rhubarb (Amer. Disp.)
Dose.—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Rhubarb	*4 ounces*
Bitter Root	*2 ounces*
Golden Seal	*2 ounces*
Gentian	*2 ounces*
Prickly-Ash Berries	*2 ounces*
Sassafras Bark	*1 ounce*
Cardamom Seeds	*1 ounce*

Powdered Extract, Ph. G. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

Powdered Extract Rhubarb	*6 parts*
Powdered Extract Aloes	*2 parts*
Powdered Resin Jalap	*1 part*
Powdered White Castile Soap	*4 parts*

RHUBARB AND CHICORY. Cathartic, laxative.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Rhubarb Root	*5 ounces*
Chicory Root	*12 ounces*

RHUBARB AND SENNA. Cathartic, laxative.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

RHUBARB AND POTASSA COMP. Antacid, laxative.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1 90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Rhubarb Root	*4 ounces*
Cassia Bark	*2 ounces*
Golden Seal Root	*2 ounces*
Potassium Carbonate	*1 ounce*
Oil Peppermint	*30 minims*

RHUS AROMATICA—Rhus Triloba. Diuretic, astringent, stimulant.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

ROSE, SOLUBLE.
Fluid Extract. Designed for the extemporaneous preparation of Rose Water. This fluid is perfectly miscible with all aqueous solutions, and possesses unimpaired the fragrant aroma of the choicest variety of rose. It will be found of great utility as a flavoring adjunct.

ROSE LEAVES—Rosa Centifolia. Astringent, aromatic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

ROSE LEAVES, RED, U. S. P. (see Red Rose Leaves, U. S. P.)

ROSIN WEED—Silphium Gummiferum. Diuretic, emetic, expectorant, febrifuge.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)

RUE—Ruta Graveolens. Stimulant, abortifacient.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—3 to 6 grs. (0.195 to 0.40 gm.)

SAGE—Salvia Officinalis. Aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

SAIGON CINNAMON. Stimulant, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

SANDAL WOOD—Santalum Album. Refrigerant, diuretic, specific for gonorrhœa.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

SANGUINARIA (see Blood Root).

SARSAPARILLA, Smilax Officinalis. Alterative, diaphoretic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Sarsaparilla Root.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

SARSAPARILLA COMP. Alterative.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7 50 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Sarsaparilla Root	*12 ounces*
Liquorice Root	*2 ounces*
Sassafras Bark	*1 2-3 ounces*
Mezereum Bark	*1-2 ounce*

Fluid Extract. For making U. S. P. Syrup. . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Sarsaparilla Root	*13 1-3 ounces*
Liquorice Root	*1 ounce*
Senna (Alexandria)	*1 ounce*
Oil Sassafras	*3 minims*
Oil Anise	*3 minims*
Oil Wintergreen	*3 minims*

SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION. Alterative, diuretic, tonic.
Fluid Extract (equal parts of each) . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3 75 to 7.50 c.c.)

SASSAFRAS BARK—Sassafras Variifolium. Alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

SAVINE—Juniperus Sabina. Anthelmintic, diuretic, emmenagogue, diaphoretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1.25 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.324 gm.)

SAW PALMETTO—Serenoa Serrulata. Nutrient, tonic, sedative, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Saw Palmetto Berries
Dose.—10 to 30 grs. (0.65 to 1.95 gms.)

THERAPEUTICAL APPLICATIONS.—The facts regarding the utility of Saw Palmetto as a remedy for disease are chiefly clinical. The evidence

respecting its power to promote appetite and increase the nutritive energies of the body is considerable. This property has been observed by the laity in the localities where the plant grows, and is especially commented on by Dr. J. B. REED in a communication in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, 1871, p. 171. Dr. REED holds that "in all cases where a highly nutritive agent is needed it seems to apply well;" and Dr. DIXON, in the *Pacific Record of Medicine and Surgery*, 1888, pp. 120 and 284, asserts that "this is sedative, nutrient and diuretic, improves digestion, induces sleep, increases flesh and strength." According to this same authority, "the fluid extract of this valuable berry is far in advance of the Compound Hypophosphites" It is because of this property—the power to improve nutrition—that Saw Palmetto has come to be used in wasting diseases, especially in phthisis, and tuberculous diseases. In a paper in the *American Therapist*, vol. i, 1892, pp. 51 and 52, Dr. DUPON urges its use in consumption, finding it possessed of "extraordinary fat-producing powers." The patients gain in weight, appetite is improved, expectoration diminishes, and with improvement in these respects there is a coincident decrease in cough, fever and other evil signs." Besides the internal administration of the fluid extract, Dr. DUPON advocates the inunction of the oil of Saw Palmetto with iodoform in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The same authority advises the use of the fluid extract in the treatment of other pulmonary affections—in bronchitis and whooping-cough, especially the latter. He finds that it exerts a "marvellous power" in whooping-cough, modifying the course and shortening the duration of this disease. From the nature of its ingredients, it should be equally as serviceable in the treatment of asthma as in whooping-cough. Dilated bronchi and bronchorrhœa and catarrh of broncho-pulmonary mucous membrane in general are conditions in which the fluid extract is highly useful, according to all the authorities referred to above.

For the same reason that Saw Palmetto is so useful in diseases of the respiratory tract—namely, because of the presence in it of a resin and a highly diffusible volatile oil—it is also serviceable in certain catarrhal affections of the genito-urinary tract. When administered by the mouth, presently the urine has a distinct odor of the drug. The resin and volatile oil escape from the system by the kidneys, the urine in consequence having a strong odor of these substances. In this way it occurs that a local action is exerted on the whole urinary tract. The physicians who have reported on its properties and uses are quite unanimous as respects the influence exerted by it on the genito-urinary apparatus. The local effects of Saw Palmetto on the mucous membrane are utilized in the treatment of catarrhal affections, such as pyelitis and cystitis. When gravel or calculi have set up a catarrh by reason of an irritant action which they exert on the mucous membrane, or when by extension of the morbid condition from the urethra a specific inflammation is caused, the best results may be expected from the administration of this remedy. Dr. S. F. DUPON. in the *American Therapist*, vol. i, 1892, pp. 51, 52, says: "Much has been written lately upon the efficacy of Saw Palmetto in diseases of the bladder, prostate, etc., which I can most positively endorse, relief being often afforded from the local application of the tincture within an hour, while the urine is fully impregnated with the odor of the drug."

There is much and emphatic testimony regarding the influence of Saw Palmetto over the functions of the reproductive system in both sexes. The possession of such powers is particularly important. Of

all aphrodisiacs, so called, few indeed specifically affect the generative apparatus. The antaphrodisiacs are sufficiently numerous, but of those having the power to promote this function, except by serious disturbance of the spinal cord or genital plexus, few if any beside this agent really exist. According to Dr. DIXON (*Pacific Record of Medicine and Surgery*, 1888, pp. 120, 284), "it has a special action on the glands of the reproductive system, as the mammæ, ovaries, prostate and testes." He regards it as especially indicated in wasting of the testes, as occurs in varicocele or from sexual perversion, in atrophy of the prostate from sexual excess, and in uterine atrophy from ovarian degeneration; also, in impotence due to the operation of these various causes of vital depression. Those who have reported on its utility in cases of impotence find that it is of especial service in this condition as caused by sexual excess, as in masturbation, overindulgence, ill-cured gonorrhœa, etc. It cannot be alleged that when impotence is structural and the result of anatomical deficiencies any medical remedy can remove it; but when the case is one originating in chronic urethritis, prostatic irritation, vesical troubles, the functional depression of abuse, and other causes of like character, Saw Palmetto is the most promising of the remedies now available for the treatment. One of the advocates of its utility, whom we have quoted above, says "its action is that of a great vitalizer," applying this phrase to indicate his conception of its power to regenerate the sexual function.

SAW PALMETTO COMP.

Fluid Extract. Aphrodisiac, exercising a stimulating action upon the reproductive organs . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Each fluidounce represents

Saw Palmetto	*100 grains*
Kola Nuts	*30 grains*
Parsley Seed	*20 grains*
Coca Leaves	*30 grains*

Combined with Aromatics

In connection with our remarks upon Saw Palmetto it may not be amiss to briefly refer to this palatable combination which has recently been introduced, and is regarded as a specific of some merit in the treatment of those cases of nervous depression and loss of mental and physical vigor, in which the combined therapeutic results of Saw Palmetto, Kola, Coca and Parsley are indicated. It apparently exerts a direct action upon the organs of reproduction, stimulating the glandular secretions and promoting a healthy and invigorating action upon the sexual glands, such as the mammæ, ovaries, prostate, testes, etc. The value of this drug as an adjunct in the treatment of cases of debility is now clearly defined and associated with the stimulating properties of Coca, the sustaining qualities of Kola, which have been for a long time so fully recognized, as well as the addition of Parsley Seed, so highly commended as an emmenagogue in cases of dysmenorrhœa and genito-spinal atony or loss of vital energy. It embodies a combination which we believe may prove of great benefit in conditions so difficult heretofore to treat successfully.

SCOPOLA—Scopola Carniolica. Powerful narcotic, similar in action to belladonna.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.5 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids. *Dose.*—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c.c.)

SCOURING RUSH—Equisetum Hyemale. Diuretic, astringent.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 30 mins. (1.25 to 1.90 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

SCULLCAP—Scutellaria Lateriflora. Antispasmodic, nerve tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Scullcap.
Dose.—15 to 30 grs. (0.972 to 1.95 gms.)

SCULLCAP COMP. Used with good results in neuralgic and nervous affections.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Scullcap . . . . . *5 1-2 ounces*
Hops . . . . . *2 1-2 ounces*
Ladies' Slipper . . . . . *5 1-2 ounces*
Lettuce . . . . . *2 1-2 ounces*

SEA-WRACK—Fucus Vesiculosus. For reducing obesity.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Sea-Wrack.
Dose.—10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.30 gms.)

SENECIO (see Life Root).

SENEGA—Polygala Senega. Diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, sialagogue.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1900 . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 mins. (0.60 to 1.25 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the crude drug.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

SENNA—Cassia Acutifolia. Prompt cathartic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, aqueous . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15. c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Alexandria Senna.
Dose.—20 to 60 grs. (1.30 to 3.90 gms.)
Solid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.30 gms.)

SENNA COMP. (WITH AROMATICS). Cathartic, without griping.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15. c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Senna (Alexandria) . . . . . *12 ounces*
Caraway Seed . . . . . *2 ounces*
Coriander Seed . . . . . *2 ounces*

SENNA PODS—Cassia Acutifolia. Prompt cathartic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15. c.c.)

SENNA AND JALAP. Prompt cathartic.
Fluid Extract. Equal parts of Senna and Jalap.
Dose.—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

SERPENTARIA—Aristolochia Serpentaria. Diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Virginia Snake Root.
Dose.—3 to 6 grs. (0.195 to 0.40 gm.)

SHEEP LAUREL (see Mountain Laurel).

SHEEP SORREL—Rumex Acetosella. Refrigerant, diuretic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

SIMARUBA—Simaruba Officinalis. Bitter tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

SKUNK CABBAGE—Dracontium Fœtidum. Antispasmodic, stimulant, narcotic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

SOAP BARK—Quillaja Saponaria. Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, detergent.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.30 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

SOLOMON'S SEAL—Polygonatum Biflorum. Tonic, astringent, demulcent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

SPANISH SAFFRON—Crocus Sativus. Stimulant, antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract. Concentrated Tincture . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

SPEARMINT—Mentha Viridis. Aromatic, stimulant, antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

SPIKENARD—Aralia Racemosa. Alterative, pulmonary remedy.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 2 fldrs. (1.90 to 7.50 c.c.)

SPINY BURREED—Xanthium Spinosum. Antihydrophobic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

SQUAW VINE—Mitchella Repens. Uterine tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Squaw Vine.
Dose.—10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.30 gms.)

SQUAW VINE COMP. Uterine tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Squaw Vine . . . . . *9 1-7 ounces*
False Unicorn . . . . . *2 2-7 ounces*
Cramp Bark . . . . . *2 2-7 ounces*
Blue Cohosh . . . . . *2 2-7 ounces*

SQUILL—Urginea Maritima. Diuretic, emetic, expectorant.
Fluid Extract, U. S P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.30 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1900 . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.60 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, acetic (for making Syrupus Scillæ, U. S. P.)
Dose.—10 to 60 mins. (0.60 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 2 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

SQUILL COMP. Diuretic, emetic, expectorant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Squill Root . . . . . *8 ounces*
Senega Root . . . . . *8 ounces*

ST. JOHNSWORT—Hypericum Perforatum. Astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

STAVESACRE—Delphinium Staphisagria. Acrid poison, parasiticide.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c.c.)

STILLINGIA—Stillingia Sylvatica. Alterative, cathartic, emetic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Queen's Root.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

STILLINGIA COMP. Alterative, cathartic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Queen's Root . . . . . *4 ounces*
Turkey Corn . . . . . *4 ounces*
Pipsissewa . . . . . *2 ounces*
Blue Flag Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Elder Flowers . . . . . *2 ounces*
Coriander Seeds . . . . . *1 ounce*
Prickly-Ash Berries . . . . . *1 ounce*

STONE ROOT—Collinsonia Canadensis. Stimulant, irritant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.— 5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES—Datura Stramonium. Antispasmodic, narcotic poison, sedative.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 0.35 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids. *Dose.*—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.18 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. Standard 1.4 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids. 1 grain represents 4 grains of assayed Stramonium Leaves. *Dose.*—1-4 to 1-2 gr. (0.016 to 0.032 gm.)

Solid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Standard 1.4 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids. *Dose.*—1-4 to 1-2 gr. (0.016 to 0.032 gm.)

STRAMONIUM SEEDS—Datura Stramonium. Antispasmodic, narcotic poison, sedative.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890, assayed. Standard 0.35 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.18 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. Standard 1.4 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the assayed drug . . . *Dose.*—1-8 to 1-2 gr. (0.008 to 0.0324 gm.)

STROPHANTHUS—Strophanthus Kombé. Powerful cardiac stimulant.

Fluid Extract, Tincture U. S. P. 1890. Corresponds in strength to the formula recommended by Prof. Fraser. . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 10 mins. (0.12 to 0 60 c.c.)

Fluid Extract, Tincture U. S. P. 1900 . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 8 mins. (0 06 to 0.5 c.c.)

STYRAX—Liquidambar Orientalis. Stimulant, expectorant.

Fluid Extract, soluble. For making syrup . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

SUMACH BARK—Rhus Glabra. Refrigerant, astringent.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

SUMACH BERRIES—Rhus Glabra. Antiseptic, refrigerant, diuretic.

Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug. *Dose.*—10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.30 gms.)

SUNDEW—Drosera Rotundifolia. Tonic, expectorant.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

SWEET FERN—Comptonia Asplenifolia. Demulcent, astringent.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

TAG ALDER—Alnus Rubra. Alterative, astringent, emetic.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

TAMARAC BARK—Pinus Pendula, or Larix Americana. Tonic, diuretic, alterative.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

TANSY—Tanacetum Vulgare. Stimulant, emmenagogue, narcotic.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

TAR.

Fluid Extract, soluble. For making Syrupus Picis Liquidæ, U. S. P. *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c c.)

TARAXACUM—Taraxacum Officinale. Tonic, diuretic, aperient, cholagogue.

Solid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 grs. (1.30 to 2.60 gms.)

TEA—Camellia Thea. Nervine stimulant.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

THYME—Thymus Vulgaris. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-4 to 1 fldr. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)

TOLU—Toluifera Balsamum.

Fluid Extract. For making the Tincture of Tolu, U. S. P. Represents eight ounces to the pint . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 15 mins. (0.30 to 0.92 c.c.)

Fluid Extract, soluble, for making Syrupus Tolutanus, U. S. P. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

TONGA—Rhaphidophora Vitiensis. Astringent, antirheumatic, antineuralgic.

Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 30 mins. (1.25 to (1.90 c.c.)

Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of drug. *Dose.*—5 to 8 grs. (0.324 to 0.52 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

TONKA BEANS—Dipteryx Odorata. For flavoring. Sedative in whooping-cough.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 15 mins. (0.60 to 0.92 c.c.)

TRIFOLIUM COMP. Alterative, antisyphilitic.
Fluid Extract. For making Syrup . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Red Clover Tops	*4 1-4 ounces*
Burdock Root	*2 1 8 ounces*
Berberis Aquifolium	*2 1-8 ounces*
Queen's Root	*2 1-8 ounces*
Poke Root	*2 1-8 ounces*
Cascara Amarga	*2 1-8 ounces*
Prickly Ash Bark	*256 grains*
Potassium Iodide	*512 grains*

TULIP TREE—Liriodendron Tulipifera. Aromatic, stimulant, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

TURKEY CORN—Corydalis Formosa. Alterative, diuretic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

TURMERIC—Curcuma Longa.
Fluid Extract. Used only as a coloring agent.

TWIN LEAF—Jeffersonia Diphylla. Tonic, expectorant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

UNICORN ROOT—Aletris Farinosa. Cathartic, emetic, narcotic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of True Unicorn Root.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

UNICORN ROOT, FALSE—Helonias Dioica. Sialagogue, diuretic, uterine tonic.
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of False Unicorn Root.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

UVA URSI—Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi. Astringent, diuretic, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

VALERIAN—Valeriana Officinalis. Nerve stimulant.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Valerian Root.
Dose.—3 to 6 grs. (0.195 to 0.40 gm.)
Solid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—3 to 6 grs. (0.195 to 0.40 gm.)

VERVAIN—Verbena Hastata. Tonic, expectorant, sudorific.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

VERATRUM VIRIDE. Narcotic, sedative, emetic, alterative.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P., assayed. Contains not less than one per cent. of natural alkaloids . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 4 mins. (0.12 to 0.24 c.c.)

VIRGINIA SNAKE ROOT (see Serpentaria).

VIRGINIA STONE CROP—Penthorum Sedoides. Astringent, demulcent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

WAFER ASH—Ptelea Trifoliata. Tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

WAHOO—Euonymus Atropupureus. True cholagogue, laxative, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 mins. (0.30 to 0.60 c.c.)
Powdered Extract, U. S. P. 1900. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Wahoo (bark of root) . . . . . *Dose.*—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE (with or without Aloes). Antiperiodic and antimalarial.
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 24 minims of Warburg's Tincture.
Dose.—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.324 gm.)

WATER PEPPER—Polygonum Punctatum. Antiseptic, diuretic, emmenagogue, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

WHITE-OAK BARK—Quercus Alba. Astringent, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

WHITE-PINE BARK—Pinus Strobus. Astringent, antiseptic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

WHITE PINE COMP. Expectorant.
Fluid Extract For preparing the Compound Syrup of White Pine.
Dose.—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

Each pint represents

White Pine Bark	*4 ounces*
Wild Cherry Bark	*4 ounces*
Balm Gilead Buds	*256 grains*
Spikenard Root	*256 grains*
Blood Root	*224 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*128 grains*
Chloroform	*256 minims*
Morphine Sulphate	*12 grains*

WHITE POND LILY—Castalia Odorata. Astringent, anaphrodisiac.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

WHITE-WILLOW BARK—Salix Alba. Tonic, astringent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

WILD CHERRY BARK—Cerasus Serotina. Expectorant, sedative, stimulant, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, soluble. For the extemporaneous preparation of the official syrup . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, detannated . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

WILD CHERRY BARK COMP. Expectorant, sedative, stimulant, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

Each pint represents

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry Bark	*8 fluidounces*
Fluid Extract Horehound	*3 1-2 fluidounces*
Fluid Extract Lettuce	*3 fluidounces*
Fluid Extract Blood Root	*1 fluidounce*
Fluid Extract American Hellebore	*1-2 fluidounce*

WILD INDIGO—Baptisia Tinctoria. Antiseptic, emetic, purgative, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 20 mins. (0.30 to 1.25 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.324 gm.)

WILD YAM—Dioscorea Villosa. Antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.50 c.c.,
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

WINTERGREEN—Gaultheria Procumbens. Carminative, sialagogue, rubefacient.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)

Combined List of Fluid, Powdered and Solid Extracts.

WITCH-HAZEL BARK—Hamamelis Virginiana. Astringent, sedative, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1880 . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Witch-Hazel bark.
Dose.—5 to 15 grs. (0.324 to 0.972 gm.)
Solid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

WITCH-HAZEL LEAVES—Hamamelis Virginiana. Astringent, sedative, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—1 to 2 fldrs. (3.75 to 7.50 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

WORMSEED—Chenopodium Anthelminticum. Anthelmintic, antispasmodic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—20 to 60 mins. (1.25 to 3.75 c.c.)

WORMSEED COMP. Anthelmintic.
Fluid Extract (representing the old-fashioned worm tea).
Dose.—1 to 4 fldrs. (3.75 to 15. c.c.)

Each pint represents about

Senna (Alexandria)	*2 1-2 ounces*
Wormseed	*2 1-2 ounces*
Savine	*1-2 ounce*
Coriander Seed	*2 ounces*
Pink Root	*4 ounces*

WORMWOOD—Artemisia Absinthium. Anthelmintic, narcotic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—10 to 30 mins. (0.60 to 1.90 c.c.)

XANTHIUM SPINOSUM (see Spiny Burreed).

YARROW—Achillea Millefolium. Alterative, astringent, aromatic, tonic.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c)

YELLOW DOCK—Rumex Crispus. Alterative, astringent, detergent, tonic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

YELLOW JASMINE (see Gelsemium).

YELLOW PARILLA—Menispermum Canadense. Tonic, alterative, diuretic.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. 1890 . . . . . *Dose.*—30 to 60 mins. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

YERBA BUENA—Micromeria Douglassii. Aromatic, tonic, stimulant.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3.75 c.c.)

YERBA REUMA—Frankenia Grandiflora. Deobstruent.
Fluid Extract . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 30 mins. (0.92 to 1.90 c.c.)

YERBA SANTA—Eryodictyon Glutinosum, or Californicum. Expectorant, stimulant.
Fluid Extract, U. S. P. . . . . . *Dose.*—15 to 60 mins. (0.92 to 3.75 c.c.)
Fluid Extract, aromatic. For making the Syrup and Elixir of Yerba Santa.
Dose.—1-2 to 1 fldr. (1.90 to 3 75 c.c.)
Powdered Extract. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Yerba Santa.
Dose.—5 to 10 grs. (0.324 to 0.65 gm.)

CONCENTRATIONS

(OR RESINOIDS).

The following list embraces the most important and those in general demand. They represent in a concentrated form the active constituents of the various drugs from which they are derived, and will be found in many cases more active than the Powdered Extracts, offering a convenient form of medication. They are prepared under the most careful and intelligent supervision of an expert from a superior quality of crude material, carefully selected and definitely assayed. Our appliances for their preparation are unsurpassed and of the most modern and improved construction, enabling us to produce this class of preparations of exceptional merit and efficacy.

LIST OF CONCENTRATIONS.

		DOSE
ALETRIN	Unicorn Root, True	1-2 to 4 grs.
Tonic, emetic, narcotic.		0.0324—0.26 gm.
ALOIN, U. S. P.	Aloes (Socotrine)	1-2 to 2 grs.
Active purgative.		0.0324—0.13 gm.
APOCYNIN	Bitter Root	1-2 to 2 grs.
Emetic, tonic, laxative, alterative.		0.0324—0.13 gm.
BAPTISIN	Wild Indigo	1 to 4 grs.
Antiseptic, emetic, astriugent aud purgative.		0.065—0.26 gm.
BAROSMIN	Buchu Leaves (Short)	1 to 3 grs.
Stimulant, diuretic and diaphoretic.		0.065—0.195 gm.
CASCARIN	Cascara Sagrada	2 to 6 grs.
The nauseating bitter principle so unpleasantly predominant in this drug has beeu very much modified, without affecting its tonic and laxative properties.		0.13—0.40 gm.
CAULOPHYLLIN	Blue Cohosh Root	1 to 5 grs.
Sedative, antispasmodic and oxytocic.		0.065—0.324 gm.
CHIMAPHILIN	Pipsissewa	1 to 5 grs.
Astringent, alterative, tonic.		0.065—0.324 gm.
CHIONANTHIN	Fringe-Tree Bark	2 to 5 grs.
Aperient, alterative aud diuretic. Recommended in the treatment of bilious and typhoid fevers.		0.130—0.324 gm.
CIMICIFUGIN (Macrotin) . .	Black Cohosh Root	1 to 4 grs.
Tonic, alterative, nervine.		0.065—0.26 gm.
COLLINSONIN	Stone Root	1 to 4 grs.
Stimulant, irritant.		0.065—0.26 gm.
CYPRIPEDIN	Ladies' Slipper	1-2 to 3 grs.
Nerve stimulant. Useful in cases of nervous prostration resulting from mental depression.		0.0324—0.195 gm.
DIOSCOREIN	Wild Yam	1-2 to 3 grs.
Antispasmodic, diaphoretic.		0.0324—0.195 gm.

List of Concentrations.

		DOSE
EUONYMIN	Wahoo (bark of root) Tonic, laxative and alterative.	1 to 5 grs. 0.065—0.324 gm.
FRASERIN	American Columbo Root Tonic, stimulant, non-astringent.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
GELSEMIN	Yellow Jasmine Root Arterial and nervous sedative, a pronounced febrifuge.	1-8 to 1 gr. 0.008—0.065 gm.
GOSSYPIN	Cotton Root Emmenagogue, parturifacient and abortifacient.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13 to 0.324 gm.
HAMAMELIN	Witch-Hazel Leaves Tonic and astringent.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
HELONIN	Unicorn Root (False) Sialagogue, diuretic, uterine tonic.	2 to 4 grs. 0.13—0.26 gm.
HYDRASTIN	Golden Seal Root Aperient, alterative, tonic.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
IRISIN	Blue Flag Root Cathartic, cholagogue, alterative.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
JALAPIN	Jalap Root Irritant hydragogue-cathartic.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324
JUGLANDIN	Butternut Bark Mild cathartic.	1 to 5 grs. 0.065—0.324 gm.
LEPTANDRIN	Culver's Root Aperient, cathartic, cholagogue.	1-2 to 2 grs. 0.032—0.13 gm.
LUPULIN	Hops Tonic, antispasmodic, febrifuge.	3 to 10 grs. 0.195—0.65 gm.
MACROTIN (see Cimicifugin).		
PHYTOLACCIN	Poke Root Cathartic, alterative, emetic.	1-2 to 2 grs. 0.032—0.13 gm.
PODOPHYLLIN, U. S. P.	Mandrake Root Alterative, cathartic, laxative.	1-8 to 1 gr. 0.008—0.065 gm.
POPULIN	Poplar Bark Tonic, febrifuge.	1 to 5 grs. 0.065—0.324 gm.
PRUNIN	Wild Cherry Bark Tonic, expectorant.	1 to 5 grs. 0.065—0.324 gm.
SANGUINARIN	Blood Root Acrid emetic.	1-4 to 1 gr. 0.016—0.065 gm.
SCUTELLARIN	Scullcap Nervine.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
SENECIN	Life Root Diaphoretic, diuretic, uterine tonic.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
STILLINGIN	Queen's Root Alterative, tonic.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
VIBURNIN	Cramp Bark Tonic, antispasmodic, alterative.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
XANTHOXYLIN	Prickly-Ash Bark Stimulant, tonic, alterative.	1 to 4 grs. 0.065—0.26 gm.

MISCELLANY.

SIGNIFICANCE OF USUAL THERAPEUTIC TERMS.

The physician and student so frequently meet with therapeutic terms, many of which are quite obsolete, that we have been led to compile the following list, which also embraces those terms in general use.

abortifacient, producing abortion.
absorbent, a medicine or dressing which acts by absorbing gases or liquids.
abstergent, a cleansing application.
acro-narcotic, having both acrid and narcotic properties.
adjuvant, any substance designed to aid the action of the principal means.
alexipharmic, acting as a prophylactic or as an antidote.
alexipyretic, preventing or curing fever.
aliment, a food, a nutrient.
alkaluretic, promoting the secretion of alkaline urine.
alterant, alterative, promoting constitutional effect through the medium of the blood.
amblotic, ambolic, producing abortion.
anabrotic, corrosive, caustic.
anacathartic, promoting expectoration or vomiting.
analeptic, restorative, sustaining.
analgesic, allaying pain.
anaphrodisiac, controlling sexual desire.
anaplerotic, promoting granulation of wounds.
anastaltic, checking hemorrhage.
anesthetic, producing insensibility to pain.
anodyne, subduing pain.
antacid, neutralizing acidity.
antalgic, relieving pain.
antatrophic, repairing diseased tissues.
antemetic, checking vomiting.
antephialtic, efficacious against nightmare.
anterethic, relieving irritation.
anterotic, allaying sexual desire.
anthelmintic, expelling worms.
antiarthritic, remedial in gout.
antiasthenic, promoting strength.
antiblenorrhagic, reducing or curing mucous discharges, and antigonorrhœal.
antibromic, deodorizing.
anticausodic, antipyretic.
anticaustic, preventing or mitigating the action of caustics.
anticephalalgic, relieving headache.
antichlorotic, efficacious against chlorosis.
antichœradic, a remedy for scrofulous glandular swelling.
anticholeraic, remedial in cholera.
anticteric, a remedy for jaundice.
antidinic, to prevent vertigo.
antidote, counteracting poison.
antidrotic, diminishing perspiration.
antidysuric, efficacious against strangury.
antiepileptic, checking epileptic seizure.
antifermentative, arresting fermentation.
antigalactic, lessening lacteal secretion.
antihectic, controlling febrile condition in phthisis.
antiherpetic, a remedy for tetter.
antihidrotic, diminishing perspiration.
antihydropic, checking dropsical effusion.
antihypnotic, remedy preventing tendency to sleep.
antihysteric, remedy for hysteria.
antilithic, to prevent formation of stone or gravel.
antiloimic, efficacious against the plague.
antimiasmatic, efficient against miasma.
antimycetic, destroying fungi.
antinephritic, against kidney disease.
antineuralgic, relieving neuralgia.
antineurotic, nerve cure.
antiparasitic, destroying parasites.
antiperiodic, checking recurrence.
antiphlogistic, allaying fever and inflammation.
antiphthisic, a remedy for consumption.
antiphysetic, carminative.
antipodagric, a remedy for gout.

antipruritic, relieving itching.
antipsoric, efficacious against the itch.
antipurulent, checking or preventing pus formation
antiputrescent, preventing putrefactive tendencies.
antipyic, preventing or checking suppuration.
antipyretic, reducing temperature and fever symptoms.
antipyrotic, relieving burns or pyrosis.
antirachitic, efficacious against rickets.
antirheumatic, meeting rheumatic indications.
antiscorbutic, curing scurvy.
antiscrofuiic, tending to prevent and cure scrofula.
antiseptic, arresting and controlling putrefaction.
antispasmodic, checking any sudden or recent spasm or seizure.
antispastic, revulsive, counterirritant or antispasmodic.
antisplenetic, a medicine which relieves hypochondriasis.
antisquamic, curing skin disease.
antistrumous, against scrofulous diathesis.
antisudorific, diminishing perspiration.
antisyphiiitic, opposing venereal disease.
antithermic, antipyretic.
antitoxic, neutralizing poisons.
antivenereal, efficacious in the treatment of venereal diseases; preventing venereal infection.
antizootic, destroying animal life; preventing contagion.
antizymic, preventing or retarding fermentation.
antizymotic, against zymotic diseases.
antodontaigic, assuaging toothache.
antophthaimic, remedial in ophthalmia.
antorgastic, calming venereal excitement.
aperient, gently loosening or relaxing to the bowels.
aphrodisiac, stimulating venereal desire.
apuiotic, healing, causing cicatrization.
astringent, contracting tissue and mucous surfaces.

baciiiicide, a substance that destroys bacilli.
bactericide, destructive of bacteria.
biennostatic, checking the secretion of mucus.

caccagogue, purgative.
caimative, soothing.
caiorifacient, producing heat.
cardiac, affecting the function of the heart.
carminative, warming, cordial.
carotic, producing sleep or stupor.
catarrhectic, purgative.
catastaltic, checking secretions, evacuations or hemorrhage; also calming, soothing.
catharctic, cathartic, } producing evacuation.
catheretic, feebly caustic.
catoteric, causing a downward flow, cathartic.
catulotic, promoting cicatrization.
caustic, cauterant, cauteretic, } destructive of fleshy tissue.
cenotic, causing painful purging.
cerebro-spinant, acting upon the brain and spinal process.
chaiybeate, containing iron.
choiagogue, increasing secretion of bile.
cicatrizant, promoting cicatrization or healing of wounds.
coaguiant, property of thickening fluids.
convuisivant, producing convulsions.
copragogue, a cathartic.
corrective, corrigent, } property of correcting effect.
corroborant, strengthening.
corrodent, corrosive, } destructive by chemical action.
counterirritant, diverting internal pain.

decaivant, causing baldness.
deiiriant, deiirfacient, } causing delirium.
demuicent, soothing irritated surfaces.
deobstruent, removing obstruction.
deodorant, deodorizant, } correcting mal odor.
depilatory, property of removing superfluous hair.
depletive, depletory, } reducing quantity.
depressant, causing morbidity and loneness of spirit.
depurative, cleansing.
derivative, diverting to another part; revulsive.
desiccant, absorbing moisture, drying.
detergent, cleansing.
diabrotic, corroding the flesh or skin.
diaiytic, relaxing.
diaphoretic, producing perspiration.
diapnoic, promoting perspiration.
diapyetic, aiding suppuration.
diarrhetic, having the quality of producing copious stools.
dietetic, pertaining to diet or its regulation.
digestant, aiding digestion.
diiuent, a drink which dilutes the fluids of the body.
dipsetic, causing thirst.
discutient, dispersing external swellings.
disinfectant, removing cause of infection.

dissolvent, dissolving calculous secretions, etc.
diuretic, increasing the secretion of urine.
drastic, harsh purgation.

ecbolic, inducing abortion.
eccoprotic, a laxative or mild purgative.
eccorthatic, causing copious fecal discharges.
ectrotic, producing abortion.
ectylotic, removing warts and indurations of the skiu.
emetic, puking.
emeto-cathartic, vomiting and purging.
emmenagogue, promoting menstruation.
emollient, softening, soothing.
emulgent, increasing the flow of bile.
emundant, cleansing.
epechontocic, moderating uterine contraction.
epispastic, blistering, causing irritation.
epizoicide, destroying epizoa; a parasiticide.
epulotic, promoting cicatrization.
erodent, caustic, corrosive.
errhine, exciting secretion from nose.
escharotic, flesh destroying.
eutrophic, nourishing.
evacuant, producing discharge.
excitant, producing stimulating effect upon orgaus.
exhilarant, enlivening to mind and imagination.
expectorant, inducing mucous discharge.
exsiccative, drying, desiccant.
extergent, detergent, cleansing.

febrifacient, producing fever.
febrifuge, allaying fever.
frigefacient, refrigerant, cooling.

galactagogue, galactophorous, increasing secretion of milk.
galactophygus, decreasing milk secretion.
galactopoietic, promoting secretion of milk.
germicide, a worm-destroying agent.

helminthagogue, expelling or destroying worms.
hemagogue, promoting menstruation.
hematic, modifying the condition of the blood.
hematinic, augmenting color in the blood.
hemostatic, arresting flow of blood.
hepatic, having salutary effect on liver.
herpetic, applied to skin disease.
hidroteric, hidrotic, causing perspiration.

hydragogue, hydrotic, causing free watery stools.
hygiastic, curative.
hygienic, tending to the preservation of health.
hypactic, hypagogue, slightly purgative.
hypercathartic, producing excessive purging.
hyperorexic, increasing the appetite.
hypnotic, causing sleep.
hypothoretic, purgative.

icteric, for jaundiced conditions.
insecticide, destroying insects.
irritant, causing inflammation and soreness.

lactagogue, increasing the flow of milk.
lactifuge, decreasing the quantity of milk.
laxative, causing gentle action of the bowels.
lenitive, controlling or modifying action.
lithagogue, inducing expulsion of gallstones.
litholytic, lithontriptic, solvent for renal calculi.

menagogue, stimulating periodical flux.
methystic, intoxicating.
microbicide, a substance that destroys microbes.
mydriatic, dilating the pupil of the eye.
myositic, myotic, contracting the pupil of the eye.

narcotic, producing sleep or stupor.
nauseant, inclining to emesis.
nephritic, action upon the kidneys.
nervine, calmative to the nerves.
nutrient, nutritive, nourishing, sustaining.

obtundent, reducing irritability or deadening sensibility.
odinagogue, hastening labor.
opiate, an agent inducing sleep.
orectic, exciting appetite.
oxytocic, hastening labor.

palliative, a medicine which relieves without curing.
panacea, a preteuded cure for all diseases.
paralyzant, arresting functional power.
parasiticide, destroying parasites.
parturient, parturifacient, expediting fetal birth.
pectoral, having reference to the lungs.
phlemagogue, expelling mucus.
phlogogenic, producing inflammation.
prophylactic, preventive of disease.

purulant, producing pustules.
pyogenic, causing pus formation—said of microbes.
pyrogenic, inducing heat or fever.
pyrotic, caustic, inflaming.

refrigerant, cooling.
relaxant, relieving tension; a laxative.
resolvent, dispersing.
restorative, restoring the natural functions.
revulsive, irritating one locality to divert from another.
rhophetic, absorbent medicine.
roborant, strengthening, tonic.
rubefacient, producing local redness of the skin.

salivant, increasing secretion of saliva.
sarcotic, producing flesh.
sedative, reduces functional activity.
sialagogue, increasing the action of the salivary glands.
siccative, drying.
somnifacient, sopient, inducing sleep.
sorbefacient, causing abortion.
spastic, producing muscular contraction.
spinant, acting on the spinal marrow.
sternutatory, exciting sneezing.
stimulant, increasing heart action.
stomachic, carminative, cordial, warming.
styptic, contracting surface, arresting hemorrhage.
sudorific, causing perspiration.
suppurant, producing suppuration.

tenifuge, medicine which expels tapeworm.
tonic, general invigorant.
toxic, harmful, poisonous.

ulotic, promoting the healing of wounds.
uretic, uropoietic, promoting the secretion of urine.

vermifuge, destructive and expulsive of intestinal worms.
vesicant, vesicatory, blistering the skin.
vulnerary, promoting the healing of wounds.

zymogenic, producing fermentation.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

AND ITS EQUIVALENTS IN AVOIRDUPOIS AND APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	English Cubic Inches		Apothecaries' Measure
Millilitre (ml.)	.061028	=	16.2318 minims
Centilitre (cl.)	.610280	=	2.7053 fluidrachms
Decilitre (dl.)	6.102800	=	3.3816 fluidounces
Litre (l.)	61.028000	=	2.1135 pints
Decalitre (Dl.)	610.280000	=	2.6419 gallons
Hectolitre (Hl.)	6102.800000		
Kilolitre (Kl.)	61028.000000		
Myrialitre (Ml.)	610280.000000		

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

	Troy Grains		lbs. (troy)	Ozs.	Drs.	Grs.
Milligramme (mg.)	.0154					
Centigramme (cg.)	.1543					
Decigramme (dg.)	1.5432					
Gramme (gm.)	15.4323					
Decagramme (Dg.)	154.3234	=	0	0	2	34.3
Hectogramme (Hg.)	1543.2348	=	0	3	1	43.2
Kilogramme (Kg.)	15432.3487	=	2	8	1	12.3
Myriagramme (Mg.)	154323.4874	=	26	9	4	3.4

EQUIVALENTS OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS AND IMPERIAL MEASURES

IN METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GIVEN IN BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Avoirdupois Weights		Metric Weights
1 pound	=	453.5925 grammes
1 ounce	=	28.3495 "
1 grain	=	0.0648 "

Imperial Measures		Metric Measures
1 gallon	=	4.543487 litres
1 pint	=	0.567936 "
1 fluidounce	=	0.028396 "
1 fluidrachm	=	0.003549 "
1 minim	=	0.000059 "

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC FLUID MEASURES.

Minims		C.c.	Minims		C.c.	Flozs.		C.c.	Flozs.		C.c.
1	=	0.06	25	=	1.54	1	=	29.57	21	=	621.00
2	=	0.12	30	=	1.90	2	=	59.20	22	=	650.00
3	=	0.18	35	=	2.16	3	=	89.00	23	=	680.00
4	=	0.24	40	=	2.50	4	=	118.40	24	=	710.00
5	=	0.30	45	=	2.80	5	=	148.00	25	=	740.00
6	=	0.36	50	=	3.08	6	=	178.00	26	=	769.00
7	=	0.42	55	=	3.40	7	=	207.00	27	=	798.50
8	=	0.50				8	=	236.00	28	=	828.00
9	=	0.55				9	=	266.00	29	=	858.00
10	=	0.60	Fldrs.			10	=	295.70	30	=	887.25
11	=	0.68	1	=	3.75	11	=	325.25	31	=	917.00
12	=	0.74	1¼	=	4.65	12	=	355.00	32	=	946.00
13	=	0.80	1½	=	5.60	13	=	385.00	48	=	1419.00
14	=	0.85	1¾	=	6.51	14	=	414.00	56	=	1655.00
15	=	0.92	2	=	7.50	15	=	444.00	64	=	1892.00
16	=	1.00	3	=	11.25	16	=	473.11	72	=	2128.00
17	=	1.05	4	=	15.00	17	=	503.00	80	=	2365.00
18	=	1.12	5	=	18.50	18	=	532.00	96	=	2839.00
19	=	1.17	6	=	22.50	19	=	562.00	112	=	3312.00
20	=	1.25	7	=	26.00	20	=	591.50	128	=	3785.00

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC FLUID AND APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C.c.		Flozs.	C.c.		Flozs.	C.c.		Fldrs.	C.c.		Minims
1000	=	33.81	400	=	13.53	25	=	6.76	4	=	64.8
900	=	30.43	300	=	10.14	10	=	2.71	3	=	48.6
800	=	27.05	200	=	6.76	9	=	2.43	2	=	32.4
700	=	23.67	100	=	3.38	8	=	2.16	1	=	16.23
600	=	20.29	75	=	2.53	7	=	1.89	0.09	=	1.46
500	=	16.90	50	=	1.69	6	=	1.62	0.07	=	1.14
473	=	16.00	30	=	1.01	5	=	1.35	0.05	=	0.81

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC WEIGHTS.

Grs.	Gms.	Grs.	Gms.	Grs.	Gms.	Drs.	Gms.
1/100 =	0.00065	1 =	0.065	24 =	1.55	1 =	3.9
1/64 =	0.00101	2 =	0.130	25 =	1.62	2 =	7.8
1/60 =	0.00108	3 =	0.195	26 =	1.70	3 =	11.65
1/50 =	0.00130	4 =	0.260	27 =	1.75	4 =	15.50
1/48 =	0.00135	5 =	0.324	28 =	1.82	5 =	19.40
1/40 =	0.00162	6 =	0.400	29 =	1.87	6 =	23.30
1/36 =	0.00180	7 =	0.460	30 =	1.95	7 =	27.20
1/32 =	0.00202	8 =	0.520	31 =	2.00		
1/30 =	0.00216	9 =	0.600	32 =	2.10	Ounces	
1/25 =	0.00259	10 =	0.650	33 =	2.16	1 =	31.10349
1/24 =	0.00270	11 =	0.715	34 =	2.20	2 =	62.20
1/20 =	0.00324	12 =	0.780	35 =	2.25	3 =	93.30
1/18 =	0.00360	13 =	0.845	36 =	2.30	4 =	124.40
1/16 =	0.00405	14 =	0.907	37 =	2.40	5 =	155.50
1/15 =	0.00432	15 =	0.972	38 =	2.47	6 =	186.60
1/12 =	0.00540	15.432 =	1.000	39 =	2.55	7 =	217.70
1/10 =	0.00648	16 =	1.040	40 =	2.60	8 =	248.80
1/8 =	0.00810	17 =	1.102	42 =	2.73	9 =	280.00
1/6 =	0.01080	18 =	1.160	44 =	2.86	10 =	311.00
1/5 =	0.01296	19 =	1.240	48 =	3.00	11 =	342.14
1/4 =	0.01620	20 =	1.300	50 =	3.25	12 =	373.23
1/3 =	0.02160	21 =	1.360	52 =	3.40	16 =	497.60
1/2 =	0.03240	22 =	1.425	56 =	3.65	48 =	1492.80
3/4 =	0.04860	23 =	1.460	58 =	3.75	100 =	3110.40

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

Gms.	Grs.	Gms.	Grs.	Gms.	Grs.	Gms.	Grs.
0.0010 =	1/64	0.065 =	1.003	1 =	15.43	100 =	1543.23
0.0020 =	1/32	0.100 =	1.543	2 =	30.86	125 =	1929.04
0.0040 =	1/16	0.130 =	2.006	3 =	46.30	150 =	2314.85
0.0065 =	1/10	0.150 =	2.315	4 =	61.73	175 =	2700.65
0.0081 =	1/8	0.180 =	2.778	5 =	77.16	450 =	6944.55
0.0108 =	1/6	0.200 =	3.086	6 =	92.60	550 =	8487.78
0.0162 =	1/4	0.300 =	4.630	7 =	98.02	650 =	10031.01
0.0324 =	1/2	0.500 =	7.716	8 =	123.46	750 =	11574.26
0 0486 =	3/4	0.700 =	10.803	9 =	138.90	850 =	13117.49
0.0567 =	7/8	0.900 =	13.890	10 =	154.32	1000 =	15432.35

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF AVOIRDUPOIS AND METRIC WEIGHTS.

Avoir. Ozs.	Gms.	Avoir. Ozs.	Gms.	Avoir. Ozs.	Gms.	Avoir. Pounds	Gms.
1/16 =	1.772	5 =	141.75	13 =	368.54	3 =	1360.78
1/8 =	3.544	6 =	170.10	14 =	396.90	4 =	1814.37
1/4 =	7.088	7 =	198.45	15 =	425.25	5 =	2267.96
1/2 =	14.175	8 =	226.80	Avoir. Pounds		6 =	2721.55
1 =	28.350	9 =	255.15	1 =	453.60	7 =	3175.14
2 =	56.700	10 =	283.50	2 =	907.18	8 =	3628.74
3 =	85.050	11 =	311.84	2.2 =	1000.00	9 =	4082.33
4 =	113.400	12 =	340.20			10 =	4535.92

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

Gms.	Oz.	Grs.	Gms.	Ozs.	Grs.	Gms.	Ozs.	Grs.	Gms.	Ozs.	Grs.
28.35 =	1		38 =	1	149	125 =	4	179	600 =	21	72
29 =	1	10	39 =	1	164	150 =	5	127	650 =	22	405
30 =	1	25	40 =	1	180	200 =	7	24	700 =	24	303
31 =	1	41	50 =	1	334	250 =	8	358	750 =	26	198
32 =	1	56	60 =	2	50	300 =	10	255	800 =	28	96
33 =	1	72	70 =	2	205	350 =	12	152	850 =	29	429
34 =	1	87	80 =	2	360	400 =	14	48	900 =	31	326
35 =	1	103	85 =	3		450 =	15	382	950 =	33	222
36 =	1	118	90 =	3	76	500 =	17	279	1000 =	35	120
37 =	1	333	100 =	3	230	550 =	19	175			

GAUBINS' TABLE OF PROPORTION OF DOSE ACCORDING TO AGE.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be . . . . . 1, or 60 grains
An individual under 1 year will require . . . . 1/12, " 5 "
" " " 2 years " " . . . . 1/8, " 8 "
" " " 3 " " " . . . . 1/6, " 10 "
" " " 4 " " " . . . . 1/4, " 15 "
" " " 7 " " " . . . . 1/3, " 20 "
" " " 14 " " " . . . . 1/2, " 30 "
" " " 20 " " " . . . . 2/3, " 40 "
For one of 21 to 60, the full dose or . . . . . 1, " 60 "
Above this age an inverse gradation must be observed.

TABLE FOR PREPARING PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS

BASED UPON THE WEIGHT OF ONE FLUIDOUNCE OF DISTILLED WATER (454.581 GRAINS) AT 25° C. (77° F.)

To prepare a solution of strength indicated at top of columns, add to the amount of water indicated below the amount of medicament in grains indicated in the column to the right.

WATER	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	50%	1-5000	1-4000	1-3000	1-2000	1-1000	1-500	1-200
½ fluidounce	2.29	4.63	7.02	9.47	11.96	25.25	40.11	56.82	75.76	227.29	.045	.056	.075	.113	.227	.454	1.136
1 "	4.59	9.27	14.05	18.94	23.92	50.50	80.22	113.64	151.52	454.58	.090	.113	.151	.227	.454	.909	2.272
2 "	9.18	18.55	28.11	37.88	47.85	101.01	160.44	227.28	303.05	909.16	.181	.227	.303	.454	.909	1.818	4.545
3 "	13.77	27.83	42.17	56.82	71.77	151.52	240.66	340.93	454.57	1363.74	.272	.340	.454	.681	1.363	2.727	6.818
4 "	18.36	37.10	56.23	75.76	95.70	202.03	320.88	454.57	606.10	1818.32	.363	.454	.606	.908	1.818	3.636	9.091
6 "	27.55	55.66	84.35	113.64	143.55	303.05	481.32	681.86	909.15	2727.48	.545	.681	.909	1.363	2.727	5.454	13.637
8 "	36.73	74.21	112.47	151.52	191.40	404.07	641.76	909.15	1212.20	3636.64	.727	.908	1.212	1.817	3.536	7.273	18.183
10 "	45.91	92.77	140.59	189.40	239.25	505.09	802.20	1136.44	1515.25	4545.81	.909	1.136	1.515	2.272	4.545	9.091	22.729
12 "	55.10	111.32	168.71	227.28	287.10	606.10	962.69	1363.72	1818.30	5454.97	1.090	1.363	1.818	2.726	5.454	10.909	27.274
16 "	73.46	148.43	224.94	303.05	382.80	808.14	1283.52	1818.30	2424.40	7273.29	1.454	1.817	2.424	3.635	7.272	14.546	36.366

WHEN ALCOHOL IS USED AS SOLVENT, AT 25° C. (77° F.), USE FOLLOWING PROPORTIONS

ALCOHOL	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	50%	1-5000	1-4000	1-3000	1-2000	1-1000	1-500	1-200
½ fluidounce	1.85	3.75	5.68	7.66	9.67	20 43	32.44	45.96	61.29	183.87	.036	.045	.061	.091	.183	.367	.919
1 "	3.71	7.50	11.37	15.32	19.35	40.86	64.89	91.93	122.58	367.75	.073	.091	.122	.183	.367	.735	1.838
2 "	7.42	15.00	22.74	30.64	38.71	81.72	129.79	183.87	245.17	735.51	.147	.183	.245	.367	.735	1.471	3.677
3 "	11.14	22.51	34.11	45.96	58.06	122.58	194.69	275.81	367.75	1103.26	.220	.275	.367	.551	1.103	2.206	5.516
4 "	14.85	30.01	45.49	61.29	77.42	163.44	259.59	367.75	490.34	1471.02	.294	.367	.490	.735	1.471	2.942	7.355
6 "	22.28	45.02	68.23	91.93	116.13	245.16	389.38	551.63	735.51	2206.53	.441	.551	.735	1.103	2.206	4.413	11.032
8 "	29.71	60.03	90.98	122.58	154.84	326.88	519.18	735.51	980.68	2942.04	.588	.735	.980	1.471	2.942	5.884	14.710
10 "	37.14	75.04	113.73	153.23	193.55	408.61	648.98	919.39	1225.85	3677.56	.735	.919	1.225	1.838	3.677	7.355	18.387
12 "	44.56	90 04	136.43	183.87	232.26	490.33	778.77	1103.26	1471.02	4413.07	.882	1.103	1.471	2.206	4.413	8.826	22.065
16 "	59.42	120.06	181.96	245.16	309.68	653.77	1038.36	1471.02	1961.36	5884.00	1.176	1.471	1.961	2.942	5.884	11.768	29.420

[From *Remington's Practice of Pharmacy.*]

TABLE

OF THE

SOLUBILITY OF OFFICIAL SUBSTANCES IN WATER AND IN ALCOHOL.

BY COURTESY OF PROF. J. P. REMINGTON.

Abbreviations: s. = soluble; ins. = insoluble; sp. = sparingly; v. s. = very soluble; alm. = almost; dec. = decomposed; r. s. = readily soluble; p. s. partially soluble.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Acetanilidum	179	18	2.5	0.4
Acetphenetidinum	925	70	12	2
Acidum Benzoicum	281	15	1.8	1
Boricum	18	3	15.3	4.3
Camphoricum	125	10	r. s.	—
Citricum	0.54	0 4	1.55	1.43
Gallicum	83.7	3	4.14	1
Salicylicum	308	14	2	v. s.
Stearicum	ins.	ins.	16.6	r. s.
Tannicum	0.34	v. s.	0.23	v. s.
Tartaricum	0.71	0.5	1.67	0.2
Trichloraceticum	v. s.	dec.	v. s.	—
Aconitina	3200	—	22	—
Adeps	ins.	ins.	v. sp.	—
Æthylis Carbamas	v. s.	—	0.6	—
Aloinum	65	—	10.75	—
Alumen	9	0.3	ins.	ins.
Exsiccatum	17	1.4	ins.	ins.
Alumini Hydroxidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Sulphas	1	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Ammonii Benzoas	10.5	1.2	25	7.6
Bromidum	1.2	0.7	12.5	9
Carbonas	4	dec.	dec.	dec.
Chloridum	2	1	50	—
Iodidum	0.6	0.43	9	3.7
Salicylas	0.9	r. s.	2.3	1
Valeras	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Antimonii et Potassii Tartras	15.5	3	ins.	ins.
Antipyrina	v. s.	—	1	—
Apomorphinæ Hydrochlor.	39.5	16 (80° C.)	38 2	30 (60° C.)
Argenti Cyanidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Nitras	0.54	0.1	24	5
Nitras Fusus	0.54	0.1	24	5
Oxidum	v. sp.	v. sp.	ins.	ins.
Arseni Iodidum	12	—	28	—

Solubility of Official Substances.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Arseni Trioxidum	30–100	15	sp.	—
Atropina	450	86.7 (80° C.)	1.46	0.9 (60° C.)
Atropinæ Sulphas	0.38	0.22 (80° C.)	3.7	1.9 (60° C.)
Benzinum	ins.	—	6	—
Benzosulphinidum	250	24	25	—
Betanaphthol	950	75	0.61	v. s.
Bismuthi Citras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
et Ammonii Citras	v. s.	v. s.	sp.	sp.
Subcarbonas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Subgallas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Subnitras	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Subsalicylas	alm. ins.	—	—	—
Bromoformum	v. sp.	v. sp.	v. s.	v. s.
Bromum	28	—	—	—
Caffeina	45.6	5.2 (80° C.)	53.2	17.1 (60° C.)
Calcii Bromidum	0.5	v. s.	1	v. s.
Carbonas Præcipitatus	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Chloridum	1.3	v. s.	8	1.5
Hypophosphis	6.5	6	ins.	ins.
Phosphas Præcipitatus	alm. ins.	dec.	ins.	ins.
Sulphas Exsiccatus	378	451	ins.	ins.
Calx	760	1600	ins.	ins.
Camphora	v. sp.	v. sp.	r. s.	r. s.
Camphora Monobromata	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	v. s.	v. s.
Carbonei Disulphidum	526	—	v. s.	v. s.
Cerii Oxalas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Cetaceum	ins.	ins.	alm. ins.	50
Chloralformamidum	18.7	—	1.3	—
Chloralum Hydratum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Chromii Trioxidum	v. s.	v. s.	dec.	dec.
Chrysarobinum	4812	2170 (80° C.)	308	275 (60° C.)
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas	63	21 (80° C.)	72	32 (60° C.)
Cinchoninæ Sulphas	58	32 (80° C.)	10	5.2 (60° C.)
Cocaina	600	260 (80° C.)	5	—
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	0.4	0.1 (80° C.)	2.6	1.4 (60° C.)
Codeina	88	59 (80° C.)	1.6	0.92 (60° C.)
Codeinæ Phosphas	2.25	0.46 (80° C.)	261	97 (60° C.)
Sulphas	30	6.25 (80° C.)	1035	340 (60° C.)
Colchicina	22	20 (80° C.)	v. s.	v. s.
Creta Præparata	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Cupri Sulphas	2.2	0.5	400	—
Elaterinum	ins.	ins.	262	75 (60° C.)
Ferri Chloridum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Citras	s.	r. s.	ins.	ins.
et Ammonii Citras	r. s.	r. s.	ins.	ins.
et Ammonii Sulphas	2.7	0.8	ins.	ins.
et Ammonii Tartras	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
et Potassii Tartras	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
et Quininæ Citras	s.	v. s.	p. s.	p. s.
et Quininæ Citras Solubilis	r. s.	—	p. s.	—
et Strychninæ Citras	r. s.	v. s.	p. s.	p. s.

Solubility of Official Substances.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Ferri Hypophosphis	2300	1200	—	—
Phosphas Solubilis	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Pyrophosphas Solubilis	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Sulphas	0.9	0.3	ins.	ins.
Sulphas Exsiccatus	0.9	0.3	ins.	ins.
Sulphas Granulatus	0.9	0.3	ins.	ins.
Gelatinum	ins.	s.	ins.	ins.
Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniat.	r. s.	r. s.	r. s.	r. s
Guaiacol	53	—	v. s.	v. s.
Guaiacolis Carbonas	ins.	ins.	48	r. s.
Hexamethylenamina	1.5	1.5	10	8
Homatropinæ Hydrobromid.	5.7	—	32.5	8.7 (60° C.)
Hydrargyri Chlorid. Corros.	13	2	3	1.2
Chloridum Mite	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Iodidum Flavum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Iodidum Rubrum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	116	15
Oxidum Flavum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Oxidum Rubrum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrastina	alm. ins.	4000 (80° C.)	135	17 (60° C.)
Hydrastininæ Hydrochlorid.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum	1.5	—	16	1.3 (60° C.)
Hyoscyaminæ Hydrobrom.	v. s.	v. s.	2	—
Sulphas	v. s.	v. s.	6.4	—
Iodoformum	9391	—	46.7	12
Iodolum	4900	—	9	—
Iodum	5000	—	10	—
Lithii Benzoas	3	2.5	13	10
Bromidum	0.6	0.3	v. s.	v. s.
Carbonas	75	140	ins.	ins.
Citras	2	1.5	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Salicylas	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Magnesii Carbonas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Oxidum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Oxidum Ponderosum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Sulphas	0.85	0.13	ins.	ins.
Mangani Dioxidum Præcip.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hypophosphis	6.6	6	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Sulphas	0.7	0.53	ins.	ins.
Menthol	sp. s.	—	v. s.	—
Methylis Salicylas	sp. s.	—	v. s.	—
Methylthioninæ Hydrochlor.	r. s.	—	s.	—
Morphina	3330	1040 (80° C.)	168	76 (60° C.)
Morphinæ Acetas	2.25	2 (80° C.)	21.6	2.5 (60° C.)
Hydrochloridum	17.2	0.5 (80° C.)	42	35.5 (60. C.)
Sulphas	15.3	0.6 (80° C.)	465	187 (60° C.)
Naphthalenum	ins.	—	13	v. s.
Paraffinum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Paraldehydum	8	16.5	—	—
Pelletierinæ Tannas	235	—	12.6	—
Phenol	19.6	—	v. s.	—

Solubility of Official Substances.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Phenol Liquefactum	12	—	—	—
Phenylis Salicylas	2333	—	5	v. s.
Phosphorus	ins.	ins.	350 (15° C.)	240
Physostigminæ Salicylas.	72.5	15 (80° C.)	12.7	4 (60° C.)
Sulphas	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Pilocarpinæ Hydrochlorid.	0.3	—	2.3	1.1 (60° C.)
Nitras	4	—	60	16 (60° C.)
Piperina	ins.	ins.	15	4.4 (60° C.)
Plumbi Acetas	2	0.5	30	1
Iodidum	1300	200	v. sp.	v. sp.
Nitras	1.85	0.75	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Oxidum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Potassii Acetas	0.4	v. s.	2	v. s.
Bicarbonas	3	dec.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Bitartras	200	16.7	v. sp.	v. sp.
Bromidum	1.5	v. s.	180	16
Carbonas	0.91	0.65	ins.	ins.
Chloras	16	1.7	ins.	ins.
Citras	0.5	v. s.	sp.	sp.
Cyanidum	2	dec.	sp.	sp.
Dichromas	9	1.5	ins.	ins.
et Sodii Tartras	1.2	v. s.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Ferrocyanidum	4	2	ins.	ins.
Hydroxidum	0.4	v. s.	2	v. s.
Hypophosphis	0.5	0.3	7	3.6
Iodidum	0.7	0.5	12	6
Nitras	3.6	0.4	v. sp.	v. sp.
Permanganas	15	3	dec.	dec.
Sulphas	9	4	ins.	ins.
Pyrogallol	1.6	v. s.	1	v. s.
Quinina	1550	775 80° C.)	0.6	2
Quininæ Bisulphas	8.5	0.68 (80° C.)	18	0.5 (60° C.)
Hydrobromidum	40	3 (80° C.)	0.67	—
Hydrochloridum	18	0.4 (80° C.)	0.6	v. s.
Salicylas	77	35 (80° C.)	11	11 (60° C.)
Sulphas	720	45 (80° C.)	86	9 (60° C.)
Resorcinol	0.5	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Saccharum	0.46	0.2	137.2	28
Lactis	4.79	1	ins.	ins.
Salicinum	21	3.3 (80° C.)	71	22 (60° C.)
Santoninum	5300	800 (80° C.)	34	5 (60° C.)
Sevum Præparatum	ins.	—	—	44
Sodii Acetas	1	v. s.	23	v. s.
Arsenas	1.2	v. s.	v. sp.	alm. ins.
Arsenas Exsiccatus	3	v. s.	v. sp.	alm. ins.
Benzoas	1.6	1.3	43	12
Bicarbonas	12	dec.	ins.	ins.
Bisulphis	3.5	2	70	49
Boras	20.4	0.5	ins.	ins.
Bromidum	1.7	0.8	12.5	11
Carbonas Monohydratus	2.9	1.8	ins.	ins.

Solubility of Official Substances.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling	At 25° C. (77° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Sodii Chloras	1	0.5	100	40
Chloridum	2.8	2.5	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Citras	1.1	0.4	sp.	—
Hydroxidum	1	0.8	v. s.	v. s.
Hypophosphis	1	0.12	25	1
Iodidum	0.5	0.33	3	1.4
Nitras	1.1	0.6	100	40
Nitris	1.4	v. s.	sp.	sp.
Phenolsulphonas	4.8	0.7	130	10
Phosphas	5.5	—	ins.	ins.
Pyrophosphas	11.5	1.1	ins.	ins.
Salicylas	0.8	v. s.	5.5	v. s.
Sulphas	2.8 (15° C.)	0.47	ins.	ins.
Sulphis	2	1.4	sp.	sp.
Thiosulphas	0.35	dec.	ins.	ins.
Sparteinæ Sulphas	1.1	—	2.4	—
Strontii Bromidum	1	0.4	r. s.	r. s.
Iodidum	0.5	0.27	s.	s.
Salicylas	18	3.5	66	10.5
Strychnina	6400	3000 (80° C.)	110	28 (60° C.)
Strychninæ Nitras	42	8 (80° C.)	120	60 (60° C.)
Sulphas	31	6 (80° C.)	65	20 (60° C.)
Sulphonethylmethanum	195	r. s.	r. s.	—
Sulphonmethanum	360	15	47	2
Sulphur Lotum	ins.	ins.	sp.	sp.
Præcipitatum	ins.	ins.	sp.	sp.
Sublimatum	ins.	ins.	sp.	sp.
Sulphuris Iodidum	alm. ins.	dec.	dec.	dec.
Terebenum	sp.	sp.	s.	s.
Terpini Hydras	200	32	10	2
Thymol	1100	—	v. s.	v. s.
Thymolis Iodidum	ins.	—	sp.	—
Vanillinum	100	15 (80° C.)	r. s.	—
Veratrina	1750	1300 (80° C.)	2.2	—
Zinci Acetas	2.5	1.5	36	0.6
Bromidum	r. s.	r. s.	r. s.	r. s.
Carbonas Præcipitatus	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Chloridum	0.4	—	v. s.	v. s.
Iodidum	r. s.	r. s.	r. s.	r. s.
Oxidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Phenolsulphonas	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.56
Stearas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Sulphas	0.53	0.2	ins.	ins.
Valeras	50	—	35	—

THE TREATMENT OF POISONING WITH ANTIDOTES.

UNKNOWN POISONS.—First of all employ a stomach-pump, at once if possible; provoke vomiting, give stimulants if necessary, but only bland and neutral liquids.

ACIDS (ACETIC, MURIATIC, NITRIC, OXALIC, SULPHURIC).—Use the carbonates of sodium, potassium, calcium or magnesium, and in the case of sulphuric do not give water. Stimulate the extremities by friction. Treat subsequent inflammation in the usual way.

ALKALIES (AMMONIA, SODA, POTASH, LYE).—Administer vinegar and promote vomiting. Give an opiate and stimulant if necessary.

ANTIMONY AND ITS SALTS.—Give astringent infusions such as prepared from tannin, following this with a strong emetic and stimulant if necessary.

ARSENIC AND ITS COMPOUNDS.—Provoke vomiting and give dialysed iron, repeating this several times. Follow this with castor oil and stimulants if necessary.

BELLADONNA OR ATROPIA.—Give repeatedly small doses of morphia, pilocarpine and eserine, hypodermatically; caustic alkalies to destroy the active principle, and produce vomiting with apomorphia.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Cannabis is antagonized by caustic alkalies, vinegar and other acids; strychnine, electricity, antimonials and blisters to the nape of the neck.

CHLORAL.—First, stimulants to the heart and respiration, and, second, attempts directed toward increasing temperature. Strychnine, atropine and amyl nitrite (by inhalation).

CHLOROFORM.—Produce artificial respiration, lowering the head and elevating the legs; inhale ammonia and inject hypodermatically brandy, strychnia, strophanthus or digitalis.

COPPER AND ITS SALTS. — Vomiting to be promoted by copious draughts of warm water or milk. Do not give vinegar. Infusions of oak bark or ferrocyanide of potash should be given, followed by emetics.

DIGITALIS.—Evacuate the stomach and bowels and keep the patient rigidly in a horizontal position. Tea, coffee, albumen, tannin, opium, chloride of iron, nitroglycerin and aconite are effective remedies.

IODINE AND ITS COMPOUNDS.—Starch, wheat and flour well diluted with water; follow this with vinegar and a cathartic. Treat the inflammatory symptoms in the usual manner.

LEAD AND ITS SALTS.—Magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate should be given for the soluble salts, and sulphuric acid for the solid form. Give opium with a saline cathartic and olive oil.

MERCURY AND ITS SALTS.—Administer the white of eggs, wheat-flour or milk freely, evacuating the stomach soon after by means of emetics, or preferably by a stomach-pump.

OPIUM.—The first indication is to empty and wash out the stomach. Emetics may be used, but large doses will be required. The stomach-siphon is preferable, if it can be used. By means of it antidotes can be introduced into the stomach as soon as it is washed out. Since opium is eliminated into the stomach from the blood-vessels and then reabsorbed by it, frequent lavage of the stomach is advised. Tannic acid and permanganate of potash are chemical antidotes to opium, and a solution of one of these may be placed within the stomach by means of the stomach-siphon. Permanganate of potash, if given while the poison still remains in the stomach, will decompose the morphine. A quantity of the permanganate, at least equal to the amount of morphine swallowed, should be administered, well diluted with water. Give hypodermatic injections of atropia or caffeine. Follow this with cathartics and the usual remedies to counteract irritation.

PHOSPHORUS.—Give a mixture of hydrated magnesia repeatedly and produce vomiting by tickling.

STRYCHNIA.—Tannin at first with an emetic. Use a stomach-pump, following this with tea or coffee. Inhale chloroform and administer maximum doses of potassium bromide.

THE SIGNS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED BY APOTHECARIES AND PHYSICIANS.

COMPILED BY JOHN S. WHITE.

A

a, alembick.

a., **aa.**, **āā**, ana. Equal parts. Of each (ingredient) by weight or measure. The use of these abbreviations dates back to the time of Hippocrates. In the old pharmacopœias *singulorum* is used instead of *ana*. *Utriusque* is another term signifying "of each."

A Ω, Alpha and Omega. The first and last. A supplication to the Eternal placed at the beginning of prescriptions in ancient times.

ab., absque. Of or from.

abdom., abdomen. The belly.

abdomini, to the belly.

abdominis, of the belly.

abs. febr., absente febre. In the absence of fever.

absque, of or from.

abstergere, to cleanse or wipe.

a. c., ante cibas. Before eating, before meals.

acc., accurate. With accuracy, carefully.

accurate misceantur, mix completely, thoroughly.

accurate pensus, accurately weighed.

accuratiss., accuratissime. Most carefully, accurately.

acerbus, **acerba**, **acerbum**, sour, sharp, harsh to the taste.

a. c. e., alcohol, chloroform and ether, mixed in the proportion of one part alcohol, two parts of chloroform and three parts of ether, by volume. Called anæsthetic mixture.

acerbitas, sourness.

acet., acetate. Acetic, acetum.

acid., acidates. Sour or sharp to the taste.

acid., acidum. An acid.

acm., acme, The height of the fever.

ad. (See *add.*) This word is not an abbreviation. Its equivalent in English is the word *to* or *at*, as *ad deliquium*, to fainting, or *ad libitum*, at pleasure. In prescription or formula writing the use of *ad* and *add*, and *q. s. ad*, has been the cause of much uncertainty to the apothecary. The meaning of *ad* is illustrated in the following formula:

℞. Tr. Ferri Chlor. . . . . ʒj
Sp. Vini Rect. . . . . ʒij
Aqua Pur. . . . . ʒiss
Glycerinæ . . . . . *ad* ʒiv
M., etc.

Here *ad* means that glycerine is to be added to the preceding articles, that the quantity may be brought up to a total of four ounces. The use of *q. s.* here before *ad* is not necessary, though it adds to the definiteness of the prescription. *Q. s.* may be used alone and, for the sake of clearness, *ad* omitted in such cases.

ad, (not an abbreviation), at.

ad aptam crassitudinem, to a proper consistence.

ad conciliandum gustum, to suit the taste.

ad debitam spissitudinem, to a proper degree of thickness.

ad debitam tenacitatem, to a proper consistence.

ad def. animi, ad defectionem animi. To fainting.

ad deliq., ad deliquium. To fainting.

ad duas vices, *or* **ad 2 vic.** (see *vices*), for two times; at twice taking; to be taken at twice—half, then the other half.

ad gr. acid., ad gratam aciditatem. To an agreeable sourness or acidity.

ad gratum gustum, to an agreeable taste.

ad lib., **ad libit.,** } ad libitum. At pleasure.

ad normam, according to law, custom or pattern.

ad partes dolentes, to the painful parts.

ad recid. praec., ad recidivium praecavendum. To prevent a relapse.

ad scatulam, in a box.

ad secundam vicem, ad 2 vic. The second time.

ad tres alias vices, to three other times.

ad 2 vic., ad duas vices. At twice taking, for two times.

ad 3 tiam vicem, ad tertiam vicem. For three times.

ad vitrum, in glass, in a glass bottle.

add. This is an abbreviation of *adde* or *addantur*, meaning add, or let be added.

add. An English word derived from the Latin *addere*, meaning to unite, to join together, to add together or to each other. *Add* here is not an abbreviation, neither is *ad;* the first is English, the latter Latin. (See *ad.*) Where the word *ad* is used it should be understood that the article it follows is to be added in sufficient quantity to make the specific amount; while *add* should mean that the article it follows is to be added to all the preceding articles. (See *his adde.*)

addantur, let them add, let there be added.

adde, add thou.

adde cum tritu, *or* **add. c. trit.,** add with trituration.

addendo, adding, by adding.

addendum, a thing to be added.

addendus, to be added.

additis sub finem coctionis, add toward the end of the boiling.

adeps s., adeps suillis. Hog's lard.

adhibendus, to be administered.

adjac., adjacens. Adjacent.

adjuvans (auxiliary), that which promotes or assists the action of the principal medicine (the basis) of a prescription or formula. (See *prescription.*)

admove, apply.

admoveantur, let them be applied.

admoveatur, let it be applied, let there be applied.

adst. febre., adstante febre. When the fever is on.

adstricta alvo, when costive, when constipated.

adv., adversum. Against.

aeger, a patient, a sick person.

aegra, a female patient. (See *Homo.*)

aegrotus. "*Aeger* and *aegrotus* agree in denoting the unsound state of the objects to which they are applied, but differ in respect to the nature of those objects. The first, as a generic term, extends to both mind and body, while the latter expresses the diseases of the body alone."—*Hill's Synonyms of the Latin Language.*

aequales, equal.

aeque, equally.

aequis portionibus, in equal proportions.

ætas, age.

a. f., aqua fortis.

aggred. febre, aggrediente febre. While the fever is coming on.

agita, shake, stir.

agita ante sumendum, shake before taking.

agita donec refrigerat, stir until it is cold.

agitando miscentur, let them be mixed by shaking.

agitato vase, shake the vial.

a. h., alternis horis. Every other hour.

a. j., ante jentaculum. Before breakfast, fasting.

alch., alcohol.

alb., albus. White.

alimentum, aliment, food, nourishment.

aliquando, sometimes.

aliquant., aliquantillum. A very little.

aliquot, aliquoties. Several, some, sometimes.

aliquotes, sometimes.

alla, ale.

alt., altera, alterum. The other.

alt. hor., alternis horis. Every other hour.

alt. noct., alternis noctibus. Every other night.

alter, the other.

altern., alternus. Alternate.

alterna hora, every other hour.

alternis diebus, every other day.

aluta, leather.

alv., alvus. The alimentary canal, or the belly; the bowels.

alvo adst. Same as adstricta alvo.

alvus dura, bound, constipated or confined bowels.

a. m., ante meridianum. Before twelve at noon.

a. m. e. s., alutum mollem extende super. Spread on soft leather.

amp. coch., amplum cochleare. Large spoon.

amplitudo, amplitude. "*Amplitudo* is said of extent, *magnitudo* of any sort of greatness. *Moles* indicates anything huge and vast, while *quantitas* is a term of relative import, and, when qualified by some adjunct, may signify much or little."—*Pereira.*

amplus, large.

ampulla, a bottle.

ana, of each.

anagraph, a written prescription.

annual, yearly; in botany, a plant living only one year or season.

annus, a year.

annuus, every year, annual.

ante, before.

ante cibum, before eating.

ante jentaculum, fasting, or before breakfast.

ante prandium, before dinner.

ante usum concutiendo lagenam, the bottle being previously shaken. (See *vase prius agitato.*)

antemeridianus, in the forenoon; before twelve o'clock.

a. p. (See *ante prandium.*)

aperiens, opening, gentle purging.

apert., apertus. Open, clear.

apozem, a decoction.

applicare, to lay one thing to or near another.

applicetur, let there be applied.

aq., aqua. Water.

aq. astr., aqua astricta. Frozen water.

aq. bul., **aq. bull.,** } Aqua bulliens. Boiling water.

aq. calcis, lime water.

aq. com., aqua communis. Common water.

aq. dest., aqua destillata. Distilled water.

aq. ex nive, snow water.

aq. fab., aqua fabrorum. Water of smiths; water in which hot iron has been quenched.

aq. ferv., aqua fervens. Hot water.

aq. fluv., aqua fluviatillis. River water.

aq. font., **aq. fontana,** **aq. fontis,** **aq. fontalis,** } spring water.

aq. fortis, aqua fortis. Nitric acid.

aq. gelidus, cold water.

aq. glacies, ice water.

aq. marin., aqua marina. Sea water, salt water.

aq. mirabilis, admirable water, wonderful water. An aromatic spirit prepared with French brandy, cinnamon, mace, and other aromatics.

aq. niv., aqua nivata vel nivalis. Snow water.

aq. phagedænica, yellow wash. *Lotio hydrargyri flava.*

aq. picea, aqua picea. Tar water.

aq. pluv., aqua pluviatilis vel pluvialis. Rain water.

aq. potabilis, aqua potabilis. Drinking water.

aq. pur., aqua pura. Pure water.

aq. reg., aqua regia. King of waters. Nitrohydrochloric acid.

aq. saturni, aqua saturni. Dilute solution of subacetate of lead.

aq. sodacea, aqua sodacea. Soda water.

aq. tepida, aqua tepida. Lukewarm water.

aq. tost. pan., aqua toste panis. Toast water.

aq. urbis, aqua urbis. City water.

aq. vit., aqua vitæ. Water of life. Spirits, brandy, alcohol.

aqua, water.

aqualis, pertaining to water.

aquæ, of water.

aquila alba, calomel.

a. r., aqua regia. Nitrohydrochloric acid.

arcula, an ointment box.

arena, sand, gravel.

arom., aromatic.

arsen., arsenite. Arsenic, arsenical, arseniate.

a tergo, behind.

ater, black.

aures, the ears.

auri, to the ear.

auribus, to the ears.
auris, the ear.
aurora, morning.
aut, or.
auxiliary. (See *prescription;* see *adjuvans.*)
a. v., aqua vitæ. Spirits, brandy, alcohol.
av., avd., Avoirdupois. French, *avoir du poids,* to have (a fixed) weight. A weight of sixteen ounces (7000 grains) to the pound.
axunge, axungia, prepared lard.
azote, azotum, life, nitrogen. An old term for nitric acid.

B

b., balneum. Bath.
b. a., balneum arenæ. A sand bath.
bacillum, a little stick. A bougie.
baculus, baculum, a stick.
balineæ, balneæ, baths (public).
balineum, balneum, a bath (private).
balneum calidum, the warm bath (artificial).
balneum fervens, the hot bath (artificial).
balneum frigidum, a cold bath.
balneum mariæ. balneum maris. (See *b. m.*)
balneum medicatum, a medicated bath.
balneum siccum, dry bath.
balneum tepidum, the tepid bath.
balneum vaporis, vel baln. vap. A vapor bath.
bals., balsamum. Balsam.
basilica, of noble power.
basis, the principal medicine in a formula or prescription. The formula is made up of *basis, auxiliary* (*adjuvans*), *corrective* (*corrigens*) and *vehicle.* The vehicle may be referred to as the *constituens, excipiens, vel vehicula.* The object of Asclepiades was to enable the basis to cure quickly, safely and pleasantly.
B. b., B. b. d. s., Bb., Bbds., Barbadensis. Barbadoes.
B., Beaumé.
bene, well.
bene misceatur, let it be well mixed.
bene tere, rub well.
benz., benzoate, benzoic.
bi, bin, from the Latin *bis,* twice. A prefix signifying twice or double.
bib., bibe. Drink (thou)
bibat, let him drink.
bibe, bib., Drink (thou). To drink; to take; as, to drink a draught.
biduo, two days.
biduum, *or* **bidu,** two days. *Omni biduo vel triduo,* every two or three days.
biennial, two years. In botany, continuing for two years and then perishing; a plant lasting two years.
biennis, biennial; lasting two years; of two years.
biennium, two years.
bih., bihorium, the space of two hours.
bimensis, two months.
bimestris, of two months.
bimus, biennial; lasting two years; of two years.
bis, twice.
bisdie, twice a day.
bisdie sum., bisdie sumatur. Let be taken twice a day.
bisind., bisindies. Twice in a day.
bis in die, twice in a day.
bis intra diem, twice in a day.
bisterve, twice or thrice.
bleb., a small bladder, a blister.
b. m., balneum mare seu maris. A sea- or salt-water bath.
b. m., bene misce. Mix well.
bol., bolus. A ball, a large pill.
bonus, bonum. Good.
bor., boras. Borate, borax.
bovis (gen. of *bos*), of the cow or ox.
B. P., B. Ph., British Pharmacopœia.
brevic, short.
brom., bromide.
b. t., balneum tepidum. A warm bath.
bull., bulliant. Let them boil.
bull., bulliat. Let it boil.
bull., bulliens. Boiling.
bull., bullientes. Boiling.
bullio., to boil. *Aquæ bullientis,* of boiling water.
buty., butyrum, butter.
b. v., balneum vaporosum vel vaporis. A vapor bath.

C

C., Centigrade.
c., congius. A gallon.
c., cum. With.
caena, cena, supper.
caerul., caeruleus. Blue.
calefactus, made warm.
cal., calom., calomel.
calido solvuntur, let them be dissolved while hot.
calidus, warm.

calor, caloric, } warmth, heat.

calvaria, the skull.

cam., camphor, camphorated.

cap., capiat. Let (the patient) take; let him, or her, take. *Capt. cochl. iij magn.*, let the patient take three tablespoonfuls.

cap., capsule.

cap. quant. vis, capiat quantum vis, vel volueris. Let the patient take as much as he will.

capiat omnes cursu hodie, let the patient take all during this day.

capillus, the hair.

capituluvium, the head bath.

capsulæ amylaceæ, cachets.

capt. The same as *cap.* (*Capiat.*)

caput, the head.

caput radatur, let the head be shaved.

carb., carbonate.

carbasus, linen, lint.

carnis, caro, } meat, of meat.

cat., catp., } cataplasm, poultice. (See *emplastrum.*

catharsis, purging.

catharticus, purging, a cathartic.

caute, cautiously.

c. c., cornu cervi. Hartshorn.

c. c., cucurbitula vel cucurbitula cruenta. A cupping-glass.

c. c., cubic centimetre.

c. c. u., cornu cervi ustum. Burnt hartshorn.

c. D., cum Deo. With the grace of God.

celeriter, quickly, immediately.

cena, supper.

cer., ceratum. Cerate.

cerevisia, cervisia, } beer or ale.

cerevisiæ fermentum, yeast.

chart., chartula. A small piece of paper; paper; a powder in a paper.

chart., chartulæ, which see.

charta, a paper, a powder in paper.

charta augusta, fine paper.

charta bibula, bibulous or blotting-paper.

charta caerulea vel caerulæ, blue paper.

charta cerata, waxed paper.

charta emporetica, pack or brown paper.

charta epistolaris, writing-paper.

charta exploratoria (caerulea rebefacta), test paper (blue or red).

charta laevigata *seu* **dentata.** Smooth paper.

charta pura, clean paper.

charta vesicatoria, blistering paper.

chartula, a small piece of paper.

chartulæ, small paper.

chlo., chloroform.

chlor., chlorate.

chlori., chloride.

chlorin., chlorinated.

chr., chro., } chromate.

cib., cibus, } food (any kind). *Post cibas*, after food, after eating, after meals.

circa., circiter, circitu, } about, a girdle, around.

circus, circle.

cit., citrate, citric, citrine.

citissime, as quickly as possible.

cito, soon, quickly.

cito dispensetur, let it be dispensed or prepared quickly.

clarus, clear.

clausa, clausum, clausus, } covered, closed. *Vase clauso*, in a covered vessel.

clysma, a clyster.

c. m., cras manè. To-morrow morning.

c. m. s., cras mane sumendus. To be taken to-morrow morning.

c. n., cras nocte. To-morrow night.

co., compositus. Compound.

coch., cochleare. A spoon, a spoonful. In the older books *cochleare* is interpreted a tablespoonful or large spoonful. In recent times it is translated teaspoonful.

coch., cochleatim. Spoonful by spoonful.

cochl., *or* **coch.,** cochleare. A spoonful—usually understood to mean a teaspoonful.

cochl. ampl., cochleare amplum. A large spoonful—usually understood to mean a tablespoonful (about four fluidrachms).

coch. inf., cochleare infantis. A child's spoonful; a teaspoonful.

cochl. larg., cochleare largum. A large spoonful; a tablespoonful.

cochl. mag., cochleare magnum. Same as *c. largum.*

coch. med., cochleare medium vel mediocre. A dessertspoonful.

cochl. min., cochleare minimum. A teaspoonful.

cochl. mod., cochleare modicum. A desertspoonful.

cochl. par., cochleare parvum vel parvulum. A teaspoonful, a small spoon.

cochlea, vel coch., a spoon.

cochlear, cochleare, cochlearis, } a spoon, a spoonful, a measure; of, or pertaining to, a spoonful.

cochlearia, spoonfuls.

cochlearium, a measure of liquids; a spoonful, etc.

cochleatim, by spoonfuls.

coct., coction. Boiling.

coctio, a boiling.

coena, supper.

cogantur, combine them.

col., strain, strained; to the material strained.

cola, strain, filter.
cola trans chartam, filter through paper.
colat., colatur. Let it be strained.
colato liquori, to the strained liquor.
colaturæ, to the material strained.
colatus, strained; let it be strained.
colcothar, iron sesquioxide; anhydrous ferric oxide.
colent., **colentur.** } let them be strained.
colet., **coleture.** } let it be strained.
coll., collodium.
collum, a neck.
collumarium, a nasal wash.
collut., collutorium. A mouth-wash.
collyr., collyrium. Eye-wash.
color., coloretur. Let it be colored.
commisce, mix together.
commode, properly, suitably.
comp., compositus. Compound.
compositio, a preparation.
compurgare, to purify wholly.
con., concisus. Cut.
concussa prius vitra, the bottle being previously shaken; shake the phial.
concussus, shaken.
concute, shake.
concutiatur, let it be shaken.
conf., confectio. Confection.
cong., congius. A gallon.
conquassando, vigorous shaking.
cons., conserva. A conserve.
cons., conserva. Keep thou.
consperge, dust or sprinkle.
conspergetur, let them be sprinkled or dusted.
conterantur, let them be rubbed together.
conterendo, by or with a rubbing together.
contere, rub together.
constituens. (See vehicle.)
continuantur vel dur remedia, go on with the same medicines as last prescribed; let the medicines be continued.
cont., continueter. Let it be continued.
cont. med., continuantur medicamenta. Let the medicines be continued.
cont. rem., continuantur remedia. Let the medicines (remedy) be continued.
continua, continue thou.
continuo, to continue.
contra, against.
contritus, bruised, broken small, ground.
contundo, to bruise.
contusio, a bruise, contusion; to bruise or crush.
contusus, bruised, pounded.
cop., copiasus. Abundant.
cop., copia. Copy.
coq., coque. Boil.
coq. ad med. consumpt., coque ad medietatis consumptionem. Boil, or let it be boiled, to the consumption of half.
coq. in s. a., coque in sufficiente quantitate aquæ. Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
coq. s. a., coque secundum artem. Boil according to art.
coq. simul., coquantur simul. Boil together.
coquantur, let them be boiled.
coque, boil.
coque parum, boil a little while.
coquentur, let them be boiled.
coquetur, let it be boiled.
coquo, to boil.
cor, the heart.
corrective, that which corrects some objectionable property of the other ingredients in a prescription or formula. (See *basis.*)
corrigens. (See *corrective.*)
cort., cortex. Bark.
cotula, a measure.
coxalluvium, the hip-bath.
c. radat., caput radatur. Let the head be shaved.
cranium, the skull.
cras, to-morrow.
cras mane, to-morrow morning.
cras nocte, to-morrow night.
cras sumendus, let it be taken or given to-morrow.
cras vespere, *or* **c. v.**, to-morrow evening.
crassus, coarse.
crast., crastinus. Of to-morrow; for to-morrow.
crast. mane, crastino mane. To-morrow morning.
crastino die, to-morrow.
cribrum, a sieve.
crus, the leg.
crusta panis, crust of bread.
crystalis, in crystals.
c. theæ, cyatho theæ. In a cup of tea.
cucurb. cruent., cucurbitula cruenta. A cupping-glass.
cucurbatio, cupping.
cucurbitare, to cup.
cuj., cujus. Of which.
cujus capiat vel sumat, of which (the patient is to) take.
cujusl., cujus libet. Of any you please.
cultellus, **culter**, } a knife.
cum, vel c., with.
cum Deo, with the grace of God.
cum guttis aliquot, with some drops.
cum guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
cupa, a cup or drinking-vessel.
cursu, in the passing of; during.

c. v., cras vespere. To-morrow evening.

c. vinar, Cyathus vinarius. A wineglass.

cya., cyathus. Cyathus was a vessel used by the Romans to measure the wine and water that was poured into cups. The word was used to indicate anything to drink out of. (See *poculum.*)

cyan., cyanide.

cyanth., cyanthus. A wineglassful.

cyath., cyathus. A cup; a glass pot or cup.

cyath. thea., cyathus theat. A teacupful. (See *poculum.*)

cyath. theæ, cyatho theæ. In a cup of tea.

cyath. theæ, cyathus theæ. A cup of tea.

cyath. vina., cyatho vinaris. A wineglassful.

D

d., dosis. A dose.

da, give.

dare, to give or administer.

d. d., detur ad. Let it be given in or to a ——.

d. d. vitr., detur ad vitrum. Let it be given in a glass.

d. et s. (when placed at the end of a prescription), let it be given and directed. (See *detur signetur.*)

d. in 2 plo., detur in duplo. Let twice as much be given.

d. in p. æq., dividatur in partes æquales. Let it be divided into equal parts.

de, of.

de d. in d., de die in diem. From day to day.

de die, in a day.

d. p., directione propria. With a proper direction.

de quo, vel qua, of which.

de tempore in tempus, from time to time.

deaur. pil., deaurentur pilulæ. Let the pills be gilded.

deauratur, gilt.

d. sp., debita spissitudo. A proper consistence.

deb. spiss., debita spissitudo. A proper consistence.

debilitas, weakness.

debitus, proper, due.

dec., decanta. Pour off.

dec., decub., } decubitus. Lying down, going to bed.

decanta, pour off, decant.

decem, ten.

decimus, the tenth.

decoc., decoct., } decoctum. A decoction.

decoque, boil down.

decub. hor., decubitus hora. At bedtime; at the hour of going to bed.

deglut., deglutiatur. May be (or let it be) swallowed.

deglutio, to swallow.

dein, deinde, then, afterwards.

dej. alv., dejectiones alvinæ. Stools.

dejectio, a depositing or putting down; going to stool. *Post duas dejectiones alvi,* after two motions.

dejicerit, will purge.

dejitio, to deposit. *Donec alvus bis dejiciat,* until the patient shall have had two stools.

delingere, to take.

dent. tal. xij, dentur tales xij. Make or send twelve (doses) like this. (See *talis, tales.*)

dentur, let them be given.

dentur in chartis, let them be sent or given in papers.

denuo quasi de novo, anew, afresh.

dep., depuratus. Purified, cleaned.

dest., destillata. Distil.

det., detur. Let it be given.

detergere, to cleanse or wipe.

detur in duplo, let twice as much be given.

dextur signetur, let it be given and writ.

dex. man., dexter manus. Right hand.

dext. lat., dextra lateralis. Right side.

dext. lat., dextrum latus. The right side.

dexter, the right.

di, a prefix. Twice or doubled. When used in chemical terms it signifies that the base is doubled.

dia, a prefix signifying through.

diaclysma, a wash for the mouth.

diacodii, papaver alba.

diacodium, syrup of poppies.

diarius, of one day's length.

dictu, dictus, } spoken of, said.

die, in a day. *Bisdie,* twice a day.

dieb. alt., diebus alternis. Every other day.

diebus, in days; as, *tertiis diebus,* every third day.

diebus tert., diebus tertiis. Every third day.

dies, a day.

dies solis, Sunday; *D. Lunæ,* Monday; *D. Martis,* Tuesday; *D. Mercurii,* Wednesday; *D. Jovis,* Thursday; *D. Veneris,* Friday; *D. Saturni,* Saturday.

dig., digeratur. Let it be digested.

digere, digest.

dil., dilue. Dilute (thou).

dil., dilutus. Dilute, diluted.

diluc., diluculum, diluculo. Early in the morning; at break of day.

diluculo. (See *diluc.*)

dilue, dilute (thou).
dilutum, diluted.
dim., dimidius. One-half.
dimidium, the half.
dir prop., *or* **d. p.,** directione propria. With a proper direction.
directio, a direction.
disp., dispensa. Dispense.
dist., distil, distilled.
diu, a long time. *Tere diu,* rub for a long time.
diurnal, daily, recurring every day.
diuturna coctione, by long boiling.
diuturna triturationе, by long-continued rubbing or grinding in a mortar.
diuturnus, long continued.
div., dividere. Divide.
dividatur, divide; divide thou; let it be divided.
dividatur in partes æquales, let it be divided into equal parts.
dolichas pruriens, cowhage.
dolens, pained. *Parte dolenti,* to the pained part.
dolor, pain.
dolore, in pain.
dolores, pains.
doloris, of the pain.
don., donec. Until.
donec alv. bis dej., donec alvus bis dejiciatur. Until the bowels have been twice evacuated.
donec alvus dejecerit, until the bowels move.
donec alv. sol. fuer., donec alvus soluta fuerit, until the bowels shall be opened.
donec dolor exulaverit, until the pain shall have removed.
donec evomuerit, until the patient may have vomited.
donec leniatur dolor, until the pain is relieved.
donec liquiescat, till it melts.
donec somnus obrepat, until sleep comes on.
dosi pedetentim crescente, gradually increasing the dose.
dosis, a dose.
dr., *or* **drach.,** drachma. A drachm.
dum, whilst, until.
dum febris abstit, while the fever is absent.
duodecas, the number twelve.
duodecies, / **duodecim,** twelve times.
duplex, double.
duplico, in duplicate.
durans, during.
durante dolore, while the pain continues.
duratus, dried, hardened.

E

eadem, / **eandem,** the same. (See *eodem.*)
eau de vie, brandy.
eburn., eburneus. Made of ivory.
eccoprotic, a mild cathartic.
eccoprotics, medicines which expel fecal matter.
edens, eating.
edulcora, *or* **ed.,** sweeten.
edulcorata, / **edulcorated,** sweetened, purified, clarified.
effer., effervescent.
effervescentia, the effervescence.
effervescet, effervesces.
effunde, pour out.
ejusd., ejusdem. Of the same.
elect., electuarium. An electuary.
electus, selected, picked.
e. m. p., ex modo prescripto. As directed.
emp., emplastrum. A plaster.
emplastrum ad exemplar, a plaster to pattern.
emplastrum ad normam, a plaster according to custom or pattern.
emplastrum fiat, let a plaster be made.
emplastrum illinere, to spread a plaster.
emplastrum imponere, adhibere, injicere, to apply a plaster.
emplastrum lytta, a Spanish-fly plaster.
enem., enema. A clyster, injection.
enemata, injections, clysters.
eodem, of the same.
eos, the morning.
epistomium, a stopper, a bung.
epithem, a lotion or fomentation.
e qua formentur, from which are formed.
e quibus sumatur, from which are given.
eri, / **erit,** shall be.
ess., / **essen.,** essence, spirit.
et, and.
etiam, also, besides.
etiam nunc, besides, also, yet still.
evanesco, / **evanui,** to disappear.
evanuerit, shall have disappeared.
evomere, to vomit.
ex., example.
ex, out of, from.
ex., exhibeatur. Give, let it be given.
ex gel. vit., ex gelatina vituli. In calf's foot jelly.
ex paululo aquæ, from or in a very little water.
excipiens, vehicle. (See *vehicle.*)
exhib., exhibeatur. Give, let it be exhibited (given).

exhibe, give.

exhibendus, to be given.

exhibere, to give or administer.

experime, experiment or try (thou).

exsic., exsiccatum. Dried.

ex., **ext.**, } extractum. Extract.

ext. super alut., extende super alutam. Spread (thou) upon leather.

ext. super alut. moll., extende super alutam mollem. Spread (thou) upon soft leather.

extende super pannum, spread upon cloth.

extemplo, immediately.

extende, **extendo**, } to extend, to spread.

extensus, *or* **ext.**, spread.

extractum (a preposition), of, out of.

F

f., fac. Make.

F., *or* **Fahr.**, Fahrenheit.

f., *or* **ft.**, fiat. Let be made.

f., *or* **ft.**, fiant. Let them be made.

facere, to make.

facies, the face.

fæces, excrement, ordure, the dung of man. (See *sedes.*)

farina, flour.

farina seminis lini, linseed meal.

fasc., fasciculus. A bundle which can be carried under the arm; an armful; also about four ounces; also about one ounce.

fascia, a fillet, a bandage.

fascia lintea, a linen bandage.

f. e., fluid extract.

febre absente, when fever is absent.

febre astante, during the fever.

febre aggrediente, when the fever is coming on.

feb. dur., febre durante. During the fever; the fever continuing.

febre durante, *or* **adstante**, *or* **astante**, during the fever.

febris, a fever.

fel, bile.

fem. intern., femoribus internis, *or* internibus. To the inner part of the thigh.

femoribus, to the thigh.

fervens, boiling, hot.

ferventis, of boiling.

fervida, **fervidus**, } hot.

f. h., fiat haustus. Let a draught be made.

fiant (plural), let be made; let them be made.

fiat (singular), make; let be made; let it be made.

fiat perpetuum, keep it open (as a blister).

fict., fictilis. Earthen.

fictilia, earthenware, earthen vessels.

fil., filtrum, a filter.

filtra, filter (thou).

filtrum chartæ, filter-paper.

fimis, **fimum**, **fimus**, } dung or ordure of man, birds or cattle.

finis, the conclusion, the close.

fist. armat., fistula armata. A bag and pipe; a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.

fistula, a pipe.

fl., **fol.**, } folium, folia. Leaf, leaves.

fl., **fld.**, } fluidus, fluidum. Fluid, liquid.

f. l. a., fiat lege artis. Let it be made by the rules of art.

flatus, *or* **fl.**, flatulence.

flavus, *or* **flav.**, yellow.

fld. ext., fluid extract.

flor., flores. Flowers.

flores naphæ, orange flowers.

flos, a flower.

flos lactis, cream.

fluidus, fluid.

fluviatilis, river water.

f. m., fiat mistura. Let a mixture be made; make a mixture.

folium, leaf.

font., **fontana**, } a fountain, a spring.

forma, shape, form.

formentur, let them be formed.

formula, *or* **form.**, a prescription, a process.

fort., fortior. Stronger.

fortis, strong.

fot., **fotus**, } fotula. A fomentation.

f. pil., fiat pilula. Make into a pill.

f. pil., fac pilulæ. Make into pills.

f. pil., fiant pilulæ. Let pills be made.

f. pil. xij, fac pilulas duodecim. Make into twelve pills.

fract. dos., fracta dosi. In a divided or broken dose.

fricare, to rub.

frigid, cold.

frigidus sudor, cold sweat.

frigor, cold.

frigus, cold.

fruct., fructus. Fruit.

frust., frustillatim. In little pieces.

f. s. a., fiat secundum artem, *or* artis. Let it be made according to art.

f. s. a. r., fiat secundum artis regulas. Let it be made according to the rules of art.

ft., fiant (plural), fiat (singular). Make; let be made.

ft. haust., fiat haustus. Make a draught.

ft. mass., fiat massa. Make a mass.

fuerit, shall have been.

furfur, bran.

fuscus, brown or grayish black.

f. venaes., f. v. s., fiat venaesectis. Let bleeding be performed.

fyada, ancient name of mercury.

G

gala, milk.

galipot, a resinous juice from pine or fir trees.

gallicus, French.

gallipot, galipot, a glazed pot or jar.

garg., gargarisma. A gargle.

garg., gargarizare. To gargle.

gel. quav., gelatina quavis. In any kind of jelly.

gelatina, jelly.

gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly.

gelatio, freezing.

gelidus, aq. gelidus. Cold water.

genu, the knee.

g. g. g., gummi guttæ gambæ. Gamboge.

gingivæ, the gums.

gir, quicklime.

glac., glacial.

glacies, ice.

glechon, Pennyroyal.

globulus, a little ball.

glyc., glycerine.

gr., gramme. The unit of weight of the metric system is the gramme, equal to 15.433 grains troy or avoirdupois.

gr., grana. Grains. *Grana sex pondere,* six grains by weight.

gr., granum. A grain.

gradatim, by slow degrees, gradually.

gran., granule. Granular.

grata, gratum, gratus, agreeable, pleasant.

gratum saporem reddere, to give an agreeable taste.

grosus, large, coarse.

gt., gtt., gutta. A drop.

gtt., guttæ. Drops.

gtt. *or* **gutt. quibusd.,** guttis quibusdam. With a few drops.

gum., gummi. Gum.

gummi mimosæ, gum acacia.

guttæ, drops.

guttat., guttatim. By drops; drop by drop.

H

h., haustus. A draught.

h., herba. An herb.

hab., habitat. Natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.

habeat, he may have; let him have.

hac, haec, (See *hic.*) This.

hac nocte. (See *hanc.*) To-night; this night.

hac-tenus, hactenus, hitherto; heretofore; up to the present day or time; so far; till now.

hanc, this. *Sumat hanc,* let him take this.

har., harum. Of these.

harum, of these. *Harum sumantur* * * * *tres,* let three of these * * * be taken.

harum pulverum, of these powders.

haus., haustus. A draught.

hb., herba. An herb; a plant.

h. d., hor. decub., Horæ decubitus. At the hour of going to bed; at bedtime.

hebdoma, hebdomada, a week.

heri, yesterday.

hermetic, pertaining to chemistry.

hesterna nocte, last night.

hesterno die, yesterday.

hesternus, of yesterday.

hic. (See *hac.*) This.

hidus, flowers of brass.

hip, *or* **hips,** the ripe fruit of the dog-rose.

hirudo, the leech.

hirudines apponere, to apply leeches.

hirudo dines, a leech, leeches.

his, in these, to these.

his adde, add to these.

hodie, to-day.

hodierno die, to-day.

homo, aegra homo. A female patient.

hor. alt., horis alternus. Every other hour.

hor. decub., *or* **h. d.** (See *h. d.*)

hor. interm., horis intermediis. At the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times; every other hour; at midtime from the other; as, one at twelve, the other at three, one at six, the other at nine.

hor. som., *or* **h. s.** (See *hora somni.*)

hor. un. spatio, hora unius spatio. At the expiration of an hour; in the space of one hour.

hor 11 ma mat., hora undecima matutina. At the eleventh hour in the morning; at 11 A.M.

hora, an hour.

hora somni, at bedtime; just before going to sleep; on retiring to rest.

hora vespertina, in the evening.

horæ, of an hour.

horæ, hours.

horæ quadrante, **horæ ¼**, } quarter of an hour.

horæ unius spatio, at the end of an hour.

horis consuetis, at the accustomed hour.

h. p. n., haustus purgans noster. A formula for a purging draught made according to a practitioner's own private formula; our purging draught; the prescriber's purging draught. It may be kept made already for dispensing.

h. s., hora somni. (Which see.)

h. s. s., hora somni sumendus. To be taken at bedtime.

hujus, of this.

hujus magnitudinis, of this size.

hujusmodi, **hujusmondi**, } of this sort; like these.

hyd., hydor. Water.

hydrarg., hydrargyrum. Mercury.

hydr. c. c., hydrargyrum cum cretæ. Mercury with chalk.

hyper, a prefix; above, over, in excess.

hypo, a prefix. Under, below, lesser.

hypo., hypophosphite, -ate. Photographers use the term "hypo" for hyposulphite of soda.

hyposul., hyposulphite, -ate.

I

iatron, **iatros**, } a physician.

ibid, the same.

idem, the same.

identidem, now and then, repeatedly.

idoneo vehiculo, in a suitable vehicle.

idoneus, proper, appropriate, suitable.

ignis, fire.

illico, forthwith; in that very place; then.

illico lagena obturatur, immediately stopper the bottle.

illinere, to spread in or upon.

imponantur, let them be put on.

imponatur, let there be put on.

imprimis, the first, first.

in, in, within.

in alutam extendendum inducendum, to spread upon leather.

in alvum exparte inferiore dare, to administer by the rectum, as a clyster or injection.

in arg., in argentum. In silver, silver-coated.

in aurem instillari, to be dropped into the ear.

inc., incide. Cut (thou).

incisus, cut, sliced. being cut.

ind., indies. Daily, from day to day, every day.

inde., therefrom.

indicaverit, shows, indicates.

indidem, from the same, from the same place.

indie, in a day.

indies. (See *ind.*)

in dies. (See *indies.*)

inf. (See *infundatur*). Infunde. Pour in.

inf., infunde. Infuse.

inf., infusum. Infusion.

infricare, to rub in.

infrico, to rub in or upon.

infundatur, infuse; let there be infused.

infundibulum, a funnel.

infundo, to pour in or into.

infusio, an infusion.

in horas, hourly, every hour.

inj. enem., injiciatur enema. Let a clyster be given, let a clyster be made.

injectio, injection.

injice, inject.

injiciatur, inject; throw in; throw up, as a clyster.

injiciendus, -um, to be administered.

in lacte exhibendum, to be administered in milk.

in lagena bene obturata, in a well-stoppered bottle.

in lecto, in bed.

in loco frigido, in a cold place.

in massam cogantur, let them be combined in a mass.

in partes aequales, in equal parts.

in pulm., in pulmento. In gruel.

in pulvis redactus, reduced to powder.

inquietudine, **inquietudo**, } restlessness.

in quovis grato vehiculo, in any agreeable vehicle.

in quovis liquido, in any liquid.

in quovis vehiculo crasso, in any thick vehicle.

in sero lactis vinoso, in wine whey.

insessus, a hot bath.

in singulus, in each.

inspergere, to sprinkle or cast upon; to sprinkle in or upon.

instar, as big as.

instar juglandis, the size of a walnut.

inter, between.

interdum, sometimes, meanwhile.

interior pars panis, crumb of bread.

intermedius, intermediate.

internus, the inner side.

inungere, to anoint, to rub in or upon.

in usum crastinum, for to-morrow's use.

in vaso clauso, in a covered vessel.

in vaso leviter clauso, in a loosely covered vessel.

invergantur, let them be sprinkled (moistened).

in vitro charta nigra involuto (seu obducto). In glass which is enveloped in black paper.

involve gelatina, coat with gelatin.

iod., iodide.

iss., sesqui. One and a half.

ita, in such a manner.

iteretur, let it be repeated.

iterentur, let them be repeated.

iterum, again, the second time.

J

J., jentaculum. Breakfast.

jam, already; even now; immediately. When repeated before any member of a sentence *jam* signifies "sometimes."

jam jam, forthwith. *Jam jam* denotes more celerity than *jam*.

jamdudum, **jampridem,** } some time ago, heretofore.

J. D., juvante Deo. God helping.

jecunde, pleasansly.

jecur, the liver.

jentaculum, breakfast.

J. J., juvante Jesu. Jesus helping.

j, ij, one, two.

jul., julapium, julepum, julepus. A julep.

jul., julepus. A mixture.

jus., **juscellum,** **jusculum,** } broth, soup.

jus anserinum, goose broth.

jus bovillum, **jus bovinum,** } beef tea, beef broth.

jus gallinaceum, chicken broth.

jus ovillum, mutton broth.

jus pulli gallinacei, chicken broth.

jus pullinum, chicken broth.

jus testudinis concentratum, turtle soup.

jus vervecinum, mutton broth.

jus vituli, **jus vitulinum,** } veal broth.

jusculum avenaceum, gruel.

juxta, **juxtim,** } near to, close by.

K

kal. ppt., kali præparatum. Potash carbonate.

kilo., kilogramme.

kirate, a weight of four grains.

kist, a weight of fourteen grains.

L

lac, milk.

lacte, in milk.

lactis, of milk.

lac asellæ, ass's milk.

lac asininum, **lac asinarium,** } ass's milk.

lac bovis, *or* **lac b.,** cow's milk.

lac bubulum, *or* **lac b.,** cow's milk.

lac butyratum, buttermilk.

lac c., **lac capellæ,** } goat's milk.

lac capræ, goat's milk.

lac caprarum, **lac caprinum,** } goat's milk.

lac ex asinis, ass's milk.

lac equinum, mare's milk.

lac humanum, **lac mulierum,** } human milk.

lac muliebre, woman's milk.

lac o., **lac ovillum,** } ewe's milk.

lac ovinum, **lac ovium,** } ewe's milk.

lac v., **lac vaccæ,** **lac vaccinum,** } cow's milk.

lact., lactate.

laevigated, levigated.

lag., lagena. A flask, a bottle.

lam., laminæ. Scales.

lamella, scale, leaf.

lana, flannel.

lana nova, new flannel.

languor, faintness, lowness, feebleness. *In langouribus,* in fainting fits; when low and faint.

lapis, a stone.

lapis infernalis, lunar caustic. Silver nitrate,

largus, large, plentiful.

lardum, **laridum,** } lard.

lat. dol., lateri dolenti. To the painful side.

lateri, to the side.

lateri dolenti, to the painful side.

lateris, of the side.
latus, the side, a side.
lata, latum, latus, broad, wide.
latus dolens, the pained side
lavacrum, a bath- or washing-place.
lavare, to bathe or wash.
lavatio, a washing or bathing; a bathing-vessel.
lavement, a fomentation; a clyster.
laxus, loose, open.
lb., lib., libra. A pound weight. (See *libra.*)
l. D., laus Deo. Praise to God.
lectus, a couch; a bed. *In lecto,* in bed.
lege, read thou; by law.
lenis, gentle.
leniter, easily, gently.
l. i., linear inch.
leniter terendo, by rubbing gently.
leviter, lightly.
leviter clausus, lightly closed.
lib., libræ. Pounds.
liber, a book.
libet, *or* **lubet,** pleasure, will, like, it pleases. *Ad libitum,* just as you please, like, will.
libra, a pound weight of twelve ounces; a pint; also a pair of scales.
libras, libris, pounds.
lig., lignum. Wood.
lin., linimentum. Liniment.
linamentum, lint.
linere, to besmear.
linteolum, *or* **linteum,** a small piece of lineu.
linteum, lint, linen.
linteum carptum, scraped linen; linen.
liq., liquor. Solution, liquor.
liquesco, to liquefy, to melt. *Donec liquiescat,* till it melts.
liquidus, liquid. *Sedes liquidæ,* loose stools.
litra, a pound weight.
Londinensis, of London.
lot., lotio. A wash.
lotio nig., lotio nigra. Black wash.
lubet, *or* **libet.** (See *libet.*)
luteus, yellow.
lux., a day, light (daylight).

M

m., manipulus. A handful.
m., mensura. By measure.
m., misce. Mix (thou), incorporate.
mac., macera. Macerate.
macera donec refrigerant, macerate until cold.
macera per horis tres, macerate three hours.
macera per sextam horæ=partem, macerate ten minutes.
magisterium bismuthi, bismuth subnitrate.
magnitudo. (See *amplitudo.*)
magnitudo castaneæ, the size of a chestnut.
magnitudo fabæ equinæ, the size of a horsebean.
magnitudo hujus chartæ, the size of this paper.
magnitudo nucis avellanæ, the size of a filbert.
magnum cochleare, a tablespoonful.
magna, magnum, magnus, large.
major, greater, larger.
man., manipulus. A handful, a grip.
man. prim., mane primo. Early in the morning.
mandere, manducare, pertains to chewing; to take (as a masticatory).
mane, the morning; in the morning; morning.
mane bene, early in the morning.
mane pr., prim., *or* mane primo. Very early in the morning.
manica Hippocratis, Hippocrates's sleeve—a conical flannel bag used for filtering.
manipulus, a handful.
manu calefacta, with a warm hand.
manus, the hand, a hand.
mare, *or* **maris,** the sea, sea water.
marina, marine, pertaiuing to the sea.
marine acid, hydrochloric acid.
martial, relating to iron.
mass., massa. A mass.
masticare, to chew.
matula, a vessel, a pot.
matutinus, in the morning or forenoon.
maxima, with the greatest.
maxima cura, with the greatest care.
maxime, chiefly.
maximus, the greatest.
m. b., misce bene Mix well.
m. d., m. dict., more dicto. In the manner directed.
m. d. u. (See *more dict. utend.*)
media nocte, in the middle of the night, at midnight.
medietas, half.
mediocris, middle size, indifferent as to quality.
medius, middle, medium.

melior, } better.
melius, }

men., menstruum.

menses biseni, twelve months.

mensis, a month.

menstruus, monthly.

mensura, by measure.

mentha p., mentha piperita. If written by a foreign physician it may mean *mentha pulegium*, pennyroyal.

meridies, noon.

merum, } pure, unmixed, *Merum* is an
merus, } adjective; when said of wine, *vinum* is understood, and it signifies pure wine.

meta, beyond; derived from.

m. f. mist., misce fiat mistura. Mix to form a liquid mixture.

m. f. p., misce fiat pulvis. Mix to form a powder.

m. f. pil., misce fiant pilulæ. Mix to form pills.

m. pan., } mica panis. Crumb of bread.
mic. pan., }

mica, a crumb.

min., minimum. A *minim*, the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.

min., minutum. A minute. (See *minutum.*)

minante, threatening.

minaretur, } threatens.
minatur, }

minimus, very small.

minitum, } a minute. *Minutum* is not
minutum, } good Latin. *Sexagesima pars horæ* is the proper Latin for a minute.

misce, mix (thou).

misce accuratissime, mix very perfectly.

misce bene, mix well.

misce caute, mix cautionsly.

misceatur, let it be mixed.

misceatur fortiter conquassando, mix by violent shaking.

mist., mistura. A mixture.

mit., mitis. Mild.

mitigatio, -tion, alleviation.

mitigatus, -a, -um, mitigated, lessened.

mitt., } mitte. Send.
mitte, }

mittantur, let it or them be sent.

mittatur, let be sent.

mitt. sang., mittatur sanguis. Let blood be drawn.

mitte tales vj, send six like this; that is, like the one written for.

mkm., mikromillimetre. One-thousandth part of a millimetre.

mod. praesc., modo praescripto. In the manner prescribed; as directed.

modicus, middle sized.

modo dictu, *or* **m. dict.,** as directed.

modo dictu utend., use as directed.

modus, a manner.

moles. (See *amplitudo.*) A mass, a lump, a piece.

moles nucis moschatæ, the size of a nutmeg.

molestante dolore, when the pain is troublesome.

molestante tussi, when the cough is troublesome.

molestor, -to, trouble; to be troublesome.

molestus, troublesome.

molle, } soft.
mollis, }

momentum, vel punctum temporis, a moment or instant of time.

mor. sol., more solito. In the usual manner.

mora, delay. *Sina mora*, without delay.

more dict., more dicto. In the manner directed.

more dict. utend., more dicto utendus. To be used in the manner directed.

moris, manner, custom, fashion.

morsus, a bite.

mortario aheneo, in the brass mortar.

mortario vitrio, in the glass mortar.

mortarium, a mortar.

mortarium ferreum, an iron mortar.

mortarium fictile, an earthenware mortar.

mortarium ligneum, a wooden mortar.

mortarium marmoreum, a marble mortar.

mortarium vitreum, a glass mortar.

mos, manner, work, custom, fashion.

motus, lint.

m. p., massa pilularum. A pill mass.

m. p., medicinally pure.

m. p., melting point.

m. pan., mica panis. A crumb of bread.

m. r., } mistura. A mixture.
mr., }

m. s. d., misce signa da. Mix the medicine and deliver it with the requisite instructions to the patient, or nurse, in writing.

muc., } mucilago. Mucilage.
mucil., }

multus sudor, much sweat.

mur., muriate.

N

n., nocte. Night, at night.

nard, an unguent prepared from an aromatic plant.

narthecium, a box, a gallipot, a place to keep medicines in; it applies to the pots or jars in which the apothecary keeps his medicines.

nat. ord., *or* **n. o.**, natural order.

nates, the buttocks.

natura, nature.

n. capit., nucha capitis. The nape of the neck.

n. D., nomine Dei. In the name of God.

ne, lest, also, do not.

ne tr. s. num., ne tradas sine nummo. Do not deliver it unless paid.

necnon, and also, yet.

ng., niger. Black.

ni, nisi, } unless.

niger, nigra, nigrum, } black.

nihil, nothing.

nihilum album, oxide of zinc.

nimis, nimium, } too much.

nisi, without, unless.

nisus, an endeavor, an attempt, a straining to vomit or go to stool.

nit., nitrate, nitric, nitrite.

n. m., nux moschata. Nutmeg.

n. o. (See *nat. ord.*)

no., numero. Number, in number. (See *numbers.*)

nocte, noctis, } night, at night, of the night.

nocte maneque, night and morning.

nocternus, nightly.

noctes, nights.

nodula, a knot.

nodulo ligati, tied up in a piece of clean rag.

nodulus, a little nut.

noggin, a small wooden cup, a gill.

nomen, nominis, } a name.

non, not.

non rep., non repetatur. Do not repeat.

nonus, the ninth.

novem, noven, } nine, ninth.

novissime, the newest, the last of all.

nova, novum, novus, } new, fresh.

nox, night.

noxa, an injury.

n. p. s., nomen proprium signetura. Write the common name on the label.

nucha, the nape of the neck.

nuchæ, to the nape of the neck.

nucis, of a nut.

nudius quartus, four days ago.

nudius tertius, three days ago; the day before yesterday.

numbers—numeri:

1 or *j*, unus, una, unum. One. *Unius*, of one.

2 or *ij*, duo, duæ. Two. *Duorum*, of two. *Duobus*, in two, to two.

3, tres, tria. Three. *Tribus*, in three, to three. *Trium*, of three. *Ter*, three times.

4 or *iv*, Quatuor. Four. *Quartus*, *quarta*, *quartum*, fourth. *Quater*, four times.

5 or *v*, quinque. Five. *Quintus*, fifth.

6 or *vj*, sex. Six. *Sextus*, sixth.

7 or *vij*, septem. Seven. *Septimus*, seventh. *7 mana*, a week.

8 or *viij*, octo. Eight. *Octavus*, eighth.

9 or *ix*, novem. Nine. *Nonus*, ninth.

10 or *x*, decem. Ten. *Decimus*, tenth.

11 or *xj*, undecim. Eleven.

12 or *xij*, duodecim. Twelve.

20 or *xx*, viginti. Twenty.

21 or *xxj*, viginti unus. Twenty one.

24 or *xxiv*, viginti quatuor. Twenty-four.

30 or *xxx*, triginta. Thirty.

40 or *xl*, quadraginta. Forty.

50 or *l*, quinquaginta. Fifty.

60 or *lx*, sexaginta. Sixty.

70 or *lxx*, septuaginta. Seventy.

80 or *lxxx*, octoginta. Eighty.

90 or *xc*, nonaginta. Ninety.

100 or *c*, centum. One hundred.

first, primus.

second, secundus.

third, tertius.

fourth, quartus.

fifth, quintus.

sixth, sextus.

seventh, septimus.

eighth, octavus.

ninth, nonus.

tenth, decimus.

eleventh, undecimus.

twelfth, duodecimus.

thirteenth, tertius decimus.

fourteenth, quartus decimus.

fifteenth, quintus decimus.

sixteenth, sextus decimus.

seventeenth, septimus decimus.

eighteenth, octavus decimus.

nineteenth, nonus decimus.

twentieth, vicesimus.

twenty-first, vicesimus primus.

thirtieth, tricesimus.

fortieth, quadragesimus.

fiftieth, quinquagesimus.

sixtieth, sexagesimus.

seventieth, septuagesimus.

eightieth, octogesimus.

ninetieth, nonagesimus.

hundredth, centesimus.

numeri, numbers.

numero, in number.
nunc, now.
nuper, lately.
nuperrime, very lately.
nux, nut.
nycthemerum, night and day,

O

o., octarius vel octavius. A pint.
o. alt. hor., omnibus alternis horis. Every alternate hour.
obduce, cover, conceal.
obductus, covered, coated.
obstante, hindering, preventing.
obstipatio, obstipation, constipation.
obtritus, crushed.
obturamenta suberea, cork stoppers; corks and bungs.
obturamenta vitrea, glass stoppers.
obturamentum, a stopper.
occ., **occasio,** opportunity.
occlusus, enclosed.
octava quaque hora, every eighth hour.
octavus, eighth.
octo, eight.
octuplus, eightfold.
oculus, the eye.
odora, perfume.
odoretur, let it be perfumed.
ol., oleum. Oil.
ol. lini s. i., oleum lini sine igne. Cold drawn linseed oil.
oleo., oleoresin.
oleosus, oily.
oleum anthos, oil of rosemary.
oleum de cedro, oil of lemon.
oli., olim. Some time ago.
olim, formerly; at that time; some time ago.
olla, a jar; a pot (usually earthenware).
olla alba, a white pot or jar.
olla alba epistomio ligneo, *or* **o. a. e. l.,** a white jar or pot with a wooden top.
olla epistomio subereo vel vesica clausa, a pot closed by a cork stopper or by a bladder.
olla fictilis, an earthen pot.
olla fusca, a brown pot.
olla grisea, **o. gris.,** a gray pot, earthenware pot.
ollicula, a little pot.
ollula, a little pot.
olt., oleate.
o. m., omni vel omne mane. Every morning.
omn. alt. hor., omnibus alternis horis. Every other hour.
omn. bid., omni biduo. Every two days.
omn. bih., omni bihorio. Every two hours.
omn. hor., omni hora. Every hour.
omn. man., **o. m.,** omni mane. Every morning.
omn. noct., *or* **o. n.,** omni nocte. Every night.
omn. quadr. hor., omni quadrante horæ. Every quarter of an hour.
omni, every.
omni die, daily, every day.
omni tertia hora, every third hour.
omni tri duo, every three days.
omnibus alternis horis, every alternate hour.
omnino, quite, wholly, entirely.
omnis, all, every. *Tere omnia,* rub all together.
o. n., omni vel omne nocte. Every night.
o. o. o., oleum olivæ optimum. Best olive oil.
ope bacilli lignei, by means of a small wooden stick.
ope penicilli camelini, by means of a camel's-hair pencil.
ope cribri, by means of a sieve; through a sieve.
opercula suberea, cork stoppers; corks and bungs.
operculum, a cover or lid.
opt., optime. Very well, as well as possible.
opt., optimus, -ma, -mum. The best.
optimus, the best.
opus, need, occasion, necessity.
ordonnance, prescription.
orificio amplo præditus, furnished with a wide orifice.
oris, of the mouth.
ortho, regular, original.
oryza, rice.
os, the mouth.
osme, odor.
ov., ovum. An egg.
ovi putamen, an egg-shell.
ovi vitellum, the yolk of an egg.
ovillum, **ovium,** belonging to sheep.
ovillum jusculum, mutton broth.
ovorum, of eggs.
ovum, an egg.
ox., oxymel.
oxal., oxalic, oxalate.
oz., uncia. The ounce avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from the troy or apothecaries' ounce.

P

p., pars. A part.
p., pilula. A pill.
p., pondere. By weight.
p., prenez. Take (you).
p., pugillus. A pinch.
p., pulvis. Powder.
p. æ., partes æquales. Equal parts.
pabulum, food, aliment.
pallidus, pale, pallid.
pæna, pain.
panary, pertaining to bread.
panis, bread.
panis aridus, dry bread.
panis azymus, unfermented or unleavened bread.
panis candidus, white bread.
panis biscoctus, biscuit.
panis fermentatus, leavened or fermented bread.
panis furfuraceus, brown or bran bread.
panis hesternus, yesterday's bread.
panis hordeaceus, barley bread.
panis iterum coctus, biscuit.
panis nauticus, ship bread or sea-biscuit.
panis secalinus, rye bread.
panis sine fermento, unfermented or unleavened bread.
panis tostus, toasted bread.
panis triticeus, wheaten bread.
panis ustus, burnt bread.
pannulus, a cloth, a rag.
pannum, cloth. (See *pannus.*)
pannus, a cloth, a rag.
pannus cannabinus, hempen cloth.
pannus crassus, a coarse cloth.
pannus e lana, a piece of flannel.
pannus gossypinus, cotton cloth.
pannus laneus, a piece of flannel; woolen cloth.
panneus linteus, linen cloth.
pannus sericus, silk cloth.
pannus tenuis, fine cloth.
pannus vesicatorius, blistering cloth.
para, prepare.
parare, to prepare or compose.
paratus, **paretur**, } prepare, let be prepared.
paretur inde, let be prepared therefrom.
parita, prepare, let be prepared.
paro, to make, get ready, prepare, furnish.
paroxysmus, a fit, a convulsion fit.
pars, a part, piece, share, portion.
pars affecta fricetur, let the affected parts be rubbed.
part. æqual., partes æquales. Equal parts.
part. aff., partem affectam The part affected.
part. dolent., partem dolentem. The part in pain.
part. vic., partitis vicibus. In divided doses or at different times.
parte affecta fricetur, rub upon the affected parts.
partes, parts.
parti, to the part.
parti dolenti, to the pained part.
partis, of the part.
partitis vicibus, at different times; in different doses; to be given a part at a time; in divided doses.
partitus, parted, divided.
parum, **parumper**, } a little.
parvulus, very little.
parvus, little, small.
past., pastillus, pastillum. Diminutive of *pasta*, a lozenge. (See *pastil.*)
pastil, **pastille**, } pastillus. An aromatic or medicated lozenge, a lozenge, a troche, an aromatic cone for burning to cleanse the air of a room.
paucies, **paucus**, } little, few, seldom.
paucis post diebus, a few days after.
pauculum, **paululum**, **pauxillum**, } a little.
paulatim, gradually, little by little.
P. B., Pharmacopœia Britannica.
p. c., post cœna. After supper.
p. c., post cibus. After eating.
p. c., post cibas. After eating, after food.
p. c., pondus civile. Civil weight; avoirdupois weight.
p. d., per deliquium. By deliquescence.
P. D., *or* **Ph. D.**, Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
p. derad., pilus deradatur. Shave off the hair.
P. E., *or* **Ph. E.**, Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
pectoris, of the breast.
pectus, the breast, the chest.
pedi, to the foot.
pediluvium, a foot-bath.
pediluvium ferventes, a hot foot-bath.
pedis, of the foot.
penicillum, **penicillus**, } a painter's pencil or brush; a camel's-hair brush; a little roll.
pensus, weighed. *Accurate pensi*, accurately weighed.
per (a prefix), by, through, complete, to full extent.
per cribrum, through a sieve.
per fistulam vitream, through a glass tube.
per horam integram, during an hour.

per infundibulum, through a funnel.

per op. omet., peracta operatione emetici. The operation of the emetic being over.

per rectum, by the rectum.

per salt., per saltum. By leaps—*i. e.*, of blood from a severed artery.

peracta effervescentia, the effervescence being finished.

peractus, completed, perfected, gone through with.

percalefactus, thoroughly heated.

percola, to percolate, to strain through.

percoletur, let be strained.

perendie, perendino die, the next day after to-morrow.

perennial, lasting through the year; continuing more than two years.

perfectus, perfect, complete.

perfricandus, to be rubbed.

perfricare, to rub all over.

perficeture, perfrictus, let it be rubbed.

perga, go on with.

pergat in usu medicinarum, continue the medicine as before.

perge, go on with, proceed with, continue.

pergetur, let be continued.

pergo, to go on with.

perinde, in the same manner as; just as.

perpetuus, everlasting, perpetual.

perpurus, very clean.

perry, the fermented juice of pears.

pervesperi, very late in the evening.

pes, the foot.

ph., pharmacopœia.

Ph. Br., Ph. B., Pharmacopœia Britannica.

Ph. D., Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.

Ph. G., P. G., Pharmacopœia Germanica.

ph. g., p. l., graduate in pharmacy.

Ph. E., P. E., Pharmacopœia Edinensis.

Ph. L., Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

phiala, a phial or vial.

phiala prius agitata, the vial being previously shaken; shake the bottle.

phiala prius concussa, the bottle being previously shaken; shake the vial.

phos., phosphate.

pil., pilula. A pill.

pil., pilulæ. Pills.

pilula perpetua, everlasting pill. This pill was made of antimony or lead and used to go a course through many guts, being recovered from the stools each time.

pilus, the hair.

pimele, fat.

pinguis, fat, grease.

pistillum, a pestle.

pl., pluvialis. Rain.

placebo, I please. A medicine to amuse; sugar-of-milk tablets, or colored water.

plasm, a mould, a matrix.

plasma, a form, a figure.

plasmetur, let it be formed or moulded.

plen. riv., pleno rivo. In a full stream.

plenus, full, filled.

p. m., pondus medicinale. Medicinal weight.

p. m., post meridian. Afternoon.

pocill., pocillum. A little cup.

pocul., poculum, poculum. A drinking-cup; a potiou; a cup; generally understood to mean a teacup of a capacity of from four to six or eight fluidounces.

polenta, a farinaceous food. In Italy, a kind of pudding made of Indian corn; in London, Indian corn meal. Barley bread dried by the fire and fried after soaking in water over night was called *polenta* by the ancients.

pollex, the thumb.

pollex latus, a thumb's breadth.

pollicaris latitudo, a thumb's breadth.

pomeridianus, in the evening or afternoon.

pomeridies, afternoon.

pomi, of an apple.

pomum, an apple.

pondere, by weight.

pondus, weight.

pondus civile, civil weight (avoirdupois).

pondus medicinale. (See *p. m.*)

pone, after, behind, back.

ponere, to place.

porphyrites, a levigating or smoothing stone, sometimes made of porphyry.

porro, then, next, moreover.

portio, a portion, dose, or allotment.

portionibus exiguis, in small portions or doses.

portionibus divisis, in divided doses.

portionibus magnis, in large doses.

portionibus paribus, in equal proportions or doses.

post, after.

post alvum exoneratam, after the bowel is unloaded; after an evacuation.

post cæna, after supper.

post cibo, post cibum, after eating.

post meridianus, *or* **meridiem,** *or* **p. m.,** after noon, or in the evening.

post paucos dies, a few days after.

post prandium, after dinner.

post sing. sed. liq., post singulas sedes liquides. After each loose stool or liquid evacuation.

postea, then, afterwards.

postero die, the day after.

postridie, on the following day, the next day.

postulare, to demand.

postulent, may require, demand.

pot., potus. A beverage, any kind of drink.

pot., potio. A potion.

pot., potio. A potion; a liquid medicine of from four to eight ounces or more in quantity.

potable, fit to be drank, drinkable.

potare, to drink.

potens, being able, having power.

potiones ardentes, spirituous or vinous drinks.

potus, drink, any kind of beverage.

potus inebrians, strong liquor or drink.

p. p., pulvis patrum. Jesuit's bark powder.

ppt., præparata. Prepared.

ppt., precipitate.

præ, a prefix meaning before, also very.

præc., precipitated.

præcipue, especially, chiefly, special.

præp., præparata. Prepared.

præparatus, prepared.

præparentur, let them be prepared.

præparo, to prepare.

prandium, dinner.

p. rat. ætat., pro ratione ætatis. According to the age of the patient.

p. rat. dolor., pro ratione doloris. According to the urgency of the pain.

pridie, on the day before.

prima, the first.

prima luce, early in the morning, at daylight.

primo, first of all.

primo die, the first day.

primo mane, early in the morning, at daylight.

primum, the first.

primus, the first, the earliest.

prior, the former, before, formerly.

prius, before, former.

priusquam, before that.

p. r. n. (See *pro re nata.*)

pro, before, for, in favor of, according to.

pro casus exigentia, according to the urgency of the case.

pro dose, for a dose.

pro potu cathartico, for a cathartic drink.

pro pot. com., / **pro potu communi,** } for common drink.

pro potu ordinario, for ordinary, common drink.

pro ratione, according to, or in proportion to.

pro ratione ætat. (See *p. rat. æt.*)

pro rei exigentia, according to the urgency of the case.

pro re nata, occasionally; as occasion may be; according as circumstances arise; as circumstances require.

procatarctic, occasionally.

proprius, proper, special.

prot., protiodide.

protinus, instantly, at the first.

proto, first, lowest, lower.

prout res poscit, according as circumstances may require.

prout res postulet, according as circumstances may demand.

proxima luce, the day before.

proximate, the next in order, immediately preceding or following.

proximo, on the next; a day of the next mouth.

proximus diebus, the following days.

pruriens, itching.

pruritus, an itching.

pseudo, false, spurious.

p. s. n., propria signetur nomine. Mark it with its proper name.

psora, the itch.

puella, a girl.

puer, a boy or child.

pug., / **pugillus,** } pugillus. A pugil; a pinch; a grip between the thumb and first two fingers; the eighth part of a handful; from thirty to sixty grains; originally what one can hold in the fist; a handful.

pulpa., pulp.

puls, a kind of thick porridge. *Pap,* porridge.

pulticula, thin porridge. *Pap,* gruel.

pulv., pulvis. A powder.

pulv., pulverizatus. Powdered.

pulv., pulveres. Powders.

pulveribus, in powders.

pulvinar, / **pulvinus,** } a bolster or pillow for the head; a cushion.

pulvinar humuli, the hop pillow.

pulvis grossus, a coarse powder.

pulvis kurellæ, liquorice powder; compound liquorice powder.

pulvis subtilissimus, *or* **subtilis,** the very finest or smoothest powder.

pulvis tenuis, a fine powder.

pulvis tenuissimus, a very fine powder.

pur., purificatus, -a, -um. Purified.

pv., parvus. Small.

pyro, a prefix. By heat, the heat having been used.

pyro, pyrogallic acid.

pyxidicula, a little box used by apothecaries and capable of holding liquids; a gallipot.

pyxidis, a pill-box or lozenge-box.

pyxis (pyxidis), an apothecary's box or gallipot.

pyxis chartacea, a paper box.

pyxis fictilis, an earthen box or gallipot.

pyxis ligna, a wooden box.

pyxis stannea, a tin box.

Q

q. in d., quarter in die. Four times a day.

q. l., quantum libet. As much as you please.

q. l., quantum lubet. As much as you please.

q. p., quantum placet. As much as you please.

q. q., quoque. Also.

q. q. h., quaque quarta hora. Every four hours.

q. s., quantum satis. As much as is sufficient.

q. s., quantum sufficiat. As much as you wish.

q. s., quantum sufficit. As much as is sufficient.

quæ-libet, any, all, whatever you please.

quacum, / **quocum,** with which.

quad. quart. hor., every four hours.

quadrans, / **quadrante,** / **quadrantis,** quarter.

quadrihorio, every four hours.

quadrimestris, of four months.

quadruplicato, four times as much.

quadruplo, fourfold.

quæ, any, all, which.

quam., which, as much as, in what manner.

quam libet, as it pleases; as you (they, etc.) will; at pleasure.

quam vis, as much as you choose, as much as you will.

quam primum, very shortly, without delay, as soon as possible.

quantitas, quantity. (See *amplitudo.*)

quantum, as much.

quantum convenit, as much as is convenient or suitable.

quantum cuspide (*or* **apice**) **cultri capi potest,** as much as can be taken on the point of a knife.

quantum fieri potest, as much as can be done, or as far as possible.

quantum juvat, as much as or as long as it is agreeable.

quantum placet, as much as you please.

quantum res patitur, as much as circumstances will allow.

quantum satis est, *or* **sit,** as much as is sufficient.

quantum sitis exigat, as much as the thirst may require.

quantum tribus digitis comprehendi potest, as much as can be held by three fingers.

quantum velis, as much as you please.

quantum vires patiuntur, as much as the strength permits.

quantum volet, as much as he will.

quantum volueris, as much as you like.

quaqua, every.

quaqua hora, every hour.

quaque, / **quisque,** everyone.

quaque (at the end of any Latin word), and.

quaque quatuor horæ, every four hours.

quarta, the fourth.

quarta pars, a fourth part.

quartan, occurring every fourth day.

quartem, the fourth part of a pint, a gill.

quartum, / **quartus,** the fourth.

quarum, / **quorum,** of which.

quarum cap., quarum capiat. Of which let the patient take.

quas, / **quos,** which.

quater, four times.

quaterve, or four.

quatriduum, four days.

quatuor, four.

quavis, (See *quovis*). With any.

qui, which, any, who, what.

qui-libet, any, whatever you please.

quibus, to which; with which; from which.

quibusdam, to or with some. *Cum guttis quibusdam,* with a few drops.

quid-libet, any, all, whatever you please.

quiescat, goes to rest; is easier; it may rest.

quinque, five.

quinquies, five times.

quinta, / **quintum,** / **quintus,** the fifth.

quis, anything, anyone, anybody.

quisquam, anything.

quisque, the same as *quaque*; everyone, each.

quisquis, anything.

quod, that, in that.

quod fabæ magnitudinem habet, that which has the size of a bean.

quod-libet, any, all, whatever you please.

quod solicitat alvum, anything which opens the bowels.

quod movet urinam, that which excites a flow of urine.

quilibet, / **quolibet,** any. *Cujus libet,* any.

quoque, also.

quor., quorum. Of which.

quotannis, every year, annual.

quotidianus, daily, every day.

quotidie, daily, every day.

quoties, as often as.
quoties requiritur, as often as is required.
quovis, with any.

q. v., quantum vis. As much as you will; as much as you choose.
q. v., quantum volueris. As much as you wish.

R

R., Réaumur.
℞., recipe. Take (thou).
rad., radix. Root.
rarus, -a, -um, loose, thin, rare.
ras., rasuræ. Shavings.
ratio, a reason, a proportion.
raucedo, hoarseness.
rec., recipe. Take (thou).
recens, fresh, recent.
recipe, take (thou).
rect., rectificatus. Rectified.
red. in pulv., redactus in pulverum. Powdered.
redacta, redactum, redactus, reduced. *In pulvis redactus,* reduced to powder.
redig. in pulv., redigatur in pulverem. Powdered, let it be reduced to a powder.
redigatur, let it be reduced.
redige, reduce.
redigetur, may be reduced.
redigo, to reduce.
redutus, reduced.
refrigesco, to cool.
reg. hep., regio hepatis. The region of the liver.
reg. umbil., regio umbilici. The umbilical region.
regimen, systematic use of food and drink.
regio, region.
rei, a thing, an object.
reliquua, reliquum, reliquus, the rest, the remaining part.
remedium, a remedy.
renova, renew, let it be renewed.
renovere emplastrum, to renew the plaster.
renovetur semel, let it be renewed once only.
repet., repetatur. Repeat, let it be repeated.
repetendus, to be repeated.
rept., repetantur. Let it be continued; let it (them) be repeated.
res., resina. Resin.
rei, res, a thing, an object.
respergere, to besprinkle.
respondeo, to answer; to reply; shall have answered.
responderit, shall have answered.
respondes, answered.
retineatur, let it be withheld.
retinendus, retained.
ribes, currants.
rigidus, hard, rigid.
rotula, globules.
ruber, red.
rubigo, rust.
rubra, rubrum, red.
rubus idæus, raspberry.
rudicula, a spatula.
rudis, a stirring-rod.
rursum, rursus, once more, another time.

S

s., signa. Write.
s. a., secundum artem. According to art.
sacch., saccharum. Sugar.
sacch. alb., saccharum album. White sugar.
sacchalactin, sugar of milk.
saccharum lactis, sugar of milk.
saccharum saturni, sugar of lead.
sacculus, a little bag.
saccus, a bag.
sæpe, sæpis, frequently, often.
sæpissime, very often.
sæpius, oftener.
sætaceum, a seaton, a sieve.
sal, salt, a salt.
sal alembroth, corrosive sublimate.
sal mirabile, sulphate of soda.
salic., *or* sal., salicylate.
salt of wisdom, corrosive sublimate.
saltem, at least; anyhow; at all events. Do not confound *saltem* with *saltim* or *per saltum,* which see.
saltim, *or* per saltum, by leaps, as the blood moves from a severed artery.
salv., salve. Itself.
sanare, to cure.
sanguinis, of blood.
sanguinis missio vel missura, blood-letting.
sanguis, blood.
sanguisuga, a leech or blood-sucker.

satis, enough.

scapula, the shoulder-blade.

scat., scatula. A box, wooden or chip.

schediasma, waste paper.

scilicet, to wit, namely.

scobs, the filings or raspings of a wood or metal.

scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

scrupulum, / **scrupulus,** } scruple; twenty troy grains.

scuto, / **scutum,** } for protection, protection.

secale, rye.

secundo, secondly.

secundum, according to.

secundum artem, *or* **s. a.,** according to art.

secundum legem, *or* **s. l.,** according to law.

secundum naturam, according to nature.

secundus, =a, =um, second.

sed, but.

sedes, a stool, a seat; the fundiment and that which comes from the fundiment, —*i. e.*, the stools.

sedes liquidæ, loose stools.

sedes promovere, to promote stools.

selibra, half a pound.

sem., semen. Seed.

sembella, half a pound.

semel, a single time, once.

semi, / **semis,** / **s. s.,** } half.

semi coronæ nummi, of a half-crown piece.

semicupium, the half bath or slipper bath.

semi=dr., / **semidr.,** } semidrachma. Half a drachm.

semi=h., / **semih.,** } semihora. Half an hour.

semihorio, every half hour.

semina, seeds.

semis, half.

semissis, a half.

semper, always.

sensim, gradually, slowly, gently.

seorsum, sundered, separate.

separ., separatim. Separately.

septem, seven.

septimana, a week, seven days.

septimus, seventh.

seq. luce. sequenti luce. The following day.

sequens, following.

sericum, silk, taffeta.

sericum dictum anglicum, English court-plaster.

sericum vesicans, blistering-taffeta.

sero, at a late hour, late.

serum, the watery part of blood.

serum lactis, whey.

serum lactis aluminatum, alum whey.

serum lactis tamarindatum, tamarind whey.

serum lactis tartarizatum, cream of tartar whey.

serum lactis vinosum, wine whey.

serv., serva. Keep, preserve.

sesqui, a prefix signifying one and a half. In chemical nomenclature it means one equivalent and a half.

sesquiannus, a year and a half.

sesquih., sesquihora. An hour and a half.

sesquih., sesquihoris. An hour and a half.

sesquihora, an hour and a half.

sesquimensis, a month and a half.

sesquiuncia, an ounce and a half.

sesunc., sesuncia. An ounce and a half.

seta, a bristle, a hair.

sex, six.

sexagesima pars horæ, a minute; the sixtieth part of an hour.

sexaginta, sixty.

sextans, the sixth part of a pound.

sextarius, one and a half pints.

sextus, sixth.

s. f., sine flasche. Without vial or bottle.

s. g., specific gravity.

si, if.

si febris adest, if the fever be present.

si malum urgeat, if the pain should be urgent.

si non dormiat, if the patient do not sleep.

si n. val., / **si non val.,** } si non valeat. If it does not answer.

si op. sit., *or* **s. o. s.,** si opus sit. If there be occasion; if it be best.

si op. fuerit, si opus fuerit. If there be need or occasion.

si sitiat, / **si sitis est,** / **si sitis urget,** / **si sitis vexat,** } if thirsty; if the patient be thirsty.

si vir perm., si vires permittant. If the strength will bear it.

si vir. sin., si vire sinunt. If the strength permit.

sic! thus, so, in this manner.

sicca, dry.

siccetur, let it be dried, drained.

siccus, dried.

sig., signa. Write thou, mark thou, give directions.

sigillatus, sealed.

sigillum, a seal.

sign. n. pr., *or* **s. n. p.,** signetur nomine proprio. Let it be written upon with the proper name (not the trade name).

signanter, clearly, distinctly.

signat., signatura. A label.

signat., / **signatura,** } signature. *Signatura* is the title of that part of the prescription which gives directions as to dose, manner and time of administration of the medicine.

signetur, let it be marked; let it be entitled.

signetur nomine proprio, write its common name upon the label.

signetur, *or* **s.** (See *signatura.*) Let it be marked, directed, written upon; let it be entitled.

sil hujus! keep silence about this!

simplex, } simple, unmixed, not a com-
simplicis, } pound.

simul, together; as *terantur simul,* let them be rubbed together.

simul, } at the same time that; at one
simulac, } time; together.

sinapismus, a mustard poultice.

sine, without.

sine expressione, without expressing.

sine flasche, without vial.

sine mora, without delay.

sing., singulorum. Of each.

singillatim, }
singularis, } one by one.

singula, each.

singultus, hiccup. Hiccough.

singulum, each.

singulus, each. *In singulus,* in each.

sinister, -tra, -trum, the left.

sinistro, to the left.

sit, let it be.

sit in promptu, keep it in readiness; let it be ready.

sitis, thirst.

siton, food, aliment.

sive, or, whether.

smegma, soap.

s. n., secundum naturam. According to nature.

s. n. p., signetur nomine proprio. Mark it with its proper direction, or with the name by which it is usually known—*i.e.,* with its common name.

sol., soluble.

sol., solutio. Solution.

solatium, soothing.

solitus, accustomed.

solus, alone, only.

solutio, solution.

solutive, laxative.

soluto tandem, to the solution finally.

solutus, -a, -um, dissolved, loosened.

solv., solve. Dissolve.

solvatur, let it be dissolved.

solve cum leni calore, dissolve with a little heat.

som. hor., somni hora. Bedtime.

somnum molire, vel movere, to produce sleep.

somnus, sleep. *Hora somni,* at bedtime.

sorbere, to take, to drink (as a draught).

s. o. s., si opus sit. If there be occasion.

sp., }
spir., } spiritus. Spirits.

sp. gr., specific gravity.

sp. mind., spiritus mindererus.

sp. salt., muriatic acid.

sparadrap, adhesive cloth, like court-plaster.

spargere, to strew or throw about.

spathula, spatula.

spatium bimestre, six months.

spina, the backbone; a thorn.

spiritus, spirit.

spiritus frumenti, corn spirit, whiskey.

spiritus juniperi, gin, Hollands.

spiritus lactis equini, koumiss.

spiritus oryzæ, arrack or rack.

spiritus sacchari, rum.

spiritus vini gallici, brandy.

spiritus vini methylatus, methylated spirit.

spiritus vini rectificatus, rectified spirit, alcohol.

spiritus vini tenuior, } proof spirit (Eng-
spiritus vini tenuis, } land).

spiritus vinosus, spirit of wine; ardent spirit of any strength.

spissitudo, thickness of; consistence.

spissus, thick, hard, dense.

spongeala, }
spongia, } sponge.

spotted plaster, a plaster of cantharides cerate, with the cerate in spots of about one-tenth to one-eighth inch in diameter, laid on adhesive plaster at intervals of one-quarter to one-half inch or more.

spts., spiritus. Spirits.

spuma, froth; foam.

squama, scale.

s. s., semi. One half.

s. s., semissis. A half.

s. s., semis *seu* semissis. A half.

s. s. s., stratum super stratum. Layer upon layer.

st., stent. Let them stand.

st., stet. Let it stand.

stat., statim. Directly; immediately.

stagma, any distilled liquor.

stear, fat.

stent. (See *stet.*) Let it (them) stand.

stercus, dung, stools, fæces.

sternum, the breast-bone; the chest.

sternutamentum, sneezing.

sternutatorius pulvis, snuff, sneezing-snuff.

stet. (See *stent.*) Let it (them) stand.

stillare, to drop.

stillatim, by drops, in small amounts.

stoma, mouth.

stratum. (See *s. s. s.*). A layer.

stupa, }
stuppa, } tow; the coarse part of flax.

stupe, a wet cloth applied as a fomentation.

suavis, pleasant, agreeable.

sub, a prefix meaning lesser; of a low grade; in chemical nomenclature it signifies that the basic constituent is in excess.

sub (a prefix), not completed, or diminution; below; under. When prefixed to many Latin terms, *sub* has the same meaning as "ish" in many English words, as *subniger*, blackish; *subtepidus*, warmish, lukewarm.

sub., sublimate.

sub. fin. coct., } when boiled almost
sub. finem coctionis, } enough; when the boiling is nearly finished.

subactus, =a, =um, subdued, dissolved.

suber, cork, a bark.

subigatur, make it unite; subdue it.

subige, dissolve it; make it unite, as to make hydrargyrum unite with lard.

subinde, now and then; frequently; upon which.

subitaneus, }
subitus, =a, } sudden.

subito, suddenly.

subscriptio, } that portion of the pre-
subscription, } scription which gives directions to the apothecary or compounder regarding the form, manner of preparation and the method of using the prescription.

subtepid, lukewarm.

subtepidus, lukewarm, a little warm.

subter, under.

subtile, } reduced to fine powder, fine,
subtilis, } smooth.

subtilissimus, pulvis subtilissimus. The very finest powder.

suc., succus. Juice.

succ. pom., succus pomum. Cider.

succussion, to shake.

sudare, to sweat.

sudare multum, to sweat much.

sudatio, sweating.

sudor, =es, sweat, sweats.

sudorem movere, elicere, } to promote
sudores evocare, facere, } sweat.

sudorem prohibere, to stop or check sweating.

sufficiens, sufficient.

suffitus, dry fumes or smoke.

suffumigare, to fumigate.

suggillationi, to the bruise.

suillus, pertaining to the hog. *Adeps suillus*, hog's lard.

sul., sulphate.

sulph., sulphide, sulphuret.

sulphis, sulphite.

sum., sumat. Let him or her (the patient) take.

sum., sume. Take (thou).

sum., sumantur. Take, let them be taken; to be taken.

sum., sumatur. Let it be taken.

sum., sumendus. To be taken.

sum., summitates. The tops, the summits.

sum. tal., sumat talem. Let the patient take one like this.

sumat, let him or her (the patient) take.

sumat hanc, let him take this.

sumat talem, } let the patient take * * *
sum. talem, } like this.

sume, take (thou).

sumere, to take (generally

summitates, the summits or tops.

summo mane, at daylight, early in the morning.

summo mane sumendus, to be taken very early in the morning.

summus, highest.

sumo, to take.

sup., *or* **suppos.,** suppositorium. Suppository.

super, upon, above, over, in excess.

super emplastrum, on a plaster.

super ulcus, on an ulcer.

superbibe, to drink after taking anything, as a warm drink after an emetic, or water to wash down a bitter dose or pills.

superillinere, to spread upon.

superinfundo, to pour upon.

superinungere, to anoint or rub all over.

superponi emplastris, to be applied on plasters.

supra, above.

supradictus, above mentioned.

s. v., spiritus vini; spiritus vinosus. Spirit of wine; ardent spirit of any strength.

s. v. m., spiritus vini methylatus. Methylated spirit.

s. v. r., spiritus vini rectificatus. Alcohol; rectified spirit of wine.

s. v. t., spiritus vini tenuis. Proof spirit; diluted alcohol. *Tenuior* spirits is diluted alcohol in the proportion of two of alcohol to one of water.

syn, a prefix signifying union, adhesion or similarity.

syncope, a fainting-fit.

sypho, a syringe.

sypho eburneus, an ivory syringe.

sypho vitreus, a glass syringe.

syr., syrupus. Syrup.

syrupus diacodii, syrupus papaver albus.

syrinx, a syringe, a fistula.

syrupus fuscus, brown syrup, molasses.

T

tab., tabula. Tablet.

tabel., **tabella,** (dim. of *tabula*, a table). A lozenge, a tablet.

tabellæ, tabulæ, lozenges, tablets.

tactus, the touch.

tænia, the tapeworm.

taffeta, silk, a fine, smooth, glossy, silky tissue.

taffeta vesicatoria, blistering taffeta.

talem, like this.

tales, like this; of such a kind. *Tales viij*, eight like this,—that is, like the one written for.

talis, of such a kind, nature or quality. Such as this written for. (See *sumat talem* and *dent. tales.*)

talus, the ankle.

tam, so, in so far, so far.

tamen, yet.

tan., tannic, tannate.

tandem, finally, lastly.

tantum, so much, so many.

tart., tartrate, tartaric.

t. die, ter die. Three times a day.

t. d. s., ter die sumendus. To be taken three times a day.

tegmen, tegumen, a cover.

tegula, a type.

tela vesicatoria, blistering tissue, or cloth.

temetum, when used with the word *vinum*, strong and heady.

tempef., tempefactus. Made warm.

temperament, temperamentum, temperies, degree of heat.

tempora, the temples.

tempore cenandi, supper-time.

tempore matutino, morning.

tempori dextro, to the right temple.

tempori sinistro, to the left temple.

temporibus, to the temples.

temporis, time.

tempus, time.

tempus antemeridianum, forenoon.

tempus post meridianum, afternoon.

tenacitas, tenacity. *Ad debitam tenacitatem*, of a proper degree of tenacity or consistence.

tenendus, to be held.

teneo, to hold.

tenuis, weak, thin, small, slender.

tepefactus, warm, made warm.

tepidarium, a tepid bath.

tepidus, tepid; lukewarm.

ter, three times, thrice.

ter indie, three times a day.

ter quaterve, three or four times.

terantur, let them be rubbed.

tere, rub (thou).

tere omni, rub all together.

tere simul, rub together.

terendus, to be rubbed.

teres, rubbed.

teres, teretis, round, taper.

teretur, let it be rubbed.

tergeo, tergo, to rub off; to wipe clean, dry.

tergum, the back. *A tergo*, behind.

ternary, relating to the number 3.

tero, to rub.

tertiis diebus, every third day.

terra, earth.

tertius, tertia, tertium, the third.

testa ovi, egg-shell.

testacea, powders of oyster-shells, egg-shells, crab-claws.

tetaninea, strychnia.

thebaica opium.

thermæ, hot baths (natural).

thermometrum, a thermometer.

thoracis, of the chest.

thorax, the chest.

thus, frankincense.

t. i. d., t. in d., t. d., ter in die. Three times a day.

tin., tinct., tinctura. Tincture.

titillare, to tickle.

t. o., tincture opium.

t. o. c., tincture opium camphorated.

torrefactus, roasted, toasted.

topical, local; applied to the parts.

tota hora, a whole hour.

tr., tra., tinctura. Tincture.

trans., through.

trans cribrum, through a sieve.

tri, tris, a prefix to certain chemical compounds; it signifies that the base is trebled.

tres, tria, three.

tribus, in three; to three.

triduo, three days.

triduum, three days.

triennis, triennial. Lasting three years.

triennium, three years.

trimus, of three years.

trihorio, every third hour.

triplico, triplicate.

trit., triturate. Rub to a powder in a mortar.

trit., tritura. Triturate.

trit., trituratio. Triturate.
trit., *or* **t. t.**, triturate; tablet triturate.
triticum, wheat.
tritorium, a mortar.
trituratio, a grinding.
trituratus, triturated; ground.
tritus, ground.
troc., **troch.**, trochisci. Troches, lozenges.
troch., trochiscus. Troche.
t. s., tere simul. Rub together.
t. t., tablet triturate.
tubus, a tube.
tum, then, next, moreover.
turbidus, not clear, muddy.
tussi molestante, when the cough is troublesome.
tussis, a cough.
tuto, safely.
typus, a mould.

U

ubi, where, wherever, whenever.
ubi dolor urget, when the pain is violent, severe.
ult., ultima. Lastly, at the last.
ult. præscr., ultimo præscriptus. The last ordered.
ultimo præscrip., the last ordered; that which was last prescribed.
ultima, **ultimum**, **ultimus**, the last.
una (an adverb), together.
uncia, **uncio**, an ounce.
unciam cum semisse, an ounce and a half.
unctus, an anointing, anointed.
undecim, eleven.
ungere, to rub (as an ointment); to anoint.
unguentum cæruleum, blue ointment.
unguilla, an ointment box.
uni, to one.
unius, of one.
una, **unum**, **unus**, one.
urgens, urgent, pressing.
urgente, urgent.
urgente dolore vel tussi, the pain or cough being troublesome.
urgente inquietudine, if restless.
urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome.
urgentibus torminibus, the gripings being urgent, violent.
urgeo, to urge, to oppress, to be troublesome or painful.
urinam excitare, to increase the flow of urine.
urinam facere, to make water.
urinam reddere, to pass the urine.
U. S. D., the United States Dispensatory.
U. S. P., the United States Pharmacopœia.
usq. ad deliq., usque ad deliquium. To fainting.
usq. ut liq. anim., usque ut liquerit animus. Until fainting is produced.
usquam, at or in any place, anywhere.
usque ad, up to, as far as.
usque ad sudorem, until sweat is produced.
usque ad vesicationem, until vesication is produced.
ustus, **-m**, burned.
usu, use.
usus, use.
ut, as, that, so that, in order that, as that; as, *ut fiat massa*, that a mass may be made.
ut ante, as before.
ut dict., ut dictum. As directed.
ut ft., ut fiat vel fiant. (See *ut.*)
ut heri, as yesterday.
ut m. d. utend, ut more dicto utendus. Use as directed.
ut vix sentiatur, so that it can scarcely be perceived.
utatur, **utatus**, let him make use of.
utend. mor. sol., utendus more solito. Use it in the usual manuer.
utendum, **utendus**, to be used; make use of.
uterque, **utraque**, both.
uti. (See *ut.*)
uti aquis frigidis, to use the cold bath.
utrique, to both, to either.
utrius libet, of whichever of the two, or more, the patient likes best.
utriusque, of each (ingredient).
utrumque, both.
utrusque, of both.

V

vaccinæ variola, the cowpox.
vaccinum lac, cow's milk.
val., valerianate.
valde, very; very much.
valde mane, very early in the moruing.
valeo, to avail. *Si non valeat*, if it does not auswer.
var., variety.
vas, a vessel, dish, a utensil.
vas vitrium, a glass vessel.

vasculum, a little vessel.

vase clauso, in a covered vessel.

vase prius agitato, the bottle being previously shaken; shake the bottle.

vasis, of a vessel.

ve, vel, or, either. Neither *ve* nor *vel* appear at the beginning, always at the end of a word.

vehicle. (See *vehicula.*)

vehicula, constituens, excipiens. That which gives a proper form to a prescription or formula.

vehiculum, a vehicle (to take medicine in or with).

vel. (See *ve.*)

vena, vein.

venæ, veins.

venæsectio, bleeding.

venenosus, poisonous.

venenum, poison.

venter, the belly (internally).

venter astrictus, bellybound—that is, constipated, costive.

ventrem firmare, to bind the belly.

ventriculo jejuno, the stomach being empty.

ventriculus, the stomach.

vermes dejicere, expellere, elicere, to expel worms.

vermes protrahere, evecare, educere, to extract, to destroy, or to take out worms.

vermifugum, an anthelmintic or vermifuge.

verum, verus, true, real, genuine.

vesicare, to raise a blister.

vesicatorium, a blister or vesicatory.

vesper, evening.

vespere, in the evening.

vespere approprinquante, evening.

vesperma, supper.

vespertina, evening.

vespertinus, in the evening.

vice, in the room of.

vices, vicis, change, times, alternation, turns, by turns; as, *ad duas vices sumendus,* to be taken at twice; half then the other half.

vicesimus, vigesimus, the twentieth.

vicis. (See *vices.*)

victus, diet, course of food.

vigesimus, the twentieth.

viginti, twenty.

vin, vinum, wine.

vinarius, vinosus, of wine.

vino uti quantum libebit, to take as much wine as he pleases.

vinum, wine. (See *merum* and *temetum.*)

vinum album, white wine.

vinum alicanticum, Alicant wine.

vinum burdigalense, Bordeaux wine.

vinum burgundicum, Burgundy wine.

vinum campanicum, champagne.

vinum canariense, Canary wine.

vinum capense, Cape wine.

vinum gallicum, French wine.

vinum generosum, generous or strong wine.

vinum germanicum, German wine.

vinum gravianum, claret wine.

vinum helvolum, claret wine.

vinum hispanicum album, Spanish white wine.

vinum hochheimense, Rhenish wine, Hock, Hochheimer.

vinum illicitanum, Alicant wine.

vinum languedocium, Frontignac wine.

vinum lusitanicum, Port wine.

vinum maderaicum, Madeira wine.

vinum malaccense, Malaga or mountain wine.

vinum merum. (See *merum.*)

vinum mosellanum, Moselle wine.

vinum pomaceum, cider.

vinum portugallicum, port wine.

vinum pyraceum, Perry.

vinum rhenanum, vinum rhenense, Rhenish wine, as Hochheimer, commonly called Hock.

vinum rubellum, vinum rubrum, red wine, claret, etc.

vinum tibicense, Tokay wine.

vinum tinto, tent wine (*rota*).

vinum toccaviense, Tokay wine.

vinum vetustate edentulum, mellow wine.

vinum xeræ, vinum xeres, vinum xericum, Sherry wine.

vires, strength.

virga, a rod or twig.

virga vitrea, a glass rod.

viris, vis, strength, life, vigor.

vit. ov. sol., *or* **v. o. s.,** vitello ovi solutus. Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

vitellus, vitellus ovi, the yolk of an egg.

vitrea, glasses, vessels made of glass.

vitreus, made of glass.

vitrum, glass.

vitulus, a calf.

vix, scarcely, hardly.

vol, volatile.

volueris. *Quantum volueris,* as much as you wish or like.

vom. urg., vomitione urgente. The vomiting being troublesome.

vomere, emovere, to vomit or cast up the contents of the stomach.

vomitio, a vomiting.

vomitione urgente, when the vomiting is troublesome.
vomitum, to produce vomiting.
vomitum supprimere, to suppress or allay vomiting.
vomitus, vomiting.

v. o. s. (See *vit. ov. sol.*)
v. s., venæ sectio. Venesection, bleeding.
v. s. b., venæ sectio brachii. Bleeding in the arm.
vultus, the countenance.

Y

y., every.

Z

z. z., anciently myrrh, now zingiber.

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